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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire

Archæological Society

FOR 1887-88

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol & Gloucestershire

Archaeological Society

FOR 1887-88.

Edited by SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., &c.

VOL. XII.

BRISTOL
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The Council of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society desires that it should be distinctly understood that the Council is not responsible for any statements made, or opinions expressed, in the Transactions of the Society. The Authors alone are responsible for their several Papers and Communications, andthe Editor for the Notices on Books.

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 1, line 15 for "Rev. E. A. Bartleet" read *Rev. S. E. Bartleet.*

,, 29 ,, 9 for "Dr. Norton" read *Dr. Morton.*

,, 96 ,, 20-21 for "collecting the alms" read *containing the unconsecrated bread.*

,, 169 Add the following paragraph "Since the above description was written, in consequence of the receipt of additional contributions to the "Exploration Fund," further excavations have been made on the south side of the site of the villa, and seven additional rooms have been opened out. An eighth room has also been found in the garden, near the room numbered IX. on the Plan, Plate IV. It has a tesselated pavement, but the room has not been cleared out. Many objects of interest have been discovered. Further donations are needed to complete the Exploration of the Villa."

,, 199, line next to bottom, for "H. S. Swayne" read *S. H. Swayne.*

,, 208 ,, 42, for "Thirltry" read *Thirley.*

,, 216 ,, 26, for "J. G. Hamilton" read *S. G. Hamilton.*

,, 272 ,, 14, for "Britany," read *Brittany.*

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society,

AT THE SPRING MEETING, HELD AT CIRENCESTER,

26th May, 1887.

THE Annual Spring Meeting of the Society was held at Cirencester on the 26th May, as above stated, the arrangements for which were made by a Local Committee, consisting of Messrs. CHRISTOPHER BOWLEY, WILFRID CRIPPS, F.S.A., ROBERT ELLETT, JOHN MULLINS, EDWARD TRINDER, &c. Mr. EDWARD C. SEWELL being Local Secretary. The programme embraced an excursion to Daglingworth, Duntsborne Rous, Edgeworth Manor House and Church, and Sapperton. Upwards of sixty members took part in the excursion which started from Cirencester about 10.40 a.m. Among those present were Sir HENRY BARKLY, Sir JOHN MACLEAN, General VIZARD, Colonel FORBES, Colonel BLATHWAYTE; the Revds. J. F. POYNTON, W. H. S. DAVIES, W. H. HARVEY, E. A. BARTLEET, W. S. BLATHWAYT, J. M. HALL, WM. BAZELEY (*Hon. Sec.*); Messrs. GLANVILLE BAKER, W. S. STANTON, E. HARTLAND (*Hon. Treasurer*), W. LEIGH, F. A. HYETT, C. L. DENTON, A. E. D'ARGENT, S. H. SWAYNE, E. C. SEWELL (*Hon. Local Sec.*); and many ladies.

The Excursion proceeded along the Ermin Street to Stratton (Streettown), so called from its situation on the old Roman road. Relics of Roman civilization have at various times been found here. Some are noticed in the *Archæological Journal* for 1856 (Vol. XIII., p. 87). A year ago, in making the new cemetery, the workmen came upon two skeletons, near one of which was a small object of late Roman date, apparently a strap tag, and the pin of a fibula. These are now in the possession of the Vicar of the parish.

From Stratton the party, leaving the Ermin Street, proceeded to

DAGLINGWORTH.

On entering the village the Rev. W. Bazeley pointed out two or three arches, the remains of an ancient dwelling locally known as the Nunnery, which is traditionally said to have been a cell of Godstow Abbey in Oxfordshire.[1] The nuns of Godstow held lands in Daglingworth, and were patrons of the benefice, but, as yet, no evidence has been found that they had a cell here. Close to these remains is a fine circular columbarium with a revolving ladder in good repair. In mediæval times Lords of Manors, Religious Houses, the Secular Clergy, and other persons possessing similar franchises, were entitled to have dovecots or culverhouses, in which an immense number of pigeons were kept. Those who are acquainted with the ancient "Extents" of manors will be cognizant of the number of these structures, and of their value to the Lords of the franchises. These pigeon-houses were of various forms—cruciform, rectangular, circular, &c. The latter, we think, were the most convenient as they were the most numerous. It was the

1 Evidence upon this point has been discovered by Sir Henry Barkly since this paragraph has been in type. (*See post*).

latter which were fitted with the revolving ladders, *potences*, as they were called, similar to that at Daglingworth now under notice. These are now seldom found complete. When, from changes in the tenure of land or other causes, the pigeon-houses ceased to be used for the purpose for which they were built, the *potence* occupying the centre of the building was found to be an inconvenience, and was removed, but, even in such circumstances, traces of it may often be observed. The *potence* consists of a stout upright post with two pivots. One of these pivots working in a socket in the centre of the floor and the other in the centre of the coned rafters of the converging roof. The upright post carried two or three arms at right angles to it, which carried at their extremities a ladder; the arms were not in the same plane with each other, but so arranged as to give the ladder a convenient slope. A person on the ladder could ascend to any required tier of nests he might wish, and could make the *potence* revolve under him.

There is not, so far as we are aware, another pigeon-house remaining in this county of the same character as this under review, but there are some remarkable for the situations in which they are found. At Elkstone there is one over the chancel of the church, but not, it is believed, of any great antiquity.[1] It is square, and there are many nest-holes on each side; and at the Old Manor House of Olveston, anciently a seat of the Denises, there is one in the chamber over the Great Gate House, fitted in a like manner. And we are informed that there is another, of a square form, at the farm at Daglingworth, near the Nunnery, having many pigeon-holes.

Those who may desire further information upon this subject may be referred to an exhaustive memoir thereon by Mr. R. S. Ferguson, M.A., F.S.A., in a recent number of the *Archæological Journal*.[2]

The members and their friends then proceeded to

DAGLINGWORTH CHURCH,

where, in the absence of the Rector, they were received by the Curate in charge. Sir Henry Barkly here called on the Secretary to read some notes which he had prepared on this remarkable and interesting building, and on the advowson. These notes will be printed *in extenso*.

DUNTESBORNE-ROUS. CHURCH.

The next place visited was the Church of Duntesborne Rous, where the party was received by the Rector, the Rev. O. Bubb. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, consists of chancel, nave, and a small saddle-back tower at the west-end. There was a north and a south door in the nave, but the former has been walled up. The chancel is lighted by a narrow Norman window on each side, and there are slight indications of colour on the walls. It is furnished with fine carved oak stalls with miserere seats of good workmanship, doubtless brought from elsewhere. There is a crypt underneath the chancel, which was probably constructed in consequence of a very considerable fall in the ground eastwards. The building is of early Norman date, having a good deal of herring-bone work in the north wall of the nave. The Rector read some notes on the church, as also did the Rev. W. Bazeley. The latter, alluding to the crypt, said it had been used as a burial place, and that it had also been a chapel, for, he said, there was an aumbry on the north side and a cross, and he thought,

1 See Trans., Vol. IV., p. 37. 2 Vol. XLIV., p. 105.

on tapping the plaster on the south wall that it emitted a hollow sound, as if a piscina were there. The original approach to the crypt had been by a staircase from the chancel. This is now built up, and the approach is by a door recently made leading from a flight of steps from the churchyard. The crypt has a barrel-vaulting, and is lighted by a deeply splayed Norman window at the east end. In the recess on the north side mentioned by Mr. Bazeley, the cross at the back is incised, and is of the Greek type, the right arm being partially embedded in the more modern wall.

On the outside of the tower are the names :—"John Haydon (mason)" and "John Freeman and George Hoskins (churchwardens)," with the date 1587. It contains two bells, both of mediæval date. The legends thereon are thus given by the late Rev. H. T. Ellacombe in old Gothic capitals.[1]

1. ⊕⊕⊕ S̄CA GATRIA [2] ORA PRO NOBIS
2. ⊕ [II.] SAN̄ MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS

The crosses within circles which precede the epigraphs are supposed by Mr. Ellacombe to represent the trade mark of John Sandre, a bell-founder of Gloucester, which consisted of an impression of an Edwardian coin between his initials I and S, as figured by Mr. Ellacombe on page 4 of the work cited above. The reference [II] applied to the 2nd bell, relates to the device, figured by him, and so numbered on Plate I. of his work. It is found also at Pitchcombe and Alderton.

EDGEWORTH MANOR.

Leaving Duntesborne the party proceeded to Edgeworth, the seat of Francis James, Esq. On approaching the Manor House they alighted from the carriages, and climbed the bank on the left of the carriage drive to inspect an ancient relic of the city of Gloucester, called Scriven's Conduit, of which a Memoir will be printed later on.

Edgeworth Manor House is beautifully situated amid most picturesque scenery. Here, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. James, the excursionists were most courteously and hospitably welcomed by his son, Mr. — James. An excellent lunch had been provided, which was heartily enjoyed by the numerous party. On the conclusion of the lunch, on behalf of the Society, Sir Henry Barkly thanked Mr. James, and requested that he would convey to his father the full appreciation of those present of the kindness and liberality he had displayed. He also thanked the Rev. G. F. E. Shaw, Rector of the parish, who had kindly invited the Society to the Rectory.

Leaving the dining-room the company inspected the library, in which there is a very fine collection of rare and valuable works. The drawing-room, however, in which is a large collection of carvings in wood, seemed to have attracted the attention of the larger number of visitors.

The party next proceeded, under the guidance of the Rector, to the Parish Church, close by, which by him has lately been very carefully restored, though in some cases the great fault of doing too much has not been wholly avoided. The altar slab remained *in situ*, supported by oaken pillars, which from age had become decayed. For these stone pillars have

1 The Church Bells of Gloucestershire, p. 45.

2 The letters on the bell are very indistinct, but having obtained, through the courtesy of the Rector, squeezes from the bell, we find the name of the Saint should be Cataria. Doubtless St. Catharine of Syria.

been substituted, but, unfortunately, the slab has been reworked, and the consecration crossess, with the exception of one, of which indications only remain, have been quite obliterated.

Here the Rev. W. Bazeley exhibited a rubbing of a very fine brass in St. Alban's Cathedral of Thomas de la Mare, Abbot of St. Alban's, ob. 1396, (but Haines thinks it was engraved about 30 years' earlier) for the purpose of comparing with it the figure of an Archbishop in ancient painted glass, in a small window in the south wall of the chancel in this church. The figure is vested pontifically. Mr. Bazeley pointed out that it represented an Archbishop and not a Bishop, because he bore crozier and not a pastoral staff, and explained the difference between the two. The lowest and innermost vestment in this case, in sight, is the alb, but of course the cassock was underneath, though covered by the alb. The sandals are jewelled. He appears vested in the amice, the alb, already mentioned, the girdle or cincture, the stole, the tunic, which is covered by the dalmatic, the gloves, which have tassels, and are richly jewelled, and the chausible, the maniple, and over all the pall. He wears the mitre *pretiosa*, and bears in his left hand the crozier whilst in act of giving the blessing with the right. Mr. Bazeley particularly described each vestment, but inasmuch as Mrs. Bagnell-Oakeley has lately, in her admirable memoir on "The Ecclesiastical Effigies in Gloucestershire," given a very lucid description of them all, it will we think, suffice to refer those who desire full information on this subject to her paper. (Trans. vol. ix. p. 51.)

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Bazeley's remarks, Sir Henry Barkly proposed a vote of thanks to the Rector, and expressed his satisfaction with the careful manner in which the restoration of the church had been executed. The Rector, in reply, made aome remarks on the process of the restoration.

SIR JOHN MACLEAN enquired if the glass with the figure of the Archbishop was *in situ*, when it was elicited that it had been removed from a window in the nave. Sir John, in continuation of what had been said by Sir Henry Barkly, expressed a hope that the Rector would continue and complete the restoration of the church by plastering and painting the interior, remarking that in mediæval times the rough walls were never left exposed in their rough condition, but were always plastered. The present practice of leaving the walls naked had, he believed, arisen from a mistake on the part of the early church restorers. Not seeing any projection of the dressed stones of the quoins beyond the face of the wall, they came to the conclusion that the walls could not have been plastered, though in fact they had always been so covered, the plaster, being thin and sharpened off at the quoin stones, and the whole painted. In removing the whitewash with which in modern times the walls had been copiously covered, paintings were constantly found upon the plaster. Moreover, he said, by colouring the walls they would better harmonise with the glorious colours of the glass, and vastly improve the general effect of the church. The Rector thanked Sir John for his suggestion. All the glass in the church is painted, and the windows look incongruous set in rough bare walls of rubble work.

Rain had begun to fall when the party reached Edgeworth Manor House, but it ceased after a while. Before, however, the members and their

friends had become comfortably seated in their carriages it again descended in torrents, accompanied by hail, heavy thunder, and vivid lightening, which frightened the horses and alarmed some of the ladies. In the face of this driving storm they pursued their course over the Daneway, and without damage eventually reached

SAPPERTON.

A visit was at once made to the church, which is cruciform, and has been almost entirely rebuilt. There is nothing to interest the ecclesiologist. The building is only remarkable for some costly and handsome monuments of the Atkyns family and its predecessors at Sapperton. There is in the south aisle a fine erection in memory of Sir Robert Atkyns, K.B., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who succeeded his father, Sir Edward Atkyns, in that office in 1689, and was the father of the historian, whose monument is also there; and in the north transept is one in memory of Sir Henry Poole, an earlier lord of the manor. There is also some fine carved oak and panelling, of a domestic character, said to have been brought from the old Manor House, of which now not a stone remains *in situ*. It is said to have been much decayed and taken down, much of the materials having been used in rebuilding the church. The site of the house is on a plateau, a short distance below the church.

The party now broke up, some proceeding direct to Kemble station, the larger number returning to Cirencester by a beautiful drive through Lord Bathurst's park, which, the weather having cleared up, all greatly enjoyed.

REMARKS ON AN ASTROLABE

BELONGING TO F. A. HYETT, ESQ., OF PAINSWICK HOUSE, CO. GLOUCESTER,

By ROBERT TAYLOR, M.A.

I AM indebted to Mr. Hyett for an opportunity of examining an Astrolabe long handed down at Painswick House, and for permission to lay it before you; I had desired to confine my notes to a detailed description to be inserted in the Society's Transactions, but yield to the authorities who think that the instrument would not receive the attention it deserves if it were not exhibited, and a paper on it formally read, at an open meeting: and I yield the more willingly in the hope that some of you may recognise some part of the instrument, and so bring to light others which are as little known as this was twelve months ago.

I must begin by clearing the character of my hero; for whereas popular prejudice regards him as a rogue and a vagabond addicted to fortune-telling, he asks pathetically whether anyone has proposed to send the Astronomer Royal to the treadmill on the score of Zadkiel's misuse of his observations. "It is hard," says he, "that a gentleman of old family, who has always kept company with scholars, should be spoken of lightly by people who would not know him if they met him, and at best have only seen his name in Chaucer. And what does Chaucer say? Does he degrade me, a personal acquaintance, by dragging me down to such uses? No; he protests he puts no faith in such superstitions, and only tells his son how pretenders map out the heavens as a matter of curiosity which may help him if, in his Oxford Local, he is called on to explain a literary allusion. The bulk of his instructions are how to find the time of day, of sunrise, of twilight; how to measure altitudes; to observe the motions of planets, and other like scientific learning. You moderns ought to look on me with respect, as a direct ancestor of the big telescopes and spectro-

scopes you are so proud of; and not even me with a gipsy's cards all because a flighty barber in a story book would not shave Abou Kasim without taking liberties with one of my family." The old gentleman is quite right; but I suspect he owes his birth to those same ignorant fortune-tellers: on the assumption that the heavenly bodies influenced the fates of men, in one position helping, in another hindering, was built a demand for accurate knowledge of these positions, and so arose a demand for instruments of accurate observation: and as the modern sextant is to the stick and knotted string, which native shipmasters in the east use to observe the altitude of the pole-star and so learn their latitude, so is the instrument now before you to the first device of immemorial antiquity, and again the great transit instrument of Greenwich to this. And I must further protest that the barber is not a figment of a story-teller's brain: Ferishta records with admiration the learning of Anweri Khan, who was challenged by Mahomed Sebuktageen to foretell the gate through which His Majesty would pass as he left Ghuzni that afternoon. The astrologer made observations with his astrolabe, and having finished his calculations, wrote his answer on a slip of paper which he placed under the cushion of the throne: at once the Emperor rose, ordered a breach to be made in the eastern wall, and through it departed for his ride; but when in the evening he unrolled the paper, he found that this folly had been foreseen. I may add that the belief in astrology is as strong in the East as ever it was: any reader of Col. Meadows Taylor's memoirs will see that he was himself fully convinced of the power of men to read the future in the stars, the future even of small events in the lives of small men: all the important actions[1] of natives are controlled by the

[1] One of the publications of the Oriental Translation Fund gives the following passage from *Malcolm's History of Persia*, but without reference to the page:—

"Some years ago, when a Persian ambassador was about to proceed to India he was informed by his astrologer of a most fortunate conjunction of the stars, which, if missed, was not likely to occur again for some months. He instantly determined that, though he could not embark, as the ship was not ready which was to carry him, to move from his house in the town of Abusheher to his tents, which were pitched at a village five miles off to receive him. It was, however, discovered by the astronomer that he could

pretensions of astrologers, and I am told that when, for instance, intrigues against a Persian governor have been successful in causing his recall to Teheran, the Shah himself is content to wait till the man's astrologer finds a propitious moment for him to obey the call, a moment generally delayed till friends and bribes at the capital have assured him a favourable reception.

Although I have prepared a minute description of the instrument before you on the lines of that given by Professor Skeat in his edition of Chaucer's treatise, which was published for the Early English Text and the Chaucer Societies jointly, I have preferred to compile my general notes from the less accessible work of Morley.[2] Though the instrument was certainly invented in the east, the name is as certainly derived from the Greek. "Astrolabes, as constructed by Mahommedans, may be divided into two principal classes, the spherical, and the superficial or or planispheric: the latter is based on the planisphere generally named after Ptolemy, but certainly the invention of Hipparchus. The uses of the astrolabe were manifold, but it was principally employed for taking observations of the sun, moon, and stars;

neither go out of the door of his own dwelling, nor by the gate of the fort, as an invisible but baneful constellation was exactly opposite, and shed dangerous influence in that direction. To remedy this a large aperture was made in the wall of his house, but that only opened into his neighbour's, and four or five more walls were to be cut through before the ambassador and his friends (who included the principal men who were to accompany him) could reach the street. They then went to the beach, where it was intended to take a boat, and proceed two miles by sea, in order that their backs might be turned on the dreaded constellation; but the sea was rough, and the party hesitated encountering a real danger in order to avoid an imaginary one. In this dilemma the governor was solicited to allow a part of the wall of the town to be thrown down, that a mission on which so much depended might not be exposed to misfortune. The request, extraordinary as it may appear, was complied with, and the cavalcade marched over the breach to their tents." It must be remembered that Abusheher, or Bushire, is far the most important port of Persia.

[2] Morley's description of a Planispheric Astrolabe (Williams & Norgate, 1856), consists of a learned disquisition on such instruments, a list of all which the author had been able to inspect, and proofs of the tables of a most beautiful Persian specimen, printed by the anastati process within the walls of the British Museum by permission of the trustees. If I rightly understood my informant, only one hundred copies were printed for distribution by the author.

I.

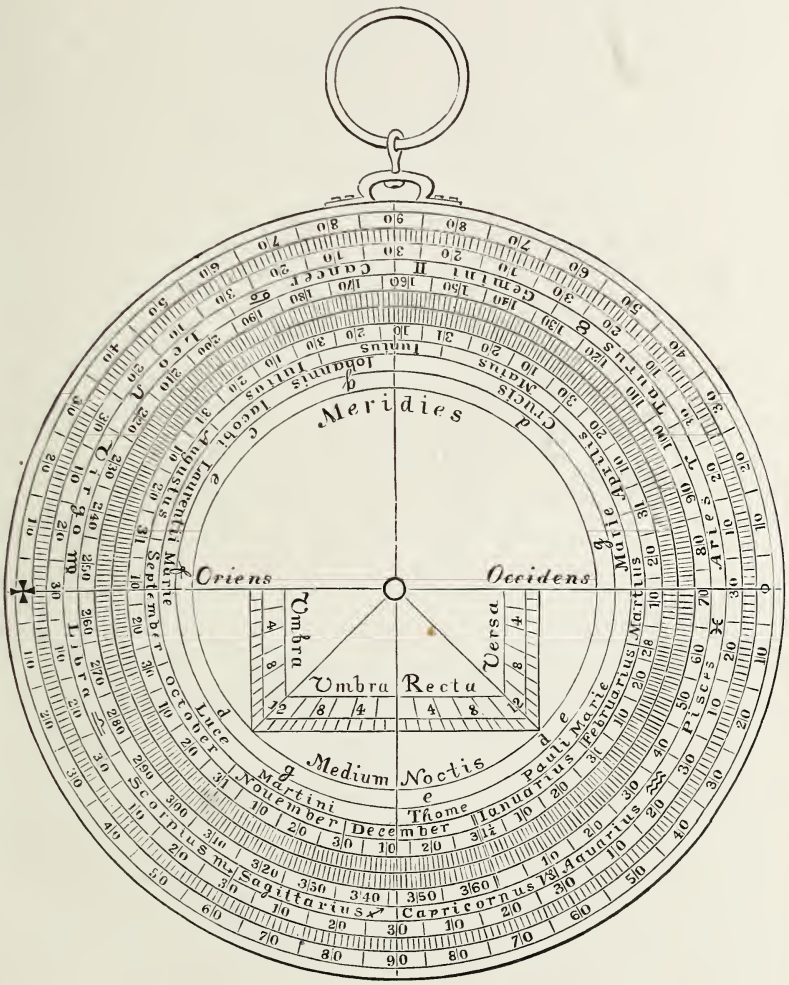

Fig. 1

W. W. Skeat fecit.

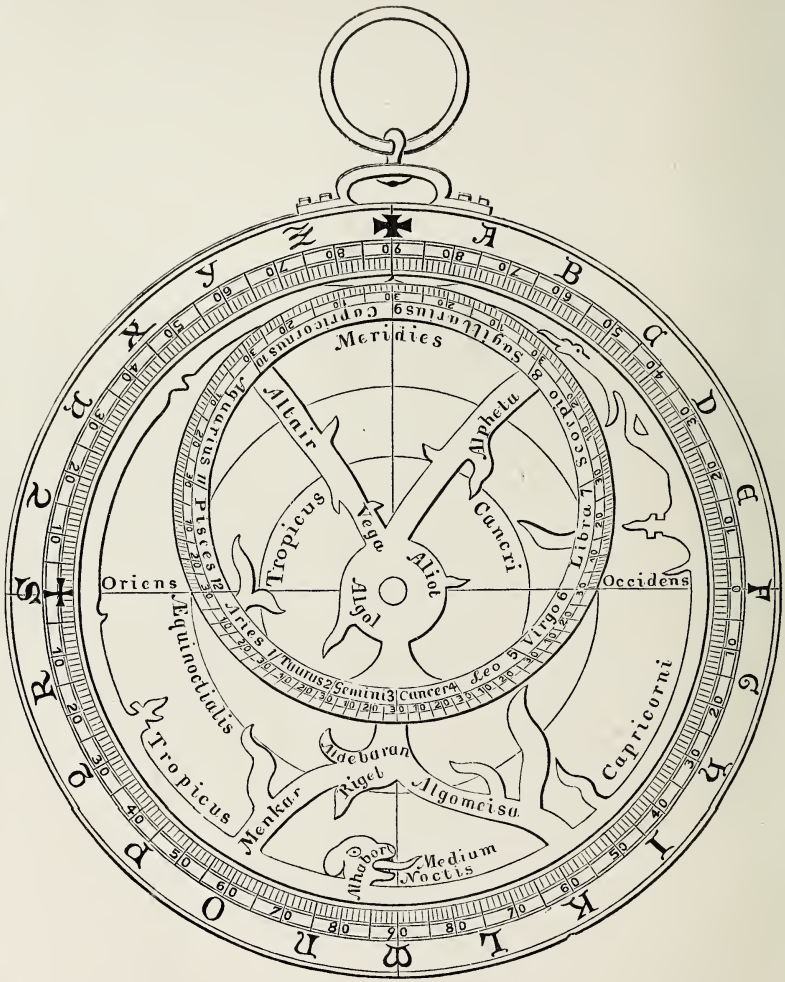

Fig. 2.

W.W.Skeat. fecit.

for measuring the heights of mountains and buildings, and distances generally; for ascertaining latitudes, for the determination of time; for the construction of horoscopes; and for divers other operations connected with the sciences of Astronomy and Judicial Astrology. In Mahommedan Asia one of its chief uses was, and is still, the ascertainment of the exact position of Mecca as regards the place of the observer. In the east it retains its time-honoured pre-eminence among astronomical instruments, though it has passed from the hands of the man of science to those of the superstitious interpreter of the stars;" into Europe, where it is now forgotten, it was introduced by the Arabian conquerors of Spain, but does not seem to have been in general use till the beginning of the fourteenth century.[1] In the middle of that century it must have been commonly employed; the accurate construction of the two instruments in the British Museum, one bearing the inscribed date 1342, the other certainly not later, proves that the artificers who made them were perfectly familiar with the instrument: and the large number of works on the subject which issued from the earliest presses, and followed each other in rapid succession for 200 years after the invention of printing, attest the universal prevalence of the astrolabe during that period. And though it had undergone some modifications and improvements, the last century had commenced before it was completely superseded by instruments more perfectly contrived for similar purposes.

The essential parts of an astrolabe are: a flat heavy circular plate (the Mother) of metal; rings whereby it may hang freely in a vertical position from the thumb of the observer; the Rete *(Pl. II)*, Ankabut, net or spider, in front; the Izada or Rule (*Pl. III. fig.* 3) behind; and a stout pin (*Pl. III. fig.* 4) passing from the back through the centres of all the pieces, and tying all together by a wedge in front of the rete. The front *(Pl. II.)* of the Mother has a rim engraved with hours and degrees, and on the wide space in the middle are arcs and circles suited to the latitude for which

[1] Skeat prints from MS. Cam. Univ. Lib. Hh. 6. 8, fol. 236—Tabula stellarum fixarum que ponuntur in Astrolabio, certificata ad civitatem parisius cuius latitudo est. 48. gradus et. 30, Minuta. In anno domini nostri iesu christi 1223.

the instrument is made; the back *(Plate I.)* has a Zodiacal calendar, and a band divided into degrees; the Rete *(Plate II.)* is a plane projection of the heavens within the tropic of Capricorn, the circle of the ecliptic divided into signs being conspicuous in the upper part; the Rule *(Pl. III, fig. 3)* is a straight-edge with fittings to help observation, is, in fact, the *alidade* of the French; and I may name here the Label *(Plate III. fig. 6.)* which seems to have been added in Europe.

It will have been noticed that I have spoken of only one variable portion, only the lines on the mid-space of the front have to be suited to the latitude of a particular place, and therefore for economy, that all this elaborate work may not be thrown away on one place, in most cases this mid-space was cut away so that in it might be lodged thin plates engraved with the lines suited to sundry other places, and prevented from turning with the Rete by a projecting tooth, which catches in an undercut hole in the rim; these plates are called by Chaucer, Tables. These tables *(Pl. III. fig. 5)* are engraved, first with the east-west (called the Horizon Rectus) and the north-south lines; next with circles for the tropic of Cancer, the equinoctial, and the tropic of Capricorn, the last close to the outer edge; the relations of these circles are the same for the whole world, and only change slightly at long intervals with the obliquity of the ecliptic: it is hardly necessary to say that, in describing an instrument made for the southern hemisphere, the words Cancer and Capricorn would in each case be interchanged. The other lines are suited to the latitude of the place: they are circles parallel to the horizon, shown more or less completely, called *almucántars*, or parallels of altitude; and *azimuths*, vertical circles which all pass through the zenith, and all necessarily cut the almucantars; the first of each of these groups passes through the points in which the equinoctial cuts the Horizon Rectus (the east-west line); the first almucantar is the Horizon Obliquus, the true or astronomical horizon which separates the upper from the lower hemisphere, so that all above it is visible at the place for which the table is constructed, and all below is hidden. The number of these circles marked depends on the size of the instrument; in the one before you azimuths are traced for every fifteen degrees, almucantars for every second.

III

Fig. 4

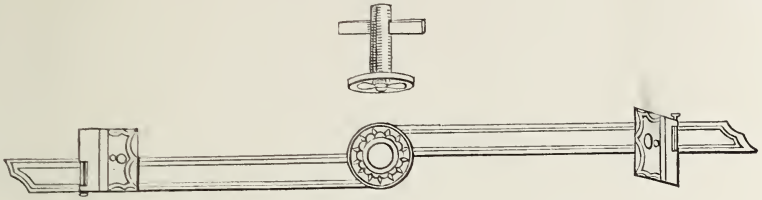

Fig. 3

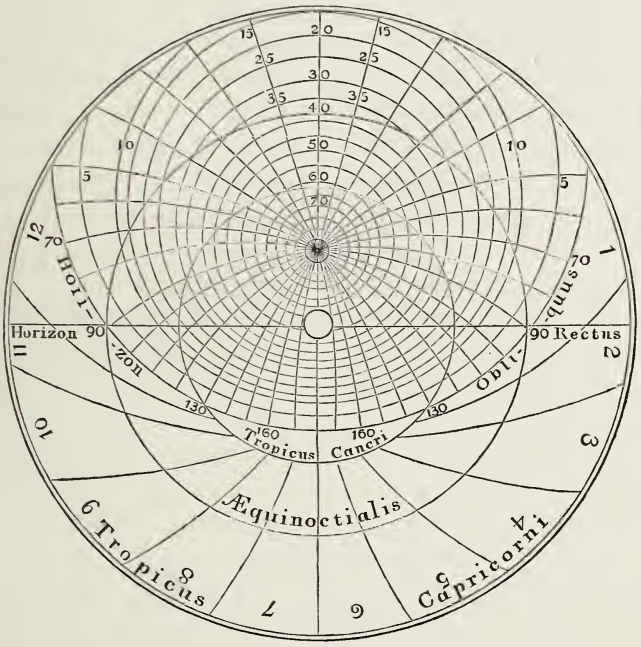

Fig. 5

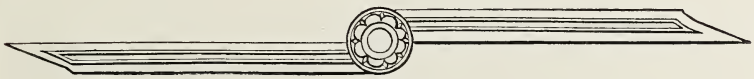

Fig. 6

W. W. Skeat fecit

The Rete, the table which turns in front of the Mother, is the portion most likely to attract attention: I should describe it as a projection of the heavens north of the tropic of Capricorn, the less necessary portions being removed so as to expose the body of the instrument. The portions removed vary in different instruments; in all we find a round bit at the middle, through which the pin passes; the ecliptic with the signs of the zodiac, and a projecting tooth (the Almuri) at the summit; and the outer circumference, the inner edge of which represents the tropic of Capricorn: from the summit of this a small portion is cut away for obvious reasons. From different points of this frame-work project wavy tongues which indicate the position of sundry important stars, chosen after the judgment of the maker.

Last of all, I have to describe the Rule (*Pl. III*), *fig. 3)* which Morley considers to be "a necessary appendage of every Astrolabe"; it is a flat narrow rule extending across the back, with half the breadth cut away from each end, so as to leave for most part a straight-edge in the true diameter. "At either end is a flat rectangular plate; they are fixed parallel with each other at equal distances from the centre of the Izada, and at right angles to its plane of rotation. Through each of these is bored a hole, the one exactly opposite the other; or in some instances two, one (pair) very minute, the other, the upper of the two, somewhat larger; of these the lesser holes are employed for taking observations of the sun in the day-time, the larger for observing the stars at night. An anonymous Persian writer says that instead of the upper holes some workmen make notches in the tops of these plates, in which at the time of observation a small tube is fixed, the hollow part of the said tube being over against the said holes." I have made this extract from Morley (page 20), because I could not condense his matter, and further to draw attention to the upper notches, not holes, in my example, and to suggest that these, as also the upper holes in Morley's deccription, are for use as finders.

The Label (*Pl. III., f.* 5), the moveable pointer in front of the Rete, is like a very slender Rule without any sights. I cannot understand

how an observer could place his Rete in a position answering to that indicated by the Rule without the help of some such contrivance; yet Morley can have seen no Oriental astrolabe possessing it, for he holds that it was unknown in the East, and was an early European addition. The earliest mention of it he finds in a MS. of the thirteenth century in the British Museum, a translation of Messahala's treatise, in which it is called *novella*, without the addition of any Arabic name. He says that it sometimes extends only from the centre to the circumference, like the hand of a watch; I suppose he is here speaking on the authority of MS. representations, for it is not so curtailed in either of the two old European specimens known to him.

I proceed to describe the instrument before us, assuming remembrance of the general explanation given above, and following Professor Skeat's wording as closely as possible.

It is of brass, measures somewhat less than five inches in diameter, is a quarter of an inch in thickness, weighs nineteen ounces, and is in admirable preservation, with the unimportant exception of the original wedge.

The Back (*Pl. I.*), has eleven concentric rings; beginning at the outermost, the first two represent the 90 degrees into which each quadrant of a circle can be divided: thus the inner of the two is marked into 360 parts, the outer, for convenience of reading, into 72 only; on the outer ring, too, the numbers of degrees are inscribed, with this peculiarity, that whereas the N.W., and S.E., quadrants are numbered in tens, the other two start with 5, so running 5, 15, 25, and so on. The next two represent the signs of the zodiac, the inner marked into 12 spaces, each bearing the name of a sign, full or abbreviated, in gothic characters; the outer into 72, so allowing 6 to each sign; the degree-marked circle, which lies next outside, serves to give the 30 degrees which pertain to each.

The next ring is blank, save that the lines dividing the months on the inner circles are carried across it. Then come a ring divided into 365 spaces for the days of the year; a ring divided primarily by the long lines just mentioned as parting the months,

and also by inner spaces marked 5, 15, 25, to facilitate observation of the day; and a ring bearing the names of the months, with the usual contractions; the long lines above mentioned parcel off to each month its own number of days, to February 28 only, nor is there any provision for showing the intercalated day, either as a whole, or by division of the day-circle into $365\frac{1}{4}$ [1] parts, as in the figure given by Skeat from Metius' Dutch plate. The innermost three rings gives the names of certain festivals, three for each month, the date of each, and the Sunday letter for that date. On the central space are the scales of Umbra Recta and Umbra Versa, each divided into 12 equal parts; the parts are numbered, but neither the scales nor the points of the compass are named, nor the north-ward line engraved.

The other side of the plate, called the Front (*Pl. II.*), has a rim three-eights of an inch broad, with a wide depression in the middle; the rim is marked with three rings or circles, of which the two inner show the degrees of the quadrant, while the outermost is divided by 23 gothic capitals, and a small cross above the south line, so shewing the 24 equal, or clock hours; midway between each pair of letters is a quatrefoil, but seemingly for ornament only, as it does not mark the middle of the hour space as accurately as the letter does the end. The middle of the Front is plain, but into its hollow drop three Tables, engraved on both sides, each side bearing the name and latitude of the place for which it was suited: no other word appears on the face, nor are the almucanters numbered in exactly the same way on all, though the purpose served is the same; the lower part of each is divided by lines marking the twelve planetary hours. The pairs of places are London 52, and Berwik 57; Coloina 49, and Parisi' 59; Roma 42 and Tholet' 40; the Tables which shew most signs of use are those of London and Cologne. The only one calling for any remark is that second, on which the latitude of Cologne is mis-stated by nearly 2 degrees (49° instead of 50° 55′,) while on the back the name is read by everyone Parisi', though it is certainly constructed for a place of the latitude named; it is for the ninth climate, of which

[1] I suspect that Metius put this quarter space out of his own head, not after any instrument.

the latitude is taken as for the Orkneys, Insula Tyle as I find it in one list.

The Rule and Label are both finished very neatly and with great accuracy. The sights of the Rule are fixed, not folding as in Skeat's description, each with a square notch above and a pin-hole below. The thumb ring, the "turet" which links the thumb ring to the Mother, and the neat pin are all in place; in fact nothing is missing but the Wedge, which passing through the pin, held the parts together.

On the Rete twenty-one stars are marked; it is not worth while to give a list of the sixteen named as all are to be found in Skeat's lists, and still less to record my conjectures as to the five un-named.

To us, as members of an Archæological Society, perhaps the most interesting point about my hero will be his probable antiquity, and we shall be apt to follow in Sir George Lewis' track of wholesome disbelief of certificates and family bibles; but, if you could suspect a lump of solid brass of such a pitiful ambition as overstating its age, it is satisfactory to be assured that it carries its birth certificate on its face, or to speak more accurately on its back, where on adjoining concentric circles are shewn the days of the year, and the degrees of the corresponding signs of the zodiac. Now spring is said to commence at the moment when the sun's apparent path enters Aries, of which the first point is on the terrestrial equator; this passage will be repeated at an interval of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, and so, if it were not for the correction of the intercalated day in leap year, this event would seem to take place later by a day every fourth year, and every astrolabe would shew the period of four years in which, and for which, it was constructed. This error is corrected by the intercalated day, but unluckily it is corrected too much; the true year is less by 11' 10" than the time I have given, and if you like to check my calculation by a pencil and paper, you will find that this error accumulates to the extent of a day in 130 years, or to speak more accurately to 3 days, 2 hours, 26 minutes in four centuries. The larger correction of the calendar was, we all know, introduced by Julius Cæsar, the lesser was neglected till it had led to inconvenience, and was set right by the Gregorian reform in

the sixteenth century, which was only followed by ourselves in he middle of the last century, and is still stoutly resisted by Russia. Now Chaucer tells us that when he laid the rule of his Astrolabe against the line of mid-day (the commencement of the astronomical day) of 12th March, 1391, he found the point of it "in the bordure upon the first degree of Aries, a litel within the degree:" an instrument 130 years older would have given this result for 13th March, one more modern by as long a period would have given it for 11th March; repeated trial makes me confident that in the instrument before you the mid-day line of 12th March agrees exactly with that which marks the end of the first degree of Aries, whence I should infer that it is somewhat earlier in date than Chaucer's.[1] The stars shown on the Rete afford material for another test, by means of which Mr. Godfray fixed the date of that preserved in the library of King's College, Cambridge, for 1540; the operation would be a delicate and difficult one, even to a skilful astronomer; besides Chaucer is careful to put in a caveat about the rete, that it "conteinith certein nombre of sterres fixes, with hir latitudes and longtitudes determynat; if so be that the makere have nat erred," as in such delicate work in more than easy.

Next you will ask me where the instrument was made. You will remember that on one ring of the back, 36 festivals are named; 16 are red-letter, 15 black-letter, and 5 not known to our modern use; as 5 of the black-letter, and 2 of the other are dis-distinctively English, I answer with confidence that it is of English manufacture. As I should be glad of any conjecture as to the principle underlying the choice of names, I will give a full list, italicising the English ones; but I use modern spelling, partly because I do not wish to be tied to the engraver's abbreviations;

[1] To avoid misunderstanding, it is as well to say that, to me, "the sun's entry into Aries," "the first point of Aries," are the point dividing Pisces and Aries; "the first degree of Aries" the line which marks the end of the first degree measured from that point. "The first point of Aries" in this instrument seems nearly mid-way between the noon-points of 11th and 12th March; it is easy to be a little wrong in making, or in reading, divisions so small that the thickness of the dividing line makes a difference; in this instance the two sets to be compared have respectively 365 divisions in a length of 10.5 inches, and 360 in a length of 13.5.

even as to the intervals there seems to be no principle, for, whereas for any practical use one would expect them to be chosen at pretty regular intervals, *e.g.* 5th, 15th, 25th, 5th is not chosen at all, 15th once only, but 25th six times.

JAN. 1st Circumcision, 6th Epiphany, 22nd Vincent ; FEB. 2nd Purification, 10th Scolastica, 22nd Chair of Peter, (in Antioch;) MARCH 2nd *Cedde*, 12th Gregory, 25th Annunciation ; APRIL 4th Ambrose, 19th *Elfege*, 25th Mark ; MAY 1st Philip, 19th *Dunstan*, 25th *Aldhelm*, (of Malmesbury and Sherborne) ; JUNE 11th Barnabas, 22nd *Alban*, 29th Peter ; JULY 7th, *Thomas*, (of Canterbury, Translation) 20th Margaret, 25th James ; AUG. 10th Laurence, 15th Assumption, 24th Bartholomew ; SEPT. 8th Mary, (Nativity), 21st Matthew, 29th Michael ; OCT. 9th Denys, 18th Luke, 28th Simon ; NOV. 11th Martin, 17th *Hugh*, (of Lincoln), 25th Katherine, ; DEC. 8th Conception, 21st Thomas, 25th Nativity. What, I ask, is the guiding principle ? Why in January is Vincent chosen rather than more notable names around him ? Why in May Aldhelm rather than Augustine of Canterbury who is commemorated on the next day ? Why in July Margaret rather than Swithin whose day divides the interval between the other two somewhat better ?

It may be expected that I should illustrate this list from those on other instruments ; but, though Chaucer seem to know none not so calendared, and Skeat's MSS. seem always to show them, I have found festivals noted on one other only, the great one in the Sloane Collection, from which I annex a list on the same principle, but omit the name of a festival already named above. JAN. 1st, 6th, 13th Hilary, 22nd, 25th Paul ; FEB. 2nd 14th Valentin, 22nd, 25th Matthias ; MARCH 12th, 21st Benedict, 25th ; APRIL 4, 14th Tiburtius, 25th ; MAY 1st, 3rd Holy Cross, 6th John, (ante Portam Latinam), 19th, 26th *Augustine*, (of Canterbury) ; JUNE 11th, 24th Baptist, 29th ; JULY 4th Martin (Translation), 20th, 25th ; AUG. 1st Peter (ad vincula), 10th, 15th, 24th ; SEPT. 1st, Giles, 8th, 14th Holy Cross, 21st, 29th ; OCT. 1st Remigius, 9th, 18th, 28th ; NOV. 1st, All Saints, 11th, 20th *Eadmund*, 25th, 30th, Andrew ; DEC. 6th Nicholas, 13th Lucy, 21st, 25th. Here we have the names of 48 festivals, of which 28 appear

on the instrument before you, but only one of the 28 is that of an English saint; of the new 20 only two are English; *i.e.* in all, 3 out of 48 against 7 out of 36; yet this also is of English manufacture, as may be inferred from the fact that the only table engraved for a named place is that of London. In this list there is the same puzzle from the occurrence of such names as Vincent, Margaret, Denis and Katherine.

So it was made in England; can I draw the net any tighter? Obviously it is not of the Northern Province, for though one table is for Berwick, no one of the commemorations is distinctively northern. There are two peculiarities from which I had hoped for some clue; Alban is commemorated on 22nd of June, instead of 17th as in our Prayer book; and against March 2nd is named, instead of Chad, his elder brother, a successful missionary from Northumbria to the Middilangli, the Angles of the old diocese of Leicester, the patron of a monastery near Whitby over which he set Chad, Bishop in Essex, and recorded among the Bishops of London; I therefore wrote for instruction to the Rev. Dr. Littledale and to the Rev. Baring-Gould, both of whom replied with courteous promptitude. The former destroyed my hopes from Alban by telling me that there had never been any difference of use, that he was always commemorated on 22nd of June, though his name is now set against 17th through a misprint of XVII for XXII. He also tells me that the festival of Cedde of London was on Jan. 7th, and would thence infer that the instrument could not have been made in London; Mr. Baring-Gould would assign it to a workman in the east of England, Lincolnshire or Essex, evidently because these were the scenes of Cedde's work, and the places where he is most likely to be held in reverence; and I think, for myself, I should reverse Dr. Littledale's argument, and say that the workman, finding in his pattern the unfamiliar spelling Ceadda, amended it to Cedde without noticing the disagreement of date. Is any hint given by the occurrence, on an instrument made in London, of the names of the one Archbishop of Lichfield, a saint so purely western as Aldhelm, and one so little known as Scolastica, sister of Benedict?

Would it be ridiculous to conjecture that the instrument before you was made in London, to the order of a native of the diocese of Lichfield, who had entered the Order of St. Benedict, and held office in Malmesbury or a dependent cell?

Now as to the rarity of such an instrument; how many astrolabes, of English manufacture, of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, can we find? Very few, and it is wonderful that they are so few: as Morley points out, the skill displayed in the fabrication of the few we have, and the mass of literature bearing on the subject, evidence the large demand for them, though I do not know that one is mentioned in any will of these centuries; Chaucer's treatise shews that an astrolabe was no more out of the way in the equipment of the son[1] of a professional man than a gold watch would be now; and the allusion to the hour in the Man of Lawes' Prologue goes to show that a well-to-do innkeeper[2] may well have carried one. What then has become of them all? I fear the melting pot must answer the question; I do not believe that one was laid aside only because it had ceased to shew correctly the moment of the sun's entry into Aries, but that, being laid aside as no longer needed for practical purposes, it fell

[1] What was the age of "Litell Lowys my sone"? Chaucer's latest biographer (Professor Hales in the Dictionary of National Biography) says that "in 1391 Chaucer's son seems to have been just ten years of age" if he was already at Oxford, or if he was to understand this treatise addressed to him by name, he must surely have been older; would it be too much to suggest that he can hardly have been less than fourteen?

[2] If it were not for the distinct mention of the "degree Phebus was clombe on highte" I should have been tempted to ask if "oure hoste" did not use some portable sundial rather than an astrolabe, some such instrument as is described under 1849a of the catalogue above referred to. "This was found about 25 years ago in a stream in Tillington parish, 3 miles from Petworth, whilst digging for the foundation of a bridge, and may be described as a ring of copper about 1·5 inches in diameter, on the outer side of which are engraved letters indicating the names of the months with graduated divisions, and on the inner the hours of the day. In the inner slide there is a small hole which must be made to correspond to the month in which it is used. The circle is held up to the sun, the inner surface is then in the shade and the sunbeam, shining through the little orifice, forming a point of light upon the hour marked on the inner side. In Knight's Pictorial Edition of Shakspere, 'As You Like It,' p. 231, is a representation of a similar instrument." For the opportunity of consulting this catalogue I am indebted to Mr. Lewis Evans, of Hemel Hempstead.

into the category of old metal and so perished. Morley had seen two, both in the British Museum; I add this one, and three at Merton. I am told that one at Oriel resembles the finest at Merton. I find in the catalogue of scientific intruments shewn at South Kensington in 1876, one of A.D. 1374, which may be English, and I know no more; of course a dozen more may lie hid in country houses, just as this did last year, and we should be glad if this paper should fall into the hands of their possessors and so bring them to light.

For the convenience of future enquirers, it may be as well to describe briefly the instruments I have seen, which are of a date older than the Tudors, and presumably of English manufacture.

Through the kindness of Messrs. Franks & Read, I have been allowed to examine the two old ones in the British Museum; I have not done justice to their help, for I cannot speak with confidence of the position of the first point of Aries; I give it from my notes but under reserve:—

(*A*) The great Astrolabe, from the Sloane collection in the British Museum, measures 18·25 inches in diameter, and weighs some 30 pounds; it has three tables for 48·30 (*i.e.* Paris) and 51, 45 and 53, 52 Lundoniarum and 55; the last named is the most exposed: on the other are the lines for 42. I omitted to note the number of stars on the elegant rete; the ornament on the surface of the instrument is very good, and suited to the period which Mr. Franks would put as 1280, though Morley had assigned it to 1340; the sun enters Aries on 14th of March. I omitted to note the extent to which the instrument is defective; the parts are kept together by a modern nut and bolt.

(*B*) was given to the British Museum by Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool, to keep the first named company. It is perfect save for want of the wedge, and I think the central pin is also modern; the mother is blank inside; the one finished table is for 51° and 52°; the mother has only the three fixed circles engraved; it measures 8·5 inches in diameter, has 37 stars on the rete, and bears an

inscription: "*Blakenei me fecit Anno* 1342." According to my note the sun enters Aries on 13th March.

Through the kindness of Professor Wallace I have examined minutely the very curious group at Merton, and have made the careful rubbings which I now exhibit: they would serve to help calculations rather than observation.

(C) is the most curious instrument it has been my fortune to see; and as no verbal description can do it justice, I should like to see it reproduced by the anastatic process, in order that its uses might be fully discussed. It consists of mother, rete and label; measures 14·5 inches in diameter; weighs 3 pounds; and now shows only 36 stars on the rete, several tongues having been broken off. The point of suspension is opposite to the first point of Aries, which answers to something before the noon-point of 12th March; fixed sights are soldered to the edges at points distant 40° to 45° from that of suspension. The border has six bands; counting from the outer edge, the first and fifth have lines turned on them apparently, for ornament; the second has certain notes; the third and fourth give the months with their days, and the signs with their degrees; and the sixth is divided into five-degree portions, which are numbered in Arabic numerals to be read from the centre; thus this border contains the essential parts of the back of an ordinary instrument, and the back is left free for other uses. This, then, has an outer circle for the zodiac, divided into degrees, within which, and touching it at the first point of Cancer, are two other circles, not concentric, marked into 360°, as also are four other circles lying detached within, and marked Jupi', Mercuri', Mart', Saturn'. Against the first point of Cancer I read Aux Sol' benig' and on the same side a table which seems to give the allowance to be made for the precession through the century beginning with 1350, and two small circles without inscription, and sundry notes of a word or two. As the face bears the inscription: Lat'. 52·6^{m} Oxonia, and as the indications of date, deduced from the first point of Aries and from the table of precession, are suitable, I would conjecture that the instrument was made for a Merton man in the middle of the fourteenth

century, perhaps even for Ashindon or Rede, perhaps at Oxford, under his own eye, as I should suppose to have been the case with the quadrant mentioned below.

(*D*) is a rough instrument weighing 6 pounds, and measuring 9·75 inches. It has tables for six of the seven climates, one for Londonie being substituted for the second; it has no rete or label, but a flat disc, (to the middle of which is soldered the pin which goes through the whole) with a projecting finger; the edge is divided into spaces numbered 1 to 29, each sub-divided into quarters, but, as a half-space is left between 29 and the beginning of 1, the sub-divisions are 118 in all: the finger projects from the first point of 1. These sub-divisions make it clear that this instrument was intended for lunar calculations. The first point of Aries is in advance of the noon-point of 12th of March; the characters on the back are handsome Gothic, those on the tables I take to be rather Longobardic. There is, of course, no indication the place of manufacture, but I suggest that an instrument, made with a complete set of tables for general use, has been made suited to English handling by one face of a table being polished, and re-engraved with the lines suited to London.

(*E*) is a puzzle, and deserves re-production by the same process as (*C*). It is $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter; the first point of Aries is opposite 11th March. The outer edge is divided into five-degree portions by holes drilled through; next, three bands give the degrees and their numbers, and the names of signs; next, a band with the names of months strangely placed, Jan. being opposite the 29 of Pisces, numbers chosen on no intelligible plan flank the names; then three bands, the inmost shows the names of months, now in their proper position as regards the zodiac; the middle the days of each month numbered by fives; the outer single days: inside all, another circle of numbers, 0 opposite the first points of Aries and Libra, 24 opposite the first points of Cancer and Capricorn, and between these 17 other numbers, some repeated, more omitted: these inner circles are not true. In the middle is a disc labelled Sol, with the edge divided into 30 spaces,

N.B.—It is worth notice that the names of some months are given in an abbreviated form, 7ber, 8ber, 9ber, 10ber.

and a finger projecting as far as the edge of the plate; above it moves, pivotted to the same centre, a finger labelled 'Luna,' which also reaches the outer edge. On the back is a human figure ornamented with the signs of the zodiac, each on the part which it is supposed chiefly to influence in the scheme traced back to the ancient Egyptians.[1] It will be observed that with this was no tables, rete, or rule, suspensory apparatus, or sights, and I incline to regard it solely as a table for calculations.

I cannot deny myself the pleasure of describing another most curious instrument at Merton, a quadrant of 12inches radius, which from the lettering I should suspect to be the oldest of all, a conclusion in harmony with the fact that in the table of months and signs on the back the first point of Aries answers to 13th March; the other side has curiously arranged bands giving all the signs, and the edges are so graduated that degrees and their numbers are to be read in any position of the instrument. I suspect that it is not finished, for though seven stars are named, there are blank guide-lines for the names of four more These instruments are the more interesting from the ancient fame of the college for astrological learning. It is said that the Black Death was foretold by two of its members, John Ashindon and W. Read; the latter, afterwards Bishop of Chichester and founder of the library, compiled astronomical tables of which copies are preserved in other colleges, though probably lost to Merton in the great destruction of the sixteenth century; from the former Antony Wood dates a succession of mathematical students extending over at least 150 years.

What is the conclusion of the whole matter? It is that the instrument before you is one of an extremely rare class; that no specimen is in better preservation, if any be in so good; that it answers, as no other does, to the type described by Chaucer; and is adapted, as no other is, to practical use: Blakeney's, its nearest rival, must expose nearly three times as much surface to the wind, and must weigh nearly three times as much, an important point when an instrument has to be observed as it hangs on the thumb of the operator; it has tables for but two instead of six latitudes;

[1] Encyclopædia Britannica, sub voce Astrology.

is no more certainly English than the other, for the saints named are no less certain evidence than the name of the maker; in antiquity, I take it, Blakeney has the advantage by some years.

Through the kind intercession of Professor Skeat, the Early English Text Society has favoured me with permission to make use of some of the blocks prepared for his edition of Chaucer's treatise; they serve to illustrate my paper as well as the most careful reproduction of the instrument before you.

Description of the Plates.

Plate I. fig. 1. The flat back of the Astrolabe.

Plate II. fig. 2. The front of the Astrolabe, with raised border. In the wide depression in the middle, the plate called "Rete" is dropped in, and is shewn in its primary position. The principle lines are shown as engraved on the body, but not that of almucantars and azimuths: these would be seen through the openings cut in the rete.

Plate III. fig. 3. The "Rewle" carrying two sights, which revolved at the back of the Astrolabe.

fig. 4. The central "Pin" shewn with the "Wedge" inserted in it.

fig. 5. One of the Tables or Discs, used by being dropped within the depression on the front of the Astrolabe. They were marked differently, according to the latitude of the place; the one here drawn is suitable for the latitude of Oxford, nearly.

fig. 6. The "Label" which revolved at the front of the Astrolabe.

LIFE OF EDWARD OF LANCASTER.

A SKETCH.

BY CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE life-story of young Edward of Lancaster is the most roman-romantic and the saddest in our English annals. It was so closely interwoven with that of his mother that the one cannot be told without the other. Some of her earliest friends were the protectors of her child. Margaret, the second daughter of René of Anjou, and Isabelle of Lorraine, was born at Pont-á-Mousson on the 23rd of March, 1429, and baptized at Toul, in the arms of her father's nurse Tiffaine.[1] As a child she went with her mother to Capua and Naples. Provence was also one of the homes of her childhood, but she returned to Lorraine in her fifteenth year.

She was only sixteen when the Duke and Duchess of Suffolk came to Nancy to demand her hand for Henry VI. of England, and in November, 1444, she was married by proxy, amidst great rejoicings; for the event secured a peace between France and England which closed the hundred years of war. There was a grand tournament in the Place de Carrière at Nancy, to celebrate the event, at which Charles VII. and many of the chief nobles of France were present. Charles tilted with King René, bearing on his shield the serpent of the fairy Melusina. The daisy was young Margaret's cognizance, and Pierre Brezé, Lord of Varenne

[1] This faithful servant's monument, with a long inscription, is at Saumur, in the Church of Notre Dame de Nantilly. She died in 1458 :—

"Cy gist la nourrice Thiephaine"
"La Magine, qui ot grant paine"
"A nourrir de let en enfance"
"Marie d'Anjou Royne de France."
"Et apres son frere René,"
"Duc d' Anjou et depuis nommé"
"Comme encore est Roy de Sicilie."

and Seneschal of Normandy, maintained the pre-eminence of the "daisye flower" against all challengers in the Place de Carrière.[1] This was no passing sentiment. Two at least, in that brilliant throng, remained true to the fair Princess to the bitter end, Pierre de Brezè and the Duchess of Suffolk.

Margaret was not only very beautiful. She was endowed with rare gifts of intellect, which had been cultivated by travel in Provence and Italy, and through communion with her accomplished father. She set out for England, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Suffolk, and a train of nobles. On her way she supped with the Duke of York at Mantes, and reached Honfleur on the 3rd April, 1445. Thence she sailed across to Portsmouth, where she slept at the Maison Dieu. She was then taken in a row boat to Southampton, but her marriage was delayed for some time by an illness. Henry VI., who was in his 24th year,[2] had been waiting for his bride at Southwick. The marriage took place at Titchfield Abbey on April 22nd, 1445, and Margaret was crowned at Westminster on the 30th of May.

Never was a young girl placed in a more wretched position. Married to a poor feeble creature who could be neither protector nor companion; surrounded by self seeking intriguers; living in a foreign country with few to sympathize with or care for her; the years that followed the marriage could not fail to harden the brave heart that no misfortune had power to crush. For years she lived on, the memories of the bright and happy court of her father gradually fading, while the cruel facts of her difficult position hardened round her.

It was in the eighth year of this miserable life that Margaret became a mother. Her whole soul opened to the loving influence. All her pent up womanly feelings found a vent. She at last had something to live for. Her brilliant intellect, her fortitude and devotion, her great powers of endurance, all she had, her whole being became centred in her child—the one thing she had to love. For him she would face dangers, dare more than most men in perils and hardships, and, if need be, would become as a

[1] Barante. [2] Born in 1421.

tigress at bay in defence of its young. Yet she never failed in womanly tenderness and in duty towards the poor creature with whom she was mated.

The prince was born at Westminster on the 13th of October, 1453, St. Edward's day; at a time when Henry VI. was in a state of mental derangement, and when the Duke of York was administering the realm. He was proclaimed Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. His mother was just 24, and Henry was in his 33rd year. The Queen had lost her mother, to whom she was fondly attached, on the previous 28th of February. Taking advantage of his birthday, and in the hope that the name would endear her boy to the people, young Margaret gave him that of Edward. He was baptized by Cardinal Kemp, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died a few days afterwards, and by Bishop Waynflete of Winchester; the Duke of Somerset and the Duchess of Buckingham [1] being sponsors. He was also created a Knight of the Garter.

From his very cradle the child was in the midst of war and turmoil. The misgovernment of the Beauforts had strengthened the legitimate claim of the Duke of York, which would never have had a chance against the parliamentary title of an able and popular King. But the Yorkists had to reckon with the gifted and intrepid Queen, whose whole soul, and whose every gift of mind and body were concentrated, with fierce devotion, on the defence of her child's birthright. Nothing but death could make her desist from efforts on his behalf.

Young Edward was only in his second year when the first battle of St. Alban's was fought, on the 22nd of May, 1455. His mother had taken him to Greenwich, where she received the fatal news of the death of Somerset and other lords, and of the wound received by Henry. During the following four years there were hollow reconciliations, but a death struggle was inevitable; and in June, 1459 the court left London for Warwick, virtually to take the field. Edward was only five years old. He was born in the purple, but he was never destined to see London again;

[1] A Neville, sister of the Duchess of York.

or the homes of his ancestors at Greenwich and Windsor, at Shene and Eltham.

Margaret strove to make the child popular with the people, and to excite a feeling of loyalty for him. He was named Edward to remind them of the King who added to the glory of England at Cressy and Poitiers. She adopted the badge of Edward III. as that of the Prince, and the pretty little boy, with long golden hair, distributed silver swans among the people wherever he went. The Queen could not bear him out of her sight, yet her dauntless eagerness would not allow her to be absent from scenes of strife, when her child's future depended on the result. Mother and child looked down upon the battle of Blore Heath from the tower of Muccleston Church, on the 23rd of Sept., 1459, and when Lord Audley was routed, they fled to Eccleshall Castle. Then there were a few months of dawning hope, which was crushed at Northampton. Again Margaret watched the fortunes of the day, with her child. She heard of the treachery of Grey, she saw the gallant young Edward of York leading his men over the trenches, and that the day was lost. The King fell into the hands of her enemies. On the evening of that fatal 9th of July, in 1460, she rode away with her beloved child, a homeless fugitive. Between Eccleshall and Chester she was made prisoner by a party led by John Cleger, a servant of Lord Stanley. Every instinct was on the alert when danger approached her child. She watched an opportunity while her captors were rifling the baggage, and escaped with little Edward in her arms. The adventures through which they passed are not recorded, but she was eventually joined by the Duke of Somerset, who conducted her to a safe refuge at Harlech Castle in Wales.

The Duke of York, with Henry in his power, easily induced a Parliament to alter the succession. Henry was to have the title of King during his life, but the rights of his son were ignored, and Richard of York was to be his successor. Morever, the wretched King was induced to write a letter to Margaret, ordering her to accept the new settlement, and to join him in London with her child. This must have been one of the bitterest moments of her unhappy life. But no reverse could daunt this romantic

heroine. She went by sea from Harlech to Scotland, and thence called upon all loyal men in the north to rally round the standard of their King. Margaret's appeal received a prompt answer, and on the last day of the year 1460 the Duke of York lost his life at Wakefield, overwhelmed by superior numbers.[1] There too fell young Edmund of Rutland, in his eigthteenth year, fighting valiantly for his father's cause.[2]

The road was now open to London, and Margaret made a vigorous effort to recover the birthright of her child. On the 17th of February, 1461, she won the battle of St. Alban's and recovered the person of her husband; but she failed to induce the citizens of London to open their gates to her, and she was obliged to retreat northwards. The Queen and her child appear to have been in the thick of the fight; and this was the third battle at which young Edward had been present, before he had reached his eighth year. The royal party retired to York, while preparations were made for the final and decisive struggle between the two factions. On the 4th of March, 1461, the young Earl of March was proclaimed King as Edward IV., and on the 29th he won the crowning victory at Towton.

Queen Margaret, with her husband and child, remained at York, and there she received the news of the destruction of all her hopes. There was nothing left for her but instant and rapid flight. The fugitives from Towton told her to mount at once, and the unhappy family, with their few faithful friends, galloped

[1] Margaret and little Edward were still in Scotland. All the stories about her unfeeling conduct at the battle of Wakefield are, therefore, absolutely false. More fabulous stories have been told about the Wars of the Roses than about any other period in history. Polydore Virgil, Fabyan, Hall, and Holinshed are answerable for them. None are corroborated by any contemporary writer.

[2] There is a striking parallel between the histories of Edmund of Rutland and Edward of Lancaster. Both enjoyed the special love of a parent. Both fell in battle at exactly the same age; and about the deaths of both most absurd fictions were told, and have been repeated in modern histories. Edmund is said to have been a little child who was assassinated by Clifford, when he was really a youth well able to bear arms. Edward is alleged to have been married, and to have been assassinated, both assertions being erroneous.

out of Bootham Bar, and plunged into the forest of Galtres. The Dukes of Somerset and Exeter, Lord Roos, Sir William Talboys of Kyme, and the Lord Chief Justice, Sir John Fortescue, attended them. They escaped to Berwick, and thence to Edinburgh, where Henry took up his abode with the Grey Friars. A few faithful adherents gathered round Queen Margarat at the Scottish capital. The most dignified fugitive was the Chief Justice, whom Henry had made Lord Chancellor. He afterwards signed himself "*Cancellarius.*" The principal ecclesiastics were Drs. Norton and Makerel. The former was born at Bere, in Dorsetshire, in 1410, or, as others say, in 1420, at Milborne St. Andrew. He had become a Master in Chancery, and was a Member of the Privy Council. The others were :—

Sir Thomas Butler, *brother of the beheaded Earl of Wiltshire.*
Sir William Talboys of Kyme, *but Stow says he was beheaded at York* (*?*)
Sir Thomas Tyndern, *afterwards taken at Hexham.*
Sir Edmund Hampden, *afterwards slain at Tewkesbury.*
Sir Henry Roos, *afterwards beheaded at Tewkesbury.*
Sir E. Mountford.
Sir R. Whittingham, *afterwards slain at Tewkesbury.*
Sir F. Courtenay, *beheaded at Tewkesbury.*
Myrfyn of Kent
T. Brampton of Guynes.
Sir F. Audley, *beheaded at Tewkesbury.*
George Borrett of Sussex.
Giles St. Lo, *pardoned after Tewkesbury.*
John Hallet.

The winter was passed in Scotland, but in the spring Queen Margaret, seeing no present hope from her English adherents, who appeared to be crushed, resolved to seek aid from abroad. Taking the little prince with her, she sailed from Kirkcudbright in April, 1462, and landed in Brittany on the 8th, whence she proceeded to the court of her cousin Louis XI., who was then at Chinon. It was resolved that some assistance should be given to the undaunted heroine, in men and money. Pierre Brezè, the Seneschal of Normandy, the same knight who had maintained

the pre-eminence of the "daisye flower" in the tournament at Nancy, now flew to the succour of the forlorn Margaret in her distress. He organized the expedition, and in October, 1462, he sailed for the coast of Northumberland with Queen Margaret and her son. They landed at Tynemouth, but the foreign levies were repulsed and fled to their ships, abandoning Brezè and the Queen. The fugitives were afterwards cut to pieces by troops under Sir Robert Ogle, when they landed at Holy Island. Brezé, with the Queen and her child, escaped from Tynemouth in a fishing boat, and, after a perilous voyage, they landed safely at Berwick.

The Lancastrians had taken fresh heart. Somerset, Sir Hugh Percy, and the other leaders had collected troops and captured the castles of Alnwick and Bamborough. The Marquis Montagu, followed by Edward IV. in person, advanced rapidly from the south to put down the new insurrection. In 1463 Percy was defeated and slain at Hedgely Moor; and soon afterwards the rest of Margaret's forces entrenched themselves near Hexham. Somerset commanded, but Henry and Margaret, with the little Prince, were also in the camp. Entrenchments were thrown up on Lyvel's Plain, near Dowelwater, and Somerset waited the attack. On May 8th, 1464, Montagu came in sight, assaulted the position, and, after a desperate resistance, carried it with great slaughter. The Duke of Somerset, Lords Roos and Hungerford, were taken and beheaded. Henry VI. galloped off on a swift horse, in the direction of the Scottish border, leaving his wife and child to their fate. He concealed himself in the west of Yorkshire for a year, but was captured at Bolton Hall in June 1465, and taken to the Tower.

The rout was so sudden and complete that Queen Margaret only had time to run into the neighbouring woods on foot, taking her little boy by the hand. Edward was only ten years old. They wandered about until they were surprised and captured by a band of robbers. While the ruffians were debating whether they should cut the throats of their victims, the Queen gave them the slip, and plunged into the dense thicket. As she wandered through the wood, with the poor little boy by her side, she was

suddenly confronted by a tall man at arms. Utterly exhausted, she took counsel with despair. Throwing herself on her knees before him, and holding out the child, she cried—"My friend! save the son of your King!" The appeal was not made in vain. The man proved to be an outlawed Lancastrian. He conducted her to a cave in which he had taken refuge, and gave rest and food to his Queen and her child. This cave is two miles from Hexham, on the south side of a little stream at the foot of Blackhill. It is about 34 feet deep by 14 feet, with a massive pillar in the centre. Here the fugitives remained hidden for two days, when they were found by Pierre Brezè and his squire Bonville. There can be no doubt of the truth of this incident, for the chronicler Monstrelet received it from Margaret herself. The The romance of the adventure is enhanced by the final rescue having been effected by the true and constant knight of the Nancy tournament.

The fugitives escaped by Carlisle to Kirkcudbright, in Scotland; but they had no sooner landed than they were kidnapped by a gang of ruffians hired by a Yorkist in hope of reward, and hurried into a boat, which was at once pulled vigorously towards the Cumberland shore, by stalwart oarsmen. Brezè, Bonville, the Queen, and the little Prince, were tied down in the stern sheets. The two former succeeded in getting loose, and made a sudden and desperate attack on the boat's crew. The struggle was long doubtful. Several times the boat was on the point of capsizing; but at last the doughty Brezè and his esquire killed some, and threw the rest overboard. They then pulled the boat back to the shallow Scottish shore, a long and tedious piece of work. Brezè reached the land, with the Queen on his shoulders; while Bonville carried the young Prince in his arms.

There was but cold welcome in Scotland. It was necessary for them to make their way to Bamborough, which still held out, and there, abandoning present hope, the Queen and her child embarked to commence a life of exile. They were acccompanied by a band of faithful friends who would not desert the Queen and her child in their extremity. The names of several of these

good men and true have been preserved :—

Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, *beheaded at Tewkesbury.*

Sir John Beaufort, his brother, *slain at Tewkesbury.*

The Duke of Exeter, *escaped from Barnet.*

Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormonde, *at Tewkesbury pardoned.*

Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice, *pardoned at Tewkesbury.*

Sir A. Audley, *beheaded at Tewkesbury.*

Sir J. Courtenay (Hugh ?), *beheaded at Tewkesbury.*

Sir E. Mountford.

Sir H. Roos, *beheaded at Tewkesbury.*

Sir Edmund Hampden, *slain at Tewkesbury.*

Sir W. Vaux, *slain at Tewkesbury.*

Sir R. Whittingham, *slain at Tewkesbury.*

W. Grimsby, other esquires and pages. *Grimsby was pardoned after Tewkesbury.*

Drs. Morton and Makerel, *pardoned after Tewkesbury.*

They encountered a furious gale of wind which lasted for 12 hours, but at length succeeded in reaching the Flemish port of Sluys. Thence they proceeded by Lille, Bethune, and Hesdin to the court of the Duke of Burgundy at St. Pol. Here the exiles were hospitably received and supplied with money, and, after some stay, they went on to the Castle of Kœur-la-Petite,[1] near St. Mihiel, on the Meuse, in the Barrois. King Renè had assigned this castle as the residence of his beloved daughter Margaret and his grandson, with their followers.

No boy, who had only reached his eleventh year, ever went through such vicissitudes as Edward of Lancaster. He had been at four pitched battles, and had ridden over hundreds of miles. He had thrice been seized by robbers. He had wandered in trackless forests, and had passed many nights on the bare ground, in caves, and in open boats. He had made hair-breadth escapes, and had suffered privations and hardships. Few children could have survived such a life. He must have had a robust frame, combined with the high courage of his race. Through all, and protecting him at every step, he had his heroic mother as his

[1] Villeneuve calls it *Kuerere.*

companion; surrounding and pervading his life with her intense and devoted love. Such experiences must have left a deep impression on the boy's character. It was a wild and turbulent opening for the young life. But now at last there was to be a brief interval of rest. For a few years he was to live more peacefully, receiving instruction and enjoying some boyish pleasures, before destiny hurried him to a violent death.

St. Mihiel is a small town on the right bank of the Meuse, in the diocese of Verdun, and Duchy of Bar. Near it there are enormous rocks overhanging the river, called "Les falaises de St. Mihiel." In the fifteenth century there was cultivation along the river banks, while extensive forests covered the Argonne mountains further back. Nearly opposite St. Mihiel, on the left bank of the river, was the old castle of Kæur-la-Petite, which King Renè gave to his daughter Margaret;[1] and he contributed to her support as far as his narrow means would allow. Here she dwelt for the five succeeding years, watching the growth and education of her boy, and enjoying more happiness than she had known since her ill-fated marriage. She was within a few miles of Pont-a-Mousson, the place of her birth, and often saw her beloved father, and her sister Iolanthe.

Young Edward was devoted to field sports and martial exercises. His companions were sons of the knights and esquires who had remained faithful to their Queen; and he loved to gallop with them over the valley, and to exercise with sword and lance. So much of his time was passed in these out-door exercises that, as his years increased, the graver advisers of his mother began to think that he should give rather more attention to the acquisition of learning.

Among the exiles was the most learned and accomplished lawyer who sat on the English bench during the 15th century, and young Edward enjoyed the advantage of his companionship and instruction. John Fortescue, of Ebrington, was born in 1394, was educated at Exeter College, and called to the bar. In 1442 he became Lord Chief Justice of England. Considering the parliamentary title of the Lancastrian King not only good in itself,

[1] Villeneuve, "Vie de Roi Renè."

but even better than a merely hereditary title, he became a steady adherent of Margaret of Anjou. Attainted by Edw. IV., he took the field, was at the battle of Towton, and faithfully continued to give his services to the Queen in her adversity. He wrote a treatise supporting the claim of the Lancastrians on principles of constitutional law; while his presence in their camp gave judicial countenance to the appeal to arms. During his exile, he mainly resided at St. Mihiel, in attendance on the little court of Kœur-la-Petite, and superintended the education of young Edward. He was anxious to impart a knowledge of England, and of English constitutional law to a prince who might some day have to rule over freedom-loving Englishmen, but who left his native country when he was too young to recollect much about it. Fortescue relates the occasion of these studies being commenced, and the progress that was made.

"The Prince," says the aged Chief Justice, "as he grew up, applied himself wholly to martial exercises. He was often mounted on fiery and wild horses which he did not fear to urge on with the spur. Sometimes with his lance, sometimes with his sword, he made it his diversion to assault the young gentlemen, his attendants, according to the rules of military discipline." In this Sir John Fortescue encouraged him, but he also urged him to study law, quoting *Deuteronomy* XVII. 18, 19.[1] The boy replied that although he ought to read the divine law, it did not follow that, he should study human laws. He said this thoughtfully, and looking very intently at the old Judge. Fortescue answered that human laws were also sacred, that they were no other than rules whereby the perfect notion of justice could be determined, and that this justice must be the subject of the royal care. Quoting *Wisdom I.*, 1, he said: "Be instructed ye judges of the earth. Love righteousness ye judges of the earth." "To love justice," he concluded, "you must acquire a competent knowledge of the laws." Prince Edward was convinced by the discourse of his

[1] "And it shall be, when he sitteth on the throne of his kingdom that he shall write him a copy of the law: and it shall be with him, and he shall read therein all the days of his life, that he may learn to fear the Lord his God, to keep all the words of the law and these statutes to do them."

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venerable tutor. He said: "you have overcome me, good Chancellor, with your agreeable discourse, and have kindled within my breast a thirst for a knowledge of the law." But the boy candidly confessed that he did not want to pass all his younger years in such studies. Then Sir John Fortescue explained to him the amount of legal knowledge that was necessary for a Prince. In one year he could acquire sufficient acquaintance with the laws of England, and at the same time he could continue to inure himself to those martial exercises to which his natural inclination prompted him so much. "Still make them your diversion as it best please you, at your leisure," said the tutor.

After this conversation the aged judge of 75 and the young boy of 15 devoted some hours of each day to a study of the English constitution. Their lectures, in the form of dialogues, were afterwards embodied by Fortescue in a treatise entitled "*De laudibus legum Angliæ.*"[1] Edward began by asking his instructor to satisfy him that the laws of England were better adapted for the government of that kingdom than the civil law of the Holy Roman Empire. Fortescue proceeded to establish this point, specially dwelling on the fact that the English statutes were not made by the will of the Kings, but were enacted with the concurrent consent of the whole people, by their representatives in Parliament. He then explained the territorial division of England into counties, the duties of the sheriffs, the method of empannelling juries, and the procedure in civil and criminal causes. The boy approved highly of the system of trial by jury, the jurors being men chosen from among neighbours who knew the country and people. "I know of myself," he remarked, "more certainly what is doing at this time in Barrois, where I reside, than what is doing in England."

On another day the Chief Justice illustrated the good results of the English constitution, by comparing the condition of England with that of France ruled by a despotism. "In the land of England," he says, "there are no wolves nor bears. The grazing lands are enclosed with hedgerows and ditches, and planted with

[1] First printed in 1537.

trees which fence the herds and flocks from bleak winds and sultry heat. There are many franklins and yeomen, of estates sufficient to make substantial juries, not a few spending £100 a year and more. Other countries are not in such a happy situation, and not so well stored with inhabitants." The Prince then remarked that he could understand how the wealth and populousness of England had been caused by the superior excellence of her laws. But a doubt about the number of jurors had occurred to his youthful mind. He said: "Although this method of sifting out the truth highly pleases me, yet there rests this doubt with me. Our blessed Saviour says 'It is written in your law that the testimony of two men is true,'[1] and again in Matthew XVIII., 16."[2] Fortescue answered that our jury law did not contradict this, for if the testimony of two be true, *a fortiori* that of twelve ought to be presumed to be so. "The more always contains in it that which is less." Besides, in England some cases may be proved before two only, such as facts occuring on the high seas, and proceedings before the Lord Constable and Earl Marshal.[3]

On another occasion, having previously shewn that the prosperity of England was due to laws agreed to by the people, Fortescue illustrated the evils of despotic power by the condition of France. "You will remember," he said, "that you saw in France how the villages are so much oppressed by the King's soldiers that you could scarcely be accommodated in your travels. The troops pay for nothing, and treat the people barbarously if they are not satisfied. Thus the poor people are exposed to great calamities. The King of France will allow no one to use salt but what is bought of himself at his own arbitrary price. All growers of vines must give a fourth to the King. All the towns pay the King great yearly sums for his men at arms: so that the peasants live in great hardship and misery. They wear no woollen. Their clothing consists of little short jerkins of sackcloth, no trowse but from the knees upwards, and the legs exposed and naked. The women all go barefoot. The people eat not meat

[1] John VIII., 17

[2] "But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established."

[3] See page 47.

except the fat of bacon in their soup. Nor are the gentry much better off. If an accusation is brought against them, they are examined in private, and perhaps never more heard of."

"In England it is very different. No one can abide in another man's house without his leave, or take his goods; except the King, by his purveyors at a reasonable price. The King cannot put on taxes, nor alter the laws, nor make new ones. The English never drink water except for penance, they eat all sorts of flesh and fish, they are clothed throughout in good woollens, they have woollen bedding in great store, and are provided with all sorts of household goods. An Englishmen cannot be sued, except before the ordinary judge." Having drawn this contrast between the French and English, the old Judge continued: "These advantages are due to the political mixed government which prevails in England. Those Kings who have wished to change it preferred ambition, luxury, and impotent passion to the good of the State. Remember that the King is given for the sake of the kingdom, not the kingdom for the sake of the king."

Edward, although he frequently intervened with pertinent questions, showing that he was giving close attention to the subject, fully concurred in the arguments of his tutor, and must have derived great benefit from this course of studies. He was impressed with the duties of an English King, with the limited character of his power, and with the importance of a parliamentary title. Fortescue also began to occupy the young Prince in the active transaction of affairs of state. Edward himself wrote a dispatch to Sir Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormonde, who was in Portugal representing the cause of the House of Lancaster to the King Alphonso V.,[1] and he was acquainted with the proceedings of Sir John Fortescue, when he made journeys to Paris, to seek aid from Louis XI.

The residence at Kœur-la-Petite lasted for five years.[2] The peaceful home was broken up, owing to the treachery of the self-seeking and turbulent Earl of Warwick. Exasperated with

[1] Alphonso V. was a grandson of Philippa, the sister of Henry IV. of England; therefore a second cousin of Henry VI.

[2] 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469. Edward was not twelve when he came there, and sixteen when he left.

Edward IV., Warwick had resolved to abandon the cause with which he was connected by ties of relationship and by life-long service. He had married his daughter Isabel to the Duke of Clarence, and had alienated that vacillating prince from his brother. He came to France with Clarence, the Countess of Warwick, and her two daughters Isabel and Anne, and proposed to King Louis to espouse the cause of his cousin Margaret, and to restore her husband to the throne. The alliance of Edw. IV. with the Duke of Burgundy caused Louis XI. to entertain Warwick's scheme. But it was most distasteful to the Queen. Much as she longed for the restoration of his birthright to her child, she found it difficult to accept such aid. Warwick was not only the most inveterate enemy of her family, he had also made himself personally odious to Margaret. He was now a double-dyed traitor. His motives were transparently selfish, and she neither believed in his new-born loyalty, nor in his ability to help her. But the persuasions of Louis XI. and of her own relations at length induced her to come to the French court. The Queen and her young son, attended by Sir John Fortescue and their other faithful adherents, left their happy home in the lovely valley of the Meuse, in December, 1469.

Margaret arrived at Tours, where the French court then was, accompanied by Prince Edward, her father King Renè, her brother John of Calabria, her sister Iolanthe, and her brother-in-law Ferry de Vaudemonte. Warwick arrived soon afterwards and, with much reluctance, Margaret consented to an interview. Negotiations were continued for several months; and on the 15th of July the court moved to Angers, where the Countess of Warwick and her daughter Anne were in attendance.

Warwick asked that Prince Edward should marry his daughter Anne, as the reward of his assistance. At first the Queen positively refused, but she at last gave a conditional and very unwilling assent, moved by the importunities of Louis XI. and her relations. The marriage was to take place after Henry VI. was restored to the throne, and if Warwick failed, the agreement was at an end. "The said marriage shall not be perfyted till the Earl of Warwick has recovered the realm of England for King Henry."[1] They

[1] Ellis's Original Letters, second series, Vol. I., p. 132.

were never married. They were indeed mere children, Edward being 16 and Anne barely 14.[1] Knowing the dislike of his mother to such a union, and strongly prejudiced against it himself, it is not likely that Edward ever took more notice of Warwick's child than ordinary courtesy required.

After the departure of Warwick from Angers, on the 4th of August, 1470, events followed each other rapidly. Edward IV., surprised in his camp by Montagu, fled to Holland, and on the 6th of October Warwick entered London, releasing Henry from the Tower. On the 14th of March, 1471, Edward landed at Ravenspur, on the 9th of April he entered London, and on the 14th he gained a complete victory at Barnet, Warwick and his brother Montagu being among the slain. Henry's brief second reign lasted just 6 months and 3 days.

Meanwhile Queen Margaret was making preparations for a voyage to England, where her supporters were expected to rise in the western counties and in Wales. She was now in her 42nd year, and she had lost some of her buoyancy and vigorous hopefulness with her youth. Still as determined as ever to assert the rights of her son, she trembled for his safety. She got ready to embark with feelings of deep anxiety and foreboding. Edward reached his 17th birthday in October, 1470, and in November Queen Margaret and the Prince entered Paris, and were honoured with a grand official reception. Edward was now a handsome lad of 17, with a robust frame well seasoned by an active outdoor life. He was tall for his age, with the features of his mother, and long golden hair. He was a good horseman and a practised man-at-arms. Well instructed in all the literary culture of the time, and doubtless inheriting some of his grandfather's love of poetry and romance, young Edward had also carefully studied the constitution and laws of England. He was fully convinced of the justice of his cause by the reasoning of one of the ablest lawyers of the time, and the hereditary bravery of his race now filled him with martial ardour. But he was still very young, and all these qualities of head and heart were as yet only budding towards maturity.

[1] Anne was born on June 11th, 1456. She married her cousin Richard Duke of Gloucester in 1473, and became his Queen when he succeeded as Richard III. Queen Anne died on March 16th, 1485, aged 29.

The invading expedition was collected at Harfleur. Here, at the opening of 1471 were Queen Margaret with her grave councillors, Sir John Fortescue and Drs. Morton and Makerel. Prince Edward was surrounded by the faithful adherents of his house; and the Countess of Warwick, with her daughter Anne, were in the same fleet. There was a persistent contrary wind. Three times the ships put to sea, and were forced to return. The Countess of Warwick arrived first at Portsmouth, and, hearing of the death of her husband at Barnet, she took sanctuary in the Abbey of Beaulieu. Queen Margaret, with her son Edward, Sir John Fortescue, Sir John Langstrother the Prior of St. John, and many exiled knights landed at Weymouth on the 14th of April, the very day of the battle of Barnet.

Weymouth was then a small sea port with no suitable accommodation for so large a concourse. The Queen therefore, passing through Dorchester, at once advanced fifteen miles northward from the sea coast, to the Abbey of Cerne.[1] Dr. Morton had once been a monk at Cerne; and the Abbot, who had been elected in Feb., 1470, was his old friend. This circumstance no doubt led to the decision of Queen Margaret to seek the hospitality of Abbot Roger Bemynster, and here she received tidings of the battle of Barnet, a disaster which seemed fatal to her cause. At first she was overwhelmed, and wished her boy to return to France. But in a few days she was joined by Edmund Beaufort, the last Duke of Somerset,[2] and his brother John. Somerset had commanded the archers at Barnet, but had escaped and found his way to the Queen. Jasper Tudor Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of

[1] Hall and Habington say that she went to Beaulieu, or Bewly, on the Southampton water, which would have been to march directly away from her friends and adherents in the west.

Cerne Abbey was on the site of a hermitage where Eadwald, brother of Edmund the Martyr, lived and died in 871. The abbey was commenced by an Earl of Cornwall in 987. It was a grand pile of buildings at the foot of a round spur from the Downs, called "Trendal Hill." On this hill a gigantic figure of a man, of unknown antiquity, is cut out of the chalk. The beautiful gate house of the abbey, which is still standing, was not built at the time of Queen Margaret's visit. Its probable date is about 1509.

[2] His elder brother Henry had been beheaded after the battle of Hexham, leaving an illegitimate son, the ancestor of the Dukes of Beaufort. Edmund and John were never married.

Devonshire, and Lord Wenlock followed quickly on the heels of Somerset. They entreated her to persevere, assuring her that the west of England was ready to rise in her support, and that levies had actually been called out, with Exeter as the rendezvous. With sad forebodings she consented, and her gallant son entered upon the last three weeks of his young life. Pembroke was dispatched to raise forces in Wales. Margaret, with the rest of her adherents, left Cerne Abbey after a stay of about ten days, marched to Exeter, and thence, by Taunton, Glastonbury, and Wells, to Bristol; fresh levies joining and increasing her forces as she advanced.

On the 16th of April Edward IV. heard of Queen Margaret's landing. He had returned to London two days before, after his victory at Barnet. On the 19th he went to Windsor and waited to collect men, celebrating the Feast of St. George there on the 23rd. He saw at once that the enemy had only two courses: either to march on London and give him battle, or to go northwards and unite with Tudor's levies in Wales. His policy was to engage his adversaries as soon as possible, before they could be re-inforced. He was not likely himself to receive more support, until he had gained a decisive victory and his position was established. Queen Margaret's generals tried to deceive him by sending detachments in several directions; but his final conclusion was that they intended to take a northerly direction, by crossing the Severn and marching into Wales.

Edward, therefore, left Windsor on the 24th of April, accompanied by his brothers Clarence and Gloucester, by Lords Hastings and Dorset, and by his old tutor Sir Richard Croft. He had some artillery, which caused him to proceed by easy marches. On the 27th he was at Abingdon, and on the 29th at Cirencester. He kept a somewhat northerly line so as to fall on the enemy's flank if a rush was made at London. At Abingdon he heard that the Queen was at Wells. News came to Cirencester that she would be at Bath next day, and then advance to attack him. So he moved to meet the enemy as far as Malmesbury. Then the news arrived that she had gone to Bristol, and had resolved to give him battle at Chipping Sodbury. Lancastrian parties had even been sent to take ground on Sodbury Hill. On Thursday, the

2nd of May, the King marched to Sodbury but found no enemy. It was a feint. The Lancastrians had gained a day on him, and were in full march to Gloucester. It was now a race to the Severn. It was life and death for the Lancastrian army to cross the river and join Pembroke on the Welsh border. It was equally life and death for King Edward to prevent it. He encamped in a valley between the hill and Sodbury village on the night of the 2nd, anxiously waiting for correct intelligence. At 3 a.m. he heard that the enemy was making a forced march on Gloucester. Luckily the castle was held for the King by Sir Richard Beauchamp.[1] King Edward sent a trusty messenger, urging him to hold out, with the assurance that he was following the messenger rapidly. The message arrived in time.

The Lancastrian army had marched all through the night from Bristol, over the plain between the Cotswold Hills and the Severn. At 10 a.m. of the 3rd of May, the Queen's forces came before the gates of Gloucester, and summoned the place. Sir Richard Beauchamp manned the walls and refused to surrender. There was no time to spare for taking the place by assault. It was thought wiser to proceed to Tewkesbury without resting. They arrived at about 4 in the afternoon of the same day. But the troops had now marched, during that day and the night before, a distance of 36 miles without rest, through lanes and woods. They were exhausted, and could go no further. Margaret wanted to pass over the Severn,[2] but it was represented to her that if they could cross the river, the King could follow, and attack them when they were worn out with fatigue. So it was resolved that the troops should obtain some rest, and that a strong position should be taken up and entrenched, outside the town of Tewkesbury.

Close to the first mile post on the turnpike road, on the west side of Tewkesbury, there is a range of elevated ground called Holme Hill, where a castle once stood. The present work-house is built on part of the site Close behind it there is a field called

[1] Son of Lord Beauchamp of Powyke.

[2] There was no bridge over the Severn at Tewkesbury in those days, though there was one over the Avon.

"the Gastons,"[1] and some ground laid out as a cemetery. On the east side of the road is Gupshill farm and gardens, and a field called "Margaret's camp." The Lancastrian position included the Gastons and Gupshill, with the abbey and the houses of the town immediately in the rear. It is described as "a place right evil to approach."[2] Strong entrenchments were thrown up in front and both flanks, strengthened by muddy lanes and ditches.

On the same morning of May 3rd, at early dawn, King Edward marshalled his forces at Sodbury in three battalions, and prepared for a long march, with scouts in front and on the flanks. His infantry numbered 3000 men. It was a very hot day, and he took a direct line over the Cotswold Hills; rightly judging that the enemy, having failed before Gloucester, would go on to Tewkesbury. Thither, therefore, he marched direct, without a halt. The men found neither food nor even water, except at a small brook. But the King allowed no rest. He reached Cheltenham as the enemy got to Tewkesbury. At Cheltenham he served out the rations that had been brought, the men having marched 28 miles. Then he resumed the march, and at night he encamped within two miles of the enemy's position; having marched over 34 miles.

At dawn on Saturday, the 4th of May, 1471, the army of Queen Margaret prepared to resist the assault of the King's forces. The van was commanded by Edmund Duke of Somerset and his brother Sir John Beaufort. Young Prince Edward was to lead the main battle, assisted by Lord Wenlock and the Prior of St. John.[3] Wenlock owed his rise in life to the Queen. He

[1] Leland says: "*intravit campum nomina Gastum,*" and "*nomina occisorum in bello Gastriensis prope Theokesbury.*"

A place called "The Vineyard" is also mentioned. But "vineyards" were merely apple orchards. Where manors were held of the King, the tenants were obliged to pay yearly a vessel of wine made of apples, or cider.

See a discussion upon this subject: Archæologia, Vol. I., p. 321, and Vol. III., pp. 53-95.—Ed.

[2] "In a close harde at the toune's end, having the toun and abbey at their backs, and before them defended by lanes and deep ditches and hedges."—*Holinshed.*

[3] Habington, p. 93.

deserted her cause after the first battle of St. Albans, and commanded the Yorkist rear at Towton.[1] Edw. IV. had created him a peer, but he had now changed sides once more. The rear division was under the Earl of Devonshire. Queen Margaret parted with her boy that morning in deep anxiety, for the first, and alas! for the last time. She retired to a small religious house at Gupshill, with the Countess of Devonshire, Lady Vaux, and other ladies.

King Edward arranged his army in three divisions. Young Richard of Gloucester[2] commanded the vanguard with the artillery. The King[3] himself led the centre; and Hastings and Dorset conducted the rear. The King had observed a park, with much wood, to the right of the enemy's position, and he posted 300 spearmen there, to act as occasion might require. He then displayed his banners, blew his trumpets, and marched straight on the entrenchments.

Gloucester found so many hedges and deep dikes in front that he could not break into the enemy's lines, so as to come hand to hand. He ordered up the artillery and, also using arrows, opened fire on Somerset's division. Galled by the fire, Somerset then led his men down some lanes on the King's flank, which he had previously reconnoitred, and fell upon the troops of the Yorkist centre with great fury, driving them backwards. He charged Gloucester with the same impetuosity, and was in the full tide of success, when, just as the King was rallying his men, the select 300 spearmen from the wood, attacked Somerset's rear, and caused a panic. This gave the King time to reform and resume the fight. Somerset's men now fell back, while Gloucester made a desperate assault on the Lancastrian centre, behind the entrenchments. There was a short and gallant struggle, in which poor young Edward fleshed his maiden sword, and then the Lancastrians broke in all directions.

[1] In 1450 the Queen had made him her Chamberlain, and he was wounded on her side at St. Albans in 1455. He was made K.G. But he went over to the Yorkists, fought at Towton against the Queen, and was created Lord Wenlock in 1461. There was a T. Wenlock at the battle of Agincourt, in the company of Sir William Bourchier.

[2] Born Oct. 2nd, 1452, he was 18½, a year older than Prince Edward.

[3] Edward was born on April 28th, 1442. His age was now 29 years and 6 days.

The rout was complete. The abbey water mills were in a meadow close to the town, and here many fugitives were drowned. There was a great slaughter in the "Bloody Meadow" to the rear of the Lancastrian position, for it leads to a ford or ferry over the Severn called Lower Lode. The meadow is half a mile from the river bank. But soon the conqueror gave orders to spare the fugitives.

The brave young Prince, who led the main battle of the Lancastrians, bore himself valiantly, and played the man before his people, in that supreme moment of his life. Of that we need have no doubt. Borne away in the route, and followed closely by the victorious enemy, he was slain on the battle field of Gaston, by Tewkesbury. The closing scene is dimly shown to us. The horse is wounded and on its knees. Then the rider receives his death blow from behind. The helmet had already been struck off. The bright golden locks sink down on the horse's mane, and in another moment horse and rider fall and are ridden over.[1] Thus ended the life of Sir Edward Plantagenet, K.G., Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. His age was 17 years, 6 months and 22 days. He was a boy of great promise; courageous, intelligent, and affectionate. His short life must have embraced a large share of happiness. Even during all the dangers and hardships of his childhood, the loving arm of the heroic mother must have averted those terrors which cause misery to unprotected children. The life at Kæur-la-Petite was a period of unclouded pleasure. Then came the excitement of the last campaign, and a glorious death on the field of battle.[2] If fortune had smiled on the enterprise

[1] So much is shown in a picture accompanying the narrative sent to Flanders, and written by an eye witness. It is in the public library at Ghent. See also the *Archæologia XXI., p. 11-23.*

[2] The manner of young Edward's death has been the subject of one of those fables which abound in the pages of the Tudor chroniclers. There was only one eye witness who wrote an account of the battle of Tewkesbury, and his evidence is conclusive. Fleetwood (Chron., p. 30) says :—"*He was taken fleeinge to the townwards and slain on the field.*" This is fully corroborated by Bernard Andrè. the historian employed by Henry VII., who says : "*Is enim ante Bernardi campum Theoxberye prælio belligerens ceciderat.*" Commines (I., 262), who was a contemporary, says : "*Et fut le Prince de Galles tuè sur le champ, et plusieurs autres grans seigneurs.*"

of Queen Margaret, no prince ever gave better promise. Brought up in the school of adversity, carefully trained in the principles of constitutional freedom, and taught to believe in the necessity for a parliamentary title to the crown, Edward of Lancaster, as King of England, might have given his country a long period of peace and prosperity. But it was ordained otherwise. The bright young life was cut short. The body found burial in Tewkesbury Abbey Church.

Many of the faithful adherents who had shared the exile of their Prince, fell fighting for him at Tewkesbury. Among them were :—

(H) The Earl of Devonshire.—*His mother (Lady Margaret Beaufort) was with the Queen.*

[S) Lord Wenlock.[1]

This was the simple fact. He fell fighting bravely on the field of battle. The Croyland chronicler says : "*As well in the field, as afterwards by the revengeful hands of certain persons,*" Prince Edward, Somerset, Devon, &c." The "revengeful hands" refer to the executions after the battle, and give no countenance to the subsequent fable. Warkworth says that "*There was slain in the field Prince Edward, which cried for succour to the Duke of Clarence.*"

The assassination story was first told long afterwards by Alderman Fabyan, who says that the Prince was captured and brought before Edw.IV. "*The King strake him with his gauntlet in the face, on which the Prince was by the King's servants incontinently slain.*" Then, as is usual in handing down a fabrication of this kind, it grew and was embellished as it passed from hand to hand. Polydore Virgil substituted Clarence, Gloucester, Hastings and Dorset for the "King's servants" of Fabyan. Hall is always fond of a "lie circumstantial." He adds that Sir Richard Croft captured young Edward and brought him to the King. On the same principle he gives the *name* of the tutor to the Earl of Rutland, whom he represents as a poor little child when he was slain on Wakefield bridge. But the fact that Rutland was then in his eighteenth year explodes the whole story of the child and his tutor, and the *name* goes with it. In Holinshed the Tewkesbury fable is further embellished by the statement that Gloucester struck the first blow. Stow, who is by far the most reliable of the Tudor chroniclers, rejects all the additions, and repeats the story as told by Fabyan. Sir Thomas More and Lord Bacon do not allude to the story. Sharon Turner, the first modern historian who examined it critically, rejects it altogether.

[1] An improbable story is told by Holinshed, that when Somerset was driven back, infuriated at not having been re-inforced by the centre, he clove Lord Wenlock's skull with a battle axe. It is not corroborated by any contemporary evidence.

H.—Hall. S.—Stow.

(H S.) Lord John Beaufort.—*Shared the Queen's exile.*

(H.S.) Sir Edmund Hampton.—*With the Queen and Prince in exile, embarked with them at Bamborough.*

(H S.) Sir William Whittingham (R.?)—*With the Prince and Queen in exile, embarking with them at Bamborough.*

(s.) Sir William Vaux.—*His wife Lady Vaux, was with the Queen. He was with the Queen and Prince in exile, embarking with them at Bamborough.*

(s.) Sir William Feilding.

(s.) Sir John Lewkener.

(s.) Sir William Roos.—*With the Queen and Prince in exile, embarking with them at Bamborough.*

(s.) Sir Thomas Seymour.

(s.) Sir Thomas Fitz Henry.

(H.S.) Sir John Delves.

(s.) Sir James Lutterell (Lermouth ?)

(s.) Sir John Urnan.

(s.) Sir Nicholas Herby (Hartry ?).

The lords and knights who escaped from the battle field took refuge in the abbey church which, however, had no privilege of Sanctuary.[1] They were tried before the Earl Marshal and Lord High Constable, a court which is recognised by Chief Justice Fortescue in his discourse to young Prince Edward.[2] Thirteen were condemned, and were beheaded in the market place of Tewkesbury, on May 6th, 1471.

(S.H.) 1. Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset.—*With the Queen in exile.*

(S.H.) 2. Sir John Langstrother, Prior of St. John.[3]

H.—Hall. S.—Stow.

[1] In order to blacken the character of Edward IV., some of the Tudor Chroniclers allege that he gave a promise to the Abbot that he would spare the lives of those who had taken refuge in the church, in order to get possession of their persons; and that then he perfidiously beheaded them. The story, which was invented long afterwards, is disproved by the fact that the church had no such privilege of sanctuary.

[2] See p. 36.

[3] Sir John Langstrother, and his brother William, had grown grey as Knights of Rhodes, fighting valiantly against the Turks. Sir John held the offices of Bailiff of the Eagle, Grand Commander of Cyprus, and Commander of Basal and Graston, in England. He was at Rome in 1467, at the Chapter which elected Grand Master Orsini; and afterwards appears to have joined Queen Margaret in France.

(S.H.) 3. Sir Gervase Clifton.[1]

(S.) 4. Sir Humphrey Audley.—*With the Queen and Prince in exile.*

(S.) 5. Sir Hugh Cary.—*Came from Devonshire with the Earl.*

(S.H.) 6. Sir Thomas Tresham.

(S.) 7. Henry Tresham.

(S.) 8. Sir William Newborough.

(S.) 9. Sir Hugh Courtenay (Walter ?) of Haccombe—*With the Queen in exile.*

(S.) 10. James Gower —*Sword bearer to Prince Edward. With him in exile.*

(S.) 11. Lewis Miles.

(S.) 12. Robert Jackson.

(S.) 13. John Flory.

Edward IV. was placable and forgiving, after the first fury of the moment had passed. All inferior officers and soldiers were pardoned, as well as the following important prisoners :—[2]

Sir John Fortescue.—*With the Queen and Prince in exile.*

Sir Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond.—*Embarked at Bamborough with the Queen and Prince.*

(S.) Sir Henry Roos.—*With the Queen and Prince in exile.*

Sir John St. Lo (Giles ?).—*With Queen Margaret at Edinburgh.*

(S.) Sir Wm. Grimsby, the Prince's esquire.—*With him in exile. With the Queen and Prince at Bamborough.*

E. Fulford.—*Came from Devonshire with the Earl.*

J. Parker.

J. Basset.—*Came from Devonshire with the Earl.*

J. Walleys.

J. Throgmorton.

[1] Sir Gervase Clifton, of Scots Hall, in Brabourne, Kent, was the third husband of Maud, daughter of Sir Richard Stanhope, of Rampton, by Maud, daughter of Ralph Lord Cromwell. Her second husband, Sir J. Nevile, was slain at the battle of Wakefield. She made her will in 1497, and was buried at Tattershall, in Lincolnshire, where her brother, Lord Treasurer Cromwell, had built a lofty brick castle in 1445.

[2] Leland's Collectanea, Hearne, Vol. II., p. 505.

H.—Hall. S.—Stow.

Dr. Morton
Dr. Makerel } *With the Queen in exile.*

The attainder of the venerable Sir John Fortescue was generously reversed. He received a pardon,[1] and retired to his seat at Ebrington, in Gloucestershire, where he passed the few remaining years of his life. Dr. Morton was taken into favour by Edw. IV., who made him Master of the Rolls, Bishop of Ely, and Executor to his Will. He died Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury at the great age of 90, on September, 13th, 1500.

One turns with shuddering pity from the anguish beyond all power of utterance, from the black despair in the religious house at Gupshill, where the Queen, with the Countess of Devonshire and Lady Vaux, is said to have awaited the issue of the battle.[2] Sir William Stanley arrested the ladies, and it was reported that he announced the prince's death with some brutality. It mattered little. The blow must have stunned the unhappy mother, and nothing could add to its crushing effect. Her real life ended with that of her beloved child. All before her was the blackness of darkness for evermore. Queen Margaret was brought to Edward IV. at Coventry by Sir William Stanley on May 11th, and to the tower on the 22nd. King Edward appears to have behaved to the captive Queen with kindness, although he insisted on a ransom. Her husband died in the tower on the 24th, at the

[1] Dated 13th Oct., 1471.

[2] There is some obscurity respecting the movements of the Queen during and after the battle, until she was captured. In 1885 the Rev. E. R. Dowdeswell read a paper to this Society, entitled "Movements of Queen Margaret after the Battle of Tewkesbury." After weighing all the evidence, Mr. Dowdeswell is of opinion that the Queen was *at* the battle, but that she escaped and fled, not towards Deerhurst, as some of the writers state, but towards Worcester. as related by Speed; that she took refuge at Payne's Place, in the parish of Bushley, and that next day, continuing her journey towards Worcester, she found shelter in some religious house near that city, where she was captured by Sir William Stanley, and brought to Edw. IV. at Coventry (See *Transactions X., p. 144.*) Speed says: "Queen Margaret, in this fatal day of battle, fled towards Worcester, and by the way tooke refuge in a poore religious house, in that her present distresse; but three days afterwards she was apprehended," (p. 684.)

comparatively early age of 49.[1] Her brother John, and her brother-in-law, the chivalrous Ferry de Vaudemont, died in the same year. Queen Margaret was sent from the tower to Windsor, and thence to Wallingford, in charge of her old friend the Dowager Duchess of Suffolk. The Duchess had come to Nancy for Henry's bride, and had seen the beautiful young Princess at the brilliant tournament. She now received her, after 27 years, a childless and despairing widow, crushed to the earth by grief unspeakable. At last King Renè collected the ransom. On August 29th, 1475, the sum of 50,000 crowns was paid, and the Queen proceeded to embark at Sandwich, attended by three ladies and seven gentlemen, and escorted by Sir John Haute. She landed at Dieppe in Jan., 1476, and signed a renunciation of all the rights derived from her marriage, at Rouen, on the 29th. Thence she went to Reculée, a league from Angers, where she lived with her old father until his death in 1480.[2] The last sad years were passed at the chateau of Dampierre, on the Loire, near Saumur, under the care of François de Vignolle, an old and faithful servant of her family. The brave and loving soul was at length released. Margaret of Anjou died at the age of 52,[3] on the 25th of August, 1482 : eleven

[1] The Tudor Chroniclers, in order to prejudice the memories of the Yorkist Princes, pretend that Henry VI. was murdered on the night of the 21st, when Edward IV. and his brother Richard were in the tower. They left for Kent on the 22nd. The payments for the board of Henry and his attendants up to the 24th, disprove this story. In *Rymer's Fœdera, XI., p. 712*, is the following entry : "*Super custodia Henrici Regis de costubus et expensis. Eidem Willielmo Sayer in denariis sibi liberatis per manus proprias super expensis et dietâ dicti Henrici et x. Personarum attendentium infra turrim super custodia ejusdem Henrici videlicet pro xiv diebus, primo incipiente xi die Maii ultimo præterito, per breve præscriptum ivl. vs.*" Another bill shows that Henry was allowed three readers. The fact that Henry died on the 24th, and not before, is corroborated in the letter to Bruges (*Archæologia, Vol. XXI.*) As Margaret arrived at the tower on the 22nd, she may have attended her husband during the last two days of his life, from the 22nd to the 24th, before she was removed to Windsor. The Lancastrian leaning of the family of Lord Rivers, who was Constable of the Tower, makes this supposition even probable. Henry's death may have been caused by the effects of a severe wound which he received from a ruffianly fanatic some months previously (See *Hearne, p. 202, ex coll. Blakman*). The poor King was too imbecile and callous to have died of grief.

[2] He was born January 16th, 1480, aged 72.

[3] Age 52 years 5 month, 2 days.

years and some months after the light went out of her life, with her child's death. She was buried in the cathedral of Angers.

Dates in Prince Edward's Life.

Childhood in Palaces near London in Royal State, 5 years.

		AGE.
1453. Oct. 13.	Prince Edward born at Westminster -	
1454.	Duke of York in power · -	1
1455.	Duke of Somerset in power *May 22nd*, Slain at St. Alban's - -	2
1456.	Duke of York in power - -	3
1457.	Duke of York displaced - -	4
1458.	- - - - -	5
1459.	Edward with his mother at Coventry, and in Cheshire - -	6
Sept. 23.	Battle of Blore Heath - -	7

In wars, and flight with his mother, 5 years.

1460. July 10.	Battle of Northampton. In Wales and Scotland - - -	8
1461. March.	At York. Flight to Scotland -	9
1462.	With his mother in France - -	10
1463.		
1464. May 8	Battle of Hexham - -	11

In exile 6 years.

1465-69.	At Kœur-la-Petite - -	12-16
1470.	At the French Court - -	16
1471. May 4.	The end at Tewkesbury - -	17

Battles at which Prince Edward was Present.

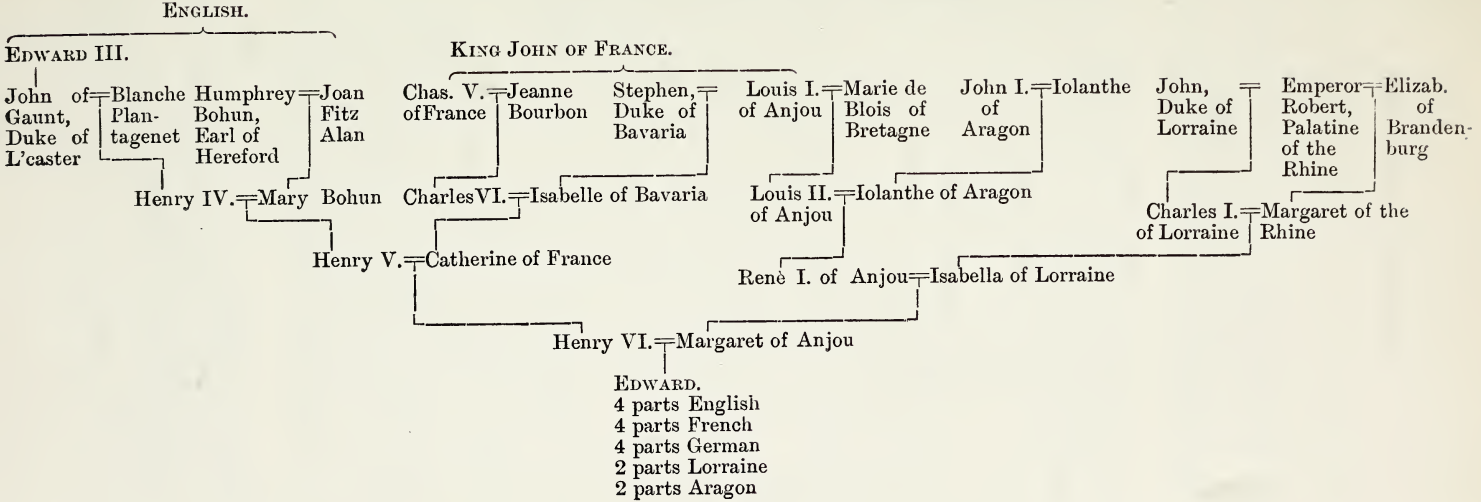
1459. Sep. 22.	Battle of Blore Heath - -	6
1460. July 10.	Battle of Northampton - -	7
1461. Feb. 17.	Battle of St. Albans - -	8
1464. May 8.	Battle of Hexham - - -	11
1471. May 4.	Battle of Tewkesbury - -	17

	SEA VOYAGES OF PRINCE EDWARD.	AGE
1460.	Voyage from Harlech to Scotland - -	8
1462.	Voyage from Kirkcudbright to Brittany -	10
1463.	Voyage from France to Tynemouth - -	10
1463.	In an open boat from Tynemouth to Berwick -	11
1464.	„ „ in the Solway Firth -	11
1465.	Voyage from Northumberland to Sluys -	12
1471.	Harfleur to Weymouth - - -	17

MARGARET OF ANJOU.

1429-1445.	A maiden - - -	16 years
1445-1453.	Married and childless - -	8 „
1453-1474.	Mother - - -	17½ „
1471-1482.	Mourning for her child - -	11½ „
		52 „

DESCENT OF EDWARD OF LANCASTER.



NOTES ON THE MANOR, ADVOWSON, AND CHURCH OF DAGLINGWORTH.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM BAZELEY, M.A. *(Hon. Sec.)*

THE MANOR.

DAGLINGWORTH is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey. It is thought to have been included under Stratton, which was held by Roger de Laci, or under Duntsborne, which was held by William de Ow. Sir Robert Atkyns affirms that Ralph de Bloet held Daglingworth in the time of Henry II., 1154-1189.

In 2nd John (1200-1) Robert Bloet paid Nesta Bloet 40s. for a hide of land in Daglingworth.

In 9th Henry III. (1224-5) William Bloet confirmed an earlier gift of the advowson of the Church of Daglingworth to the Abbess of Godstow. In a roll of arms of the date of Henry III., given by Fosbroke in his History of Gloucestershire, Vol. I., p. 18, Sir Walter Bluet appears as one of the Knights of Gloucestershire bearing *Or, une chevron enter iij egles vert.* The same bearing is given to him in a later roll of the reign of Edw. I. A junior branch.[1] of the family of Bluet held Daglingworth, the senior branch being settled in Wiltshire. Ralph Bloet held in Daglingworth one Knight's fee of William Bloet, of Lacham, who held it of the Earl Mareschal, who held it of the King.

Ralph Bluet held Daglingworth 9th Edward II. (1315-6) and 17th Edward II. (1323-4) under Audomar de Valence.[2] In 20th Edward III. (1346-7) Ralph Bloet paid aid for Knighting the Black Prince for two Knights' fees in Daglingworth.[3]

John, son and heir of Ralph Bluet, held Daglingworth under Elizabeth, wife of Richard Talbot, heir of Valence, 46th Edw. III. (1372-3).[4]

[1] Fosbroke, Vol. I., p. 23.

[2] Nom. Villar. and Inq. p. mort. Aud. de Valence 17th Edward II. No. 75, quoted by Fosbroke Vol. II. 499.

[3] Which Ralph, his ancestor, held before, that is in 18th Edw. I.—See ante Vol. X., p. 281.

[4] Inq. p. mort. 46th Edward III. No. 66, quoted by Fosbroke, Vol. II., p. 500.

This John Bluet, Smyth says, was the son of Ralph Bluet and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Reys ap Ryes.

In 1368 Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Bloet, and wife of Bartholomew Pyncott, alienated Daglingworth to Lionel, Duke of Clarence; but on his death it reverted to her and her heirs.

Smyth [1] says that this Elizabeth married James Lord Berkeley: but Sir Henry Barkly shows that it must have been her daughter that married him, as the son and heir of James Lord Berkeley by this marriage was not born till 1394, 36 years after the death of Sir John Bluet.[2]

Mr. Wakeman, in the British Archæological Journal, gives a curious version of the way in which Raglan passed to the Berkeleys towards the close of the 14th century, but adduces no evidence in support of it.

According to him, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Bluet, of Raglan, had an only son by Bartholomew Pycot, named John, on whose death, without issue, "his cousin Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Bluet, of Daglingworth, in Gloucestershire, succeeded as heir-at-law. This lady was the wife of Sir James Berkeley, of Berkeley, to whom Henry IV. confirmed the Manor of Raglan by patent."

This theory of two John Bluets, each with a daughter and heiress named Elizabeth, does not appear probable, and it is far more at variance with Smyth's story than the supposition, that the two Elizabeths were mother and daughter.

Thus the Berkeleys became possessed of Daglingworth; and it remained in their hands until 1440, when James, Lord Berkeley sold it Nicholas Poyntz and his wife Elizabeth.

It was recovered, however, as entailed property by Maurice, son of this Lord James in 1491.[3]

It was ultimately sold by the Berkeleys for £1,320 to Sir Henry Poole, of Sapperton. Sir Robert Atkyns purchased it of

[1] Lives of the Berkeleys, edition. for B. & G. Arch. Soc., by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., Vol. I., p. 375.

[2] Ibid. Vol. II., pp. 162-4. [3] Ibid.

of the heirs of Sir H. Poole, and Allen Lord Bathurst bought it of the family of Sir Robert Atkyns.

The following very interesting remarks on the Bluet family have been sent to me since the meeting by the President for 1886-7, Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., &c.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE MANOR OF DAGLINGWORTH.

By Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. (President).

The Bluets do not appear among the Domesday Tenants *in capite*, but the surname is ascribed to Ralph, one of the feoffees of William de Ow, in Hampshire, viz: "Ipse Will^{s} (de Ow) tenet Silcestre in Holsete Hundred et Radulfus^{bloet} (*sic*) de eo Alestan tenuit de rege E. in alodium," &c., &c.

Later records prove that it must have been this same Ralph who held Hinton (Blewett), in Somersetshire, and Lacham, in Wiltshire, under William de Ow. It is not so certain that he was the Ralph who held under him at Duntisborne, in Gloucestershire, but it is probable enough.

This Ralph Bluet speedily acquired a direct holding from the King, for we learn from the Cartulary of St. Peter's, Gloucester, that, in the reign of Rufus, he gave or confirmed to that abbey the manors of *Rodley* and of *Bulley*, in the Forest of Dean. It has hitherto, I believe, escaped notice that both these manors belonged at the date of the Survey to *Walter Balistarius*, whose heir therefore Ralph had in some way become. Most probably he had married his daughter, but it is at least possible that Walter, whose profession alone is indicated, was Ralph's father or uncle.

It is noteworthy, at any rate, that besides the foregoing manors Walter held that of Frampton (Cotele), the only one of the possessions of the great Saxon thane, Alestan of Boscumbe, which had not gone to William de Ow. It had presumably been assigned to Walter by Earl William Fitz Osbern, William's predecessor in most of his estates, and the presumption that there was some connection between the Earl and the Military Engineer

(as Mr. A. S. Ellis renders Balistarius) is strengthened by our finding in Domesday that the latter had received a grant near to the Castle of Striguil, as well as a tract of waste land lying between the Usk and Wye rivers. Both the latter, there is reason to suppose, passed to Ralph Bluet.

After William de Ow was put to death for treason in 1093, his forfeited possessions were divided, and, for a time, the Bluets had more than one overlord. The Honour of Striguil was given by Henry I. to a younger branch of the De Clares, with whom their relations must have been friendly, since we know that in the reign of Henry II. Richard fitz Gilbert granted the Manor of Raglan to Walter Bluet to be held as one Knight's fee.[1] Probably this was rather a confirmation than a grant, for some time previously a Walter Bluet had confirmed to the Abbey of Lire in Normandy, for the good of his father's soul, all the lands, &c., which William fitz Osbern had given it in the Vill of Ragtham, and in his charter, which is addressed to all his homagers (*hominibus*) French, English, and Welsh, no allusion is made to the Clares.

According to a paper in the Journal of the British Archæological Society, Vol. X., for 1854, by Mr. Wakeman, the Walter who got Raglan from Richard Strongbow was "one of the younger sons of Bloet, of Lacham, in Wilts, and Silchester, Hants, whose elder brother Ralph held the Manor of Langstow, in Monmouthshire"—near to Newport, on the Usk. No authority, however, is given for this statement.

Some of William de Ow's fees in Gloucestershire are stated by Sir Robert Atkyns to have been given to Gilbert, Marshal of the King's household;—Badgworth and Down Hatherley being specially named, though it would seem probable that all his lands in Gloucestershire and in Wiltshire were included. Whether Daglingworth had at that time been severed from Stratton is uncertain,—but it probably was so during the reign of Henry II. There is no truth in Atkyns' assertion that in the grant of free warren from Edward I. to the Ralph Bluet of that day, his ancestor Ralph Bluet is admitted to have held the manor in this

[1] Pat. Roll, 1st Henry IV.

King Henry's reign, nor does the scandal to which the same historian alludes—connecting the monarch's name with that of Sir Ralph Bluet's wife, rest on better authority than Speed's ;—but that the family held it under the Marshals some time before the close of the 12th century seems beyond doubt. Owing, however, to the strange chapter of accidents, whereby William, the younger brother of the Marshal of the Household, became, through marriage, before 1189, with Isabel, daughter and heiress of the last Strongbow Marshal of England, possessor of the whole re-united estates of William de Ow, the clue is lost just prior to the period when records as to tenure become generally accessible, and all we learn then amounts to no more than that both Lacham and Daglingworth were held by the Bluet family of this William when shortly afterwards created Earl Marshal.

Since writing the foregoing, I have found at the Record Office the Register of Godestow, referred to by Dugdale in the Monasticon, which he supposed to be the original from which the English translation, now preserved in the Bodleian Library, was made in the reign of Edward IVth. for the use of the nuns.

It contains, under the heading "Daglingworth," eight copies of documents, which suffice to establish the identity of that Vill with the Duntesborne held by William de Ow at the time of Domesday, and to place beyond doubt that the Ralph who then held it of him was the first Ralph Bloet.

I append copies of the most important of these, in the order in which I believe they ought to stand.

No. 6 "Ecclesia de Daglingworth."

Johanni dei gratia Wigornensi episcopo et Archidiaconis suis et decanis, Radulfus Bloet, et Mater ejus, et fratres sui. Salutem et filialem dilectionem. Notum facimus nos concessisse Monasterium de Dantesburne, Deo et S^cte^ Marie et S^cto^ Johanni et Conventui Godestowie in elemosinam, quod Monasterium de meo patrimonio et de meo feodo est, et precamur pro amore Dei ut hoc concedatis et eos inde seisiare(ri) precipiatis, q(uia) ibi posuimus quendam sororem nostram ad serviendum Deo et S^cto^ Johanni."

John (de Pageham) to whom the Bloet family thus appeal, was consecrated Bishop of Worcester on 4th March, 1151, and died at Rome on 31st March, 1157 (Le Neve's Fasti). The petition was no doubt necessitated by the fact that Godestow was in another diocese, that of Lincoln.

No. 1 "Carta Radulphi Bloet de Daglingworthe" } folio 27
No. 2 "Carta Radulphi Bloet de Dantesborne" - }

"Notum sit omnibus tam futuris quam presentibus quod ego Radulphus Bloet dedi et concessi Deo et S^cto Marie et S^cto Johanni Baptiste et Ecclesie de Godestowe et Sanctimonialibus ibi Deo servientibus.—Ecclesiam meam de Daglingworthe (in No. 1) de Dantesburne (in No. 2) cum omnibus suis pertineneiis in perpetuam elemosinam pro salute animæ mee et predecessorum meorum liberam et quietam ab omne seculari servicio. Hiis testibus —Matheo Archidiacono Gloucestriæ, et capitulo Cyrencestriæ in quorum presencia hœc donacio facta fuit, et Roberto de Meisi Roberto de Euerci et Giffardo fratre ejus, et Ricardo Capellano, et Reimbaldo Clerico et Martino Capellano et Thoma Clerico de Godestow Adamo Michel Ricardo de Valiniis et fratre Nicolao.

These two Charters agree verbatim, excepting that the one speaks of Daglingworth, the other of Duntesborne, and as the witnesses to both were the same, they were presumably executed simultaneously, in consequence of some doubt as to which Dantesborne had been previously given by this Ralph or his father. Mathew became Archdeacon of Gloucester at some time after 1155, and died in 1177, but it must have been in the latter year that he was present in the Cirencester Chapter, for it is stated in a subsequent deed (No. 8), by Ralph Prior of Worcester, that it was during the time that he rnled over that diocese in the stead of Bishop Roger, who is known to have gone to Rome about that period on a mission to persuade the Pope of Henry II.'s non-complicity in Beckett's murder, and to have died abroad in 1179.

What rights the Chapter of Cirencester possessed over the church we know not. The monastery of Duntesborne appears to have existed in Saxon days, and may have been a Prebend of the Collegiate Church of the adjacent town.

Down even to the Dissolution the abbey had an interest in the parish, for an annual customary rent of nine shillings, as well as £3 a year from the ferm of pasturage, at Daglingworth, are included in the "Computu Ministrorum" (*Dugdale*, Vol. IV. p. 182).

The other charters are, No. 3, confirmation by Walter Bloet of his brother's gift of Daglingworth (the name of Duntesborne is henceforth dropped): No. 5, confirmation by Mauger, Bishop of Worcester (1200 to 1212), of the charters of both Ralph and Walter: No. 4, confirmation by William Bloet of Daglingworth, of the Church of Daglingworth, as given by his uncles Ralph and Walter. This must have been executed after the final concord in 9th Henry III. (1225), between William and Felicia Abbess of Godestow, a copy of which is entered later on in the register, the original still remaining among the Gloucestershire Fines at the Record Office. (Pedes Finium, Glouc., No. 80)

The only other document is an agreement between an Abbess of Godestow and John de Gundeville, Clerk, who is to serve the Church of Daglingworth for a stipend of one bezant and two shillings; but in case he relapses this agreement is to be void, and the Abbess is free to revive all the complaints she had before against him!

This shows that the nuns did their best to administer the patronage properly, and renders it probable that they still had a Cell at Daglingworth.

H.B.

THE ADVOWSON.

The Advowson of the Church was held by the nuns of Godstow for many centuries before the dissolution of the monasteries. Since that time it has been held by the crown At the time of the visit of the British Archæological Association to Daglingworth in 1869, the following extract was read by Mr. Blashill from a MS. in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson MS., B. 408, fol. 152 b):—

"A final accord made between William Bloet and Felice, Abbess of Godstow, for the avowry of the church of Dalyngworth. The sentence is, that a final accord was made in the King's Court of Westminster from the day of Easter, the ninth year of the reign of King Henry, the son of King John, afore Martyne of Pitishall, Thomas of Muleton, Thomas Heydoun, Robert Lexyntoun, Geoffery Sauvage, and other true men of the King's, there at that time being present, between William Bloet axer, and Felice, Abbess of Godstow, deforcere, by Absaloun Chapleyne put in her stead to get or to lease the avowry of the church of Dalyngworth; whereof it was pleyed between them in the same court; that is to say, that the foresaid William (? confirmed) the avowry of the said church to be the right of the same abbess, and to their church at Godstow, and released it and quit-claimed of him and his heirs to the same abbess and abbesses the which should succeed to her and to her church of Godstow for ever; and for this recognition, release, quit-claim, fine and accord, the same abbess received the same William and his heirs in all benefits and prayers that should be afterward in the church of Godstow." [1]

The nuns behaved very generously to the Benefice; for although its annual value (as given in the Taxation of the Pope Nicholas) was £5 6s. 1d. per annum, they appropriated only 2s. a year to the use of their abbey; and so it continued to the Dissolution.

It is stated in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas that the Prior of Monmouth had a portion of the living amounting to 3s. 6d.[2]

The nuns of Godstow are said by tradition to have had a cell at Daglingworth, to have built the church and to have used it for worship.

The Lords of the Manor do not seem to have resided at Daglingworth later than the middle of the 14th century; and the arches now standing in the village may well be the ruins of a conventual dwelling built in the 15th century.

[1] Journal of the British Archæological Association, Vol. XXV., p. 301.

[2] In the Valor Ecclesiasticus, the benefice is rated at £8 6s.

There must have been a church at Daglingworth long before the advowson was given to Godstow; but there is every reason for believing that the nuns, as patrons, made considerable alterations in the original fabric, and added the tower at the west end.

The threefold division of the church by two arches—the chancel arch and the arch which was destroyed in 1845, makes it more than probable that one portion of the sacred building was alotted to the nuns who dwelt in Daglingworth.

In the letters relating to the Suppression of the Monasteries, edited for the Camden Society by the late Mr. Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., are two (Nos. CXI. and CXII.), which throw some light on the last days of the Abbey of Godstow.

Catherine Bulkeley, the last abbess, surrendered the abbey to the King, and received a pension of £50, a large income for a single lady 350 years ago.

I have had no recent opportunity of consulting the Episcopal Registers at Worcester; the following is therefore a very imperfect list of the Incumbents of Daglingworth.[3]

1561. Richard Saunders
1616. Anthony Haviland.
1624. Robert Humphrey.
1676. Nathaniel Gwynne.[2]
1723. James Kilner.
1729. Joseph Harrison.
1753. Joseph Chapman.
1776. Joseph Chapman, D.D.
1797. John Chapman.
1823. G. W. Freston.
1838. C. W. Pitt.
1841. Henry Charles Raymond Barker.

THE CHURCH.

The Church of the Holy Cross, Daglingworth, consists of a chancel with a small vestry on the north side, a nave with an aisle on the north side, a porch on the south side, and a low massive tower at the west end.

The nave aisle was added by the present Rector in 1845.

[3] Camden Society's Pub., Vol. XXVI., 1843.

[2] A monument in the church to Nat. Gwynne says he died in 1723, aged 83, having been rector 48 years.

Prior to this date the nave was lighted on the south side, as at present, by two 15th century windows, and on the north side by a small circular-headed window flush with the wall outside and deeply splayed within. This window, when the north aisle was built in 1845, was given to the Rector of Barnsley, and was inserted in the walls of his church. There are remains of a similar window on the south side between the porch and the tower. This window, the jambs and archivolt of which are visible on the exterior, was blocked up, it would seem, when the 15th century window near it was inserted. There are no traces left of it inside.

A very curious feature of the church was unintentionally destroyed in 1845. The arch which spans the north aisle was built in 1845 to resist the thrust of an arch of very early character which spanned the nave where the font now stands.

This accounts for the block of masonry in the new arcade where we should have expected to find a fourth arch.

From a drawing of this nave arch, which was made by the late Mr. Joyce, we conclude that it was originally semi-circular, but that it had dropped from the sinking of the foundations, or the giving way of the abutments. The imposts were oblong with the lower edge chamfered, and rested on square edged jambs of plain masonry.

When the masons began to operate on this arch, with the intention of repairing it, the stone work was found to be in such a crumbling state as to necessitate taking down and rebuilding. The Rector had intended to preserve it; but when it was removed he thought the church would be much better without it. It was not therefore rebuilt.

High up in the wall above this arch, though not over the centre, but to the left of it, and facing west, was a Norman altar supported by two circular detached shafts having capitals with inverted cone mouldings. Above the altar was a semi-circular headstone or tympanum. The bases of the shafts appear to have been on a level with the wall plate. It is a matter of regret that when the members of the British Archæological Association visited Daglingworth in 1869 they do not seem to have been aware of

the previous existence of this arch and altar, but to have mistaken Mr. Joyce's drawing for a representation of an earlier chancel arch.[1]

Mr. Blashill noticed the thickening of the south wall of the nave opposite to the font, and said very truly that it indicated the existence of a tower resting on the walls of the nave at its west end, as at St. Michael Penkivel, in Cornwall.[2] But nothing was said about the Norman altar and the chapel or parvise which must have existed in this tower. This tower was no doubt destroyed in the 15th century, when the present tower was built at the west end of the nave. The walls were taken down as far as the wall-plate and a roughly-constructed roof placed on them. The floor of the chapel, which now became a mere loft, was allowed to remain, as may be gathered from an entry in one of the old parish registers.

Nathaniel Gwynne, Rector of Daglingworth after the Restoration of the Monarchy, made an entry under date 1676 that he found the following inventory of Church Goods in an old parish book :—

"One Bible A Silver Communion Cup A cover of the same Two Register books A linen Carpet A Surplice A Pulpit Cloth Cushion A Booke of Canons. An old grate flaggon	These are in being An° Dn' 1677 Sara Grogan.
Erasmus his paraphrase Bishop Jewel's Works The seconde book of Homilies A Communion Book in 4to A booke of Injunctions A Woolen Carpet Several prayer Books	Loft.

[1] Journal of the Archæological Assoc., Vol. XXV., p. 302.

[2] Ibid., p. 302.

A large brasse pott
A large brasse pan
Two brasse Candlesticks } Sold."

I think we may gather from this evidence that the priest who served the church had his chamber or parvise in the tower before a rectory house was built.

It is difficult to account for the position of the altar, which was not over the centre of the arch, but much nearer the north wall of the church. This altar now serves as a credence table on the north side of the sanctuary.[1]

There is certainly one consecration cross on this altar stone. There are usually five.

The roof of the nave on the east side of the old arch would always have been in sight. This is no doubt why it is much more carefully constructed than the roof on the west side.

Low down in the south wall of the nave, near the pulpit, is an ancient corbel, which has a history of its own if we could only read it. It represents the head of a lady at the close of the 15th century, and must therefore be part of the work which was done when the present tower was built, and the windows were inserted in the south wall. I thought, when first I saw it, that it had been placed where it is to hold an hour glass: but the Rector tells me the pulpit was removed from the middle of the nave to its present position in 1845. This corbel may have supported part of the rood screen. A groove has been cut in the top of it.

On the outside of the nave the south wall and porch remain as they were before the changes in 1845. I am told there is a sun-dial over the entrance to the porch; but it is concealed by the ivy.

The long and short quoins at the south-east angle of the nave appear to have been taken down and carefully rebuilt. At the south-west angle they have remained undisturbed. These quoins are grooved, which, I believe, is unusual.

[1] Mr. Henry Medland, who has very kindly made some suggestions for these notes, thinks that the lower part of this structure may have been a window, and the upper part an aumbry, or cupboard, for the sacred vessels.

The chancel arch, with its deep abacus and bead moulding, must certainly be as early as the latter part of the 11th century.

A very interesting discovery was made when this arch was reset in 1845 or 1850. The jambs were found to be partly composed of sculptured stones turned face inwards and worked on the back.

These sculptured stones, with a very slight attempt at restoration, have been inserted over the arch on the chancel side, and are thus preserved. One naturally inquires when these sculptures were thus hidden.

Was it in the 11th century when the Norman builders thought them too sacred to be destroyed but too rude to remain in sight: or more probably in the 16th century when iconaclasm was rife, and this was the only means of preserving them?

The sculptures represent:—

1. The Crucifixion of our Lord at that period of His sufferings when he He said "I thirst."—*St. John xix., 28, 29.*

One of the soldiers holds a spear, the other has in his left hand an earthen vessel, and in his right a sponge on the stalk of the hyssop. The figure of our Lord is very much larger than the figures of the soldiers. This is an early conventional mode of giving importance to the principal personage of a group.

2. The Saviour sitting in Judgement, blessing the righteous.—*St. Matt. xxv, 34.*
3. St. Peter, holding a key in his right hand and a book in his left.

There is fourth sculptured stone embedded in the external east chancel wall also representing the Crucifixion. It was pointed out at the time of the visit of British Archæological Association that the tunic worn by our Lord and the other figures, the uncrossed legs of the suffering Saviour, the moustache and beard, the form of S. Peter's keys, the Greek cross in our Lord's hand, and the Greek nimbus, are all characteristics of Saxon rather than of Norman art.

It has been suggested that the proper place for these sculptures in a church dedicated to the Holy Rood would be above the chancel arch on the west side.[4]

[4] This suggestion was made by Mr. H. Medland.

The chancel prior to the present one, which was rebuilt on the old foundations in 1850, had an aisle on the south side with a lean-to roof. This aisle is said to have been of a very debased style, and therefore was not replaced.

At the east end of the chancel was a plain round headed window without mouldings, belonging to the *Churchwarden-Gothic* period of architecture. Above this was a small window with two narrow round-headed lights cut in a single stone, flush with the wall outside, and deeply splayed within, forming one round-headed opening.

This window is now in the vestry which has been added on the north side of the chancel. Between the two lights of this little window, on the exterior, are several letters which the late Mr. Joyce, the author of the very excellent Monograph on the Fairford windows, very cleverly deciphered. The stone, in which the two lights have been cut, is a Roman altar, the inscription on which was as follows :—

D D
MATRIBVSET
GENIOLOCI
JUNIA

Junia dedicated this to the goddess mothers and to the genius of the place.

Half the letters are cut away, and the inscription is upside down.

Above this little window, in the external chancel wall, was the sculpture which is still there.

On the north side of the chancel was a small pointed lancet window of early date, and beside it a niche with a pointed arch, which was probably an aumbry. The small lancet window is now in the vestry.

The original long and short quoins at the south-east and south-west angles of the chancel have been reconstructed in the present building.

The 15th century tower at the west end of the nave is exceedingly well built. The Romans mixed pounded brick with the lime which they used for mortar. Here the joints of the masonry have oyster-shells imbedded in the mortar.

On the south side of the tower is a well-defined consecration cross—*a cross crosslet.*

There are eight sculptured heads on the top of the tower.

The four bells in the belfry are inscribed as follows :—

	HEIGHT.
1. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A R 1757	26½
2. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A R 1720	28
3. BLANK.	
4. MR. GYLES HAYNES CH. WARDEN A R 1720	35

The initials show that three of the bells at least were cast by the celebrated bell-founders at Gloucester, the Rudhalls.

Pooley in his *Gloucestershire Crosses* thus describes the Churchyard Cross at Daglingworth, which stands on the south side of the church :—

"Two heavy steps, on which is set a socket with moulded fillet running round its base. The shaft is square, having the angle chamfered, and is mortised into the socket. The whole is massive in character and much weather-worn. It is supposed to be of great antiquity, perhaps coeval with the church, which is said to be Anglo-Saxon." [1]

I am rather surprised at the last remark of Mr. Pooley, as the cross appears to be of a similar character to many other crosses in the county which he describes as of the 15th century.

There are three old Register Books :—

1. 1561-1672. 1st entry "Joan Haynes bap^{d} 21 Aug. 1561."
2. 1674-1747
3. 1745-1781. Last entry, "Timothy husbornd of Eliz. Webb bur^{d} Jan. 8, 1748-9."

The following entries are of some interest :—

1600. "The Farmer's wife was merced for plowing the Downs and paid 4^{d} in consideration that she should never plow it any more."

1654-1697. Thomas Padger & wife Mary were stubborn Ana baptists in M^{r} Gwynne's time. He would not "bury" either of them when dead, but entered their names in the register as

[1] Notes on the Old Crosses of Gloucestershire, p. 38.

"interred," Mary on Dec. 15, 1684, & Thomas on Feb. 27, 1697. After the latter entry is the word "Excom^{d}."

1706. "Mem. That upon the 21st day of June, A.D. 1706 M^{rs} Mary Hancock of London (born in the parish & baptized the 19th day of July 1664) presented the parish of Daglingworth with a new pulpit cloth having on it the cipher of her name, and a cushion of very fine green cloth with a yellow silk fringe."

The Church Plate has been described as follows by M^{r} Wilfred Cripps :—

"The Paten is of Irish make, having been stamped in 1743 ; and was intended from the first for Church use as it has no excise stamp. The old Daglingworth Chalice (the larger one) is of London make ; marked at Goldsmith's Hall at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, probably in 1565.

The smaller Chalice, purchased at Bath, with Paten, in 1850 by the Rector, is also London make, and is stamped. The date is 1583. The covers were intended to be used as Patens."

I must express my acknowledgments for very much of the above information to the Rev. Canon Raymond Barker, Rector of the parish.

INVENTORIES OF, & RECEIPTS FOR, CHURCH GOODS IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER & CITIES OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

WITH NOTES BY SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.

INTRODUCTION.

A FEW lines by way of introduction to these notes would seem to be desirable; firstly, with regard to the circumstances which led to the transactions recorded; and, secondly, as to the records themselves.

It is difficult, in our own times, to form a conception of the vast treasures possessed by our cathedrals and abbey churches in the early part of the 16th century, before they were despoiled by King Henry VIII. They consisted not only of shrines and eucharistic vessels of gold and silver, of pixes and paxes, thuribles, Christmatories, &c., &c., of cunning workmanship, enriched with costly jewels; of gorgeous vestments of the most costly fabrics, of embroidered work and cloth of gold, and other rich material; but also of images and books garnished with silver and precious stones, richly illuminated and gilded. Even many of our parish churches were, in their degree, equally well furnished.

We must not debit Henry VIII., however, with all the spoliation which occurred within the twenty years following the dissolution of the Religious Houses. Henry did not, so far as we know, interfere with the Free Chapels and Chantries, though he evidently contemplated doing so. The riches derived from the robbery of the church were quickly squandered, and had neither relieved the King from his financial difficulties, his debts amounting to £250,000, nor gratified the greed of his grasping courtiers. All had disappeared like a snow storm on a summer's

day. Sacrilege never prospers. But it does not appear that Henry had any design to pillage the goods of the parish churches.

Henry, in the thirty-seventh year of his reign, obtained an Act of Parliament,[1] by which he was granted, *inter alia*, all Colleges, Free Chapels, Chantries and Fraternities, or Gilds, &c., with all manor houses, manors, lands, &c., &c., thereto belonging, which, between the 4th February in the 27th year of his reign, (1535-6), and the 25th of December in the 37th (1545), except such as were then already in the King's hands and had been granted out, to hold to him, his heirs and successors for ever, with power, during his life, to give commissions to enter upon the said colleges, &c., and seize and take the same into his own hands. The King died in the following year without having issued any commissions for the purpose mentioned.

The child king, Edward VI., who succeeded to the throne at the early age of nine years, was helpless in the hands of the rapacious, unprincipled and designing men who formed his council, most of whom were appointed under his father's will, probably arranged by themselves. The pressure of the debts due by the late King, and their own covetous greed, led to the revival of the Act for the seizure of the colleges, &c., which had lapsed, and, reciting that Act, by Statute 1 Edw. VI. Cap. 14, declared that all the aforesaid religious establishments (except the hospitals, which numbered *cir.* 110) and all gilds, with all their possessions whatsoever, to be in the real and actual posession of the King, his heirs and successors for ever, whereby 90 Colleges (not including those of the two Universities), and 2,374 Free Chapels and Gilds, besides the other charities mentioned, with all their possessions and goods, were granted to the King by name, and to his heirs and successors for ever. Though this was but the gleaning after the harvest had been gathered, it would have been a rich acquisition if it had all found its way into the royal treasury, which it certainly did not, for a large proportion was embezzled.

[1] 37th Henry VIII., Cap. 4.

Heylin states that "Commissioners were appointed in the beginning of March, in the second year of the King (1547-8), and despatched into every shire in the realm, to take a survey of all Colleges, &c., as stated above, within the compass of the Act of Parliament.[1] According to the return of whose Commissioners it would be found no difficult matter to put a just estimate and value on so great a gift, or to know how to parcel out, proportion and divide, the spoil betwixt all such, who had before in hope devoured it." And he proceeds to give some gross instances of embezzlement and peculation.[2] The only returns to these Commissions, which we have seen relating to Gloucestershire, are the Chantry Certificates, printed in Vol. VIII. of our Transactions, and another similar Roll, numbered 21.[3]

In 1552 the Exchequer had again become exhausted, and, first, an ineffective attempt was made to reduce the expenditure of the royal household; and secondly, to call such persons to a present reckoning as had embezzled any of the Crown lands, or appropriated the King's money to their private uses, on which course, Heylyn says, "they (the Council) were the more intent, because they did both serve the King and content the people: but might be used as a scourge for the whipping of those against whom they had any cause of quarrel."[4] The new Lord Paget was fined £6,000 for divers offences of that nature, and the

[1] The Commissions were issued in February, 1547-8. See *ante* Trans. Vol. VIII., 232.

[2] Heylyn's Life and Reign of Edward VI. Edn. 1660, p. 60. It will be observed, on reference to the Chantry Certificates, *ante* Vol. VIII., except that in very rare cases, and then of small value, the Commissioners' return of plate and jewels is in many instances "noone." The approaching spoliation had been foreseen, and the small articles of value had been already appropriated.

[3] The Rev. E. A. Fuller has kindly communicated to us some rough notes made by him some fifteen years ago in the Crown Lands Inrolment Office, whilst making researches for his very interesting little work, entitled "The Parish Church of Cirencester." His search was primarily limited to that subject, and the notes he made of other places are mostly mere references to the documents. These have since been removed to the Public Record Office, and we have taken an opportunity of examining them, and making of transcripts of the most interesting and important, which are printed in an Appendix to these Notes.

[4] Heylyn, p. 132.

Master of the Rolls was found guilty of purchasing lands with the King's money, and was made to surrender all his lands and goods to the King's use ; but, Heylyn adds, he seems to have been [so] well befriended that he sped no worse. Many others were also punished.[1]

So much, however, did corruption prevail, that those highest in power, were the greatest culprits, and chief among them was the Lord Protector himself. At this time he remained unquestioned, though, eventually, he did not escape condign punishment.

"But," Heylyn continues, "the main engine at this time for advancing money was the speeding commissions into all parts of the realm, under the pretence of selling such of the lands and goods of the Chantries, &c., as remained unsold, but in plain truth to seize upon all hangings, altar-cloths, fronts, parafronts, copes of all sorts, with all manner of plate which was to be found in any cathedral or parochial church, to which rapacity, the demolishing of the former altars, and placing the communion table in the middle of the quires or chancels of every church, gave a very good hint, by rendering all such furniture, rich plate, and other costly utensils, in a manner useless." [2]

The Commissions referred to were mostly issued in May, 1552, but some as late as January following. Copies of two of the Commissions are found upon the Patent Rolls, and an extract from one of the originals remains in the Exchequer, and these are all that at present are known to be extant, and are printed, *in extenso*, in the Seventh Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, Appendix No. 10, p. 307.

In these Instruments the King recites that he had, at sundry times theretofore, by special commission or otherwise, commanded that a just view, survey and inventory should be taken of all manner of goods, plate, jewels, vestments, bells, and other ornaments within every parish belonging, or in any wise appertaining, to any Church, Chapel, Brotherhed, Gylde or Fraternity within the realm, and that the same goods, &c., should be safely kept, and appointed to the charge of such persons as should be

[1] Heylyn, p. 132. [2] Ibid.

answerable for the same; and goes on to say he is advertised by the Commissioners theretofore appointed, and by other means also, that the said goods, &c., of the said Churches, Chapels, &c., were not only surveyed, but also that inventories thereof were made by indenture, and the one part of the same remained with the Custos Rotulorum of the county, or his deputy or Clerk of the Peace at that time being, and the other part with the churchwardens and such men as had charge of the same goods; and other inventories also made by the King's commandment, by the Bishops and their ecclesiastical officers, were likewise returned to the Council; yet, nevertheless, the King is informed that some part of the said goods, &c., be in some places embezzled and removed contrary to his express commandment, to the contempt and derogation of his honour in that behalf, he has thought meet to have the very truth justly and clearly known, and for that purpose has appointed this Commission, that the same may be redressed and reformed.

The Commissioners are therefore commanded to take a full and just view of all such goods, &c., in whose hands soever the same may be, belonging to the said churches, and to make a perfect inventory of the same, and compare it with the best former inventories theretofore made, remaining in the hands of the churchwardens, or such other persons in charge. And in case of any default to make diligent enquiry upon oath to discover by whose default the same had been removed, aliened, or diminished; and also in whose possession any such things, or any part of them, do now remain, or to whose use any money or profit thereof is made, and to make return to the King and Privy Council of their whole doings in that behalf; and if the Commissioners found any persons refuse to obey any orders or precepts by them made, to commit such offenders to prison without bail or mainprize. And all Mayors, Sheriffs, Parsons, &c., were ordered to be aiding or assisting.[1] The date of this warrant is not given, but it would appear to be somewhat earlier than the others, which in substance are the same, though they increase in stringency.[2]

[1] Rot. Pat. 6th Edw. VI., part 7; m.12 in dorso.

[2] Rot. Pat. 6th Edw. VI., part 7; m.11 in dorso.

The Commissioners appointed for the County of Gloucester were the following Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen: viz., for the County:—The Earl of Pembroke, Sir Anthony Kyngston, Sir John Abridges, Sir Walter Denys, Sir Nicholus Arnold and Hugh Westwood. For the City of Gloucester:—The Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, the Mayor, Sir Thomas Bell, John Gyes, Thomas Whittyngton and John Huntley. For the City of Bristol:—Sir John Wallche, the Mayor, David Broke, Sergeant-at-Law, John Shipman, Robert Elyot and Roger Cooke.

It is as remarkable, as it is unfortunate, that of the great number of indentures which were doubtless returned in obedience to these Commissions, very few are known to exist. The only records upon this subject relating to Gloucestershire are the four inventories which we have printed below, and the receipts of the churchwardens of nineteen Bristol Churches for as many chalices returned out of the plunder for the necessity of Divine service. These few documents are in an exceedingly bad condition, especially the receipts, considerable portions of some of them being entirely lost by decay, and much of the remainder illegible from the same cause. We have, however, from the context and comparing one document with another, and from other sources, including the Churchwardens' Accounts for the period, been enabled to fill up nearly all the *lacunæ* with considerable certainty, and to add some illustrative notes. The additions, for the sake of distinction, are printed within square brackets.

Since the above was written we have had an opportunity of examining the documents which Mr. Fuller mentions having seen in the Crown Lands Revenue Office, which are now brought into their proper custody in the Public Record Office, though they still bear their old press marks. We are much disappointed at not finding among them any of the missing inventories, but they contain much curious general information relative to the spoliation of the church, and especially with respect to the books, bells and lead seized, and also the cows and other cattle given and kept for the advantage of the poor, that we think it desirable to print them, and we have done so verbatim et literatim in Appendices A to F post.

We are not without hope that further information may be obtained upon a subject of so much interest to local history, either among the still unsorted papers in the Record Office, or, possibly, from the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the County, or from a diligent search of the Parish Chests, in which, perhaps, some of the returns retained by the Churchwardens may be quietly resting among the ancient deeds, which several of the Bristol Churches are known to possess.

In conclusion, we must express our cordial thanks to the Archdeacon and Clergy of Bristol, each and all of them, for the uniform kindness and assistance we received from them in our enquiries upon this subject.

Q. R. CHURCH GOODS. 2/64 TO 77

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Begworth.

The Inventorie indented of all the goodes juell$_e$ plate veste-mēt$_e$ bell$_e$ and other ornamēt$_e$ appteynynge or belongynge to the pishe churche of Begworthe wthin the Countie of the Citie of Gloucet^r made by Hughe Grene & Thom^{a}s Tomys proctors there the xvjth daye of Julye in the sixte yere of the raigne of o^r Soũaigne lord Edward the sixte by the grace of god of Ingland ffr^{a}unce and Ireland Kinge defendor of the faith and in earthe of the churche of Ingland & also of Ireland sup̃me hedd & by them exibited & delyũed to the reũend father in god John Bysshopp of Worcetor John Sanford maior of the Citie of Gloucet^r & S^r Thom^{a}s Bell Knyght cōmissiõs assigned by vertue of the King$_e$ maiesties cōmission to them directed in that behalfe as herein after ensewithe.

Inprimis one chalis wth his patent of Silv̄ & pcell gilte wayinge xx^{ti} vnc$_e$.

Item a Cope of blewe branched damaske w^th^ roses of silu wier & starres.
Item a Tynnacle for the prieste to synge in of the same sute.
Item ij Crosses the one of brasse th'other of coper and gilte.
Item xxxiij smale pece of pewter wherin the tapers were wonte to stand in.
Item one Towell and ij borde clothes of lynen clothe.
Item ij banner clothes and a Strem Clothe of Satten Abridge.
Item ij brassen pottes the one of them cōteynynge foure gallons and th'other xiij gallons & one brasse panne of thre gallones.
Item ij broches and one paire of racke of Iron.
Item there remaynythe in the towre there foure belles w^th^ theire clappers.
Item two dosen of smale potyngers.

All w^ch^ goodes & other the p̄misses aboue mēcōed & declared is and dothe remayne in the custodie of the abovenamed p̄cto^res^.

In witnes whereof the one pte of this same Invētorie indented remaynynge w^th^ the seid Cōmissiōrs the seid p̄cto^res^ have sette theire seales And th'other pte of the same Inventorie remaynynge w^th^ the seid p̄cto^rcs^ the seid Cōmissiōrs have sette theire seales yevyn the daye & yere above written.

Thomas [Tomys] bye me Hugh Gryne.

City of the County of Gloucester.

Downe Hatherley 2/67

The Invyntorie indented of all the the goods plate Juell bell vestment and other ornamēte appteynyng or belongynge to the pishe churche of Downe Hatherley w^th^in the Countie of the Citie of Gloucester made by Edmond Hore & Robte Tirlowe p̄ctors there the xvj^th^ daye of Julie in the Sixte yere of the rayngne of o^r^ Sou̇aigne Lord Edward the Sixte by the grace of god of Ingland ffraunce and Ireland Kynge defendor of the faithe & in earthe of the churche of Ingland & also of Ireland su̇p̄me hedd and by them exhibited & delyu̇ed to the Reu̇end father in god John Bisshopp

of Worcester John Sanford maior of the Citie of Gloucester & S^{r} Thom^{as} Bell Knyght cōmyssioners assigned by virtue of the Kyng$_{e}$ Cōmission to them directed in that behalf as hereafter folowith.

Imprimis one Chalis of Silu̅ pcell gilte wayinge x vunc$_{e}$ & a half.
Item A cope of Tawnye Silke.
Item ij Chasables of Silke one coloure redd and the other grene.
Item foure other Chasables.
Item ij Aulter clothes ij Shet$_{e}$ & iij Towell$_{e}$ of Lynen clothe.
Item a Crosse of brasse & an old broken brasse pot cōteynyng iiij gallones.
Item ij littell bell$_{e}$ hanginge in the towre there.

All w^{ch} good$_{e}$ and other the p̄mysses aboue spē̄ified remaynythe in the custodie of the aboue named pctors.
In witnes wherof the one pte of this Inventorie indented remaynynge wth the said Cōmyssioners the seid pctors haue Setto theire Seales [And the other pte of the same Inventorie remaynynge wth the seid pctors the seid Commissioners haue putto theire Seales yevyn the daye and yere aboue written].

[Endorsed] Downe Hatherley.

2
65

All Saints.

The Inventory Indented of all the good$_{e}$ plate and juell$_{e}$ vestemēt$_{e}$ bell$_{e}$ and other ornamēt$_{e}$ appteyñge or belonginge unto the prishe churche of all Saint$_{e}$ wthin the saide cytie made by John Woodwarde and Willm Burtū proctors there the xj daye of Julij in the sixte yeare of the Raigne of o^{r} So̅aine Lorde Edwarde the sixte by the grace of god of englād ffraunce and yreland Kinge deffendor of the faithe and in earthe of the churche of englande and yrelande Su̅me heade by them exhibytyd and deliu̅ed to the Reu̅end father in god John Hoper busshope of Worceter John Sandford maior of the saide cytie and Sir Thomas bell Knight cōmissiō̄s assignid be vertu of the Kinge maiesties cōmission to them directed in that behalfe as herein after ensewithe.

Inp̄m$_{e}$ ij chalis withe ij pattens beinge gilte weinge xxxj^{ti} ownces.
Itm a silver paxe psell gilte weinge vj ownces.
Itm ij coopes of velvett.
Itm one chesable of velvett.
Itm one chesable of satten of Bridges.
Itm iij bell$_{e}$ and one smale bell.
Itm remaynynge in Willm Burrtū hand$_{e}$ beinge one of the pctors in mony fyve pound$_{e}$ and ix^{s}. x^{d}.
Itm iij corporas cases and one Surples.
Itm ij towell$_{e}$ and ij alter clothes.

In witnesse where of th'one pte of this p̄sent inventory remaynynge wth the saide Cōmissiōn^{s} the saide pctors have sett to their seal$_{e}$ And th'other pte of the same Inventory remayninge w^{ch} the same pctors the said cōmissiōns have putte their seales yeven the daye and yeare above written.
hands.

Civitas Gloucestrie.

All Saints. $\frac{2}{67}$

The Inventory Indented of all the goodes Plaet, Juell$_{e}$ vestment$_{e}$ Bell$_{e}$ and other Ornament$_{e}$ apperteininge and belonginge to the Parishe Churche of Saint Awenes In the Cytie of Gloucester made by Robart Frogmer and Robart Whyt Proctors ther the xjth day of Jvly in the Sixt yere of the Reigne of our Souereigne Lord Edward the Sixt by the grace of god of England ffraunce and Ireland King defendor of the ffaith and in Earthe of the Churche of England and also of Ireland supreme hedd And by them exhibyted and delyuered to the Reverend ffather in god John Busshope off Worceter John Sanford maior of the Cytie of Glouceter and Sir Thomas Bell Knight Comyssyoners assigned by the vertu of the King$_{e}$ Cōmyssyon to them dyrected in that behalfe as here after ensuythe.

ffyrst one Chalyce of sylver and gilt withe a paten weyinge xvj vncys and a halffe.
Itm ij Surples.

The parsels that be sold and by whom they were sold :—

Item sold by William Edkyns one of the parysheners ther with the consent and agrement of the hole parysheners—a pyckes of silver parcell gilte y^{t} weyd xxx vncys and a quarter to a gold smythe of London in the third yere of the reigne of o^{r} Souereigne Lord King Edward the Sixt Robert Whyt and John Watkyns then being proctors [the which pickes were sold for vij^{li} xj^{s} iij^{d}].

Item sold by Gilbart Waynwryghte and William Busshope w^{t} the consent of the said parysheners in the tyme of their proctorshipe one pax of sylver pcell gylt the w^{ch} weyd x vncys the whole some xl^{s}
Item the said Gilbart Waynwryght and William Busshope sold the same yere Coopes and vestement$_{e}$ with the awbes belonginge to them to the value of vj^{li} xiiij^{s} also the same proctors sold to great candylstes of brasse [and] other brasse for xx^{s}

Item sold in the vth yere of the reigne of our said Souereigne lord the King by Roger Bagger and John Etkyns then being proctors w^{t} the consent of the seid parysheners a Bell the price xiiij^{li}
Sums xxxj^{li} xv^{s} iij^{d}.

Item remanith in the Tower of the said Churche three great bell$_{e}$ w^{t} their clappers and a lytyll saunce bell.

Payment$_{e}$ that be bestowed apone the said churche and church yarde

Item paied for Seatinge the said churche - -	xxij^{li}
Item paied for pavynge the said churche - -	xl^{s}
Item paied for palyng the churche yarde - -	iiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}
Item paied for mendynge of the glasse wyndowes & for peynting abowt in the quyer -	xxv^{s}
Item paied for Ledynge & mendynge of a gutter -	xx^{s}
Item paied for a byble a paraphrasys for ye comvnyon booke & for ij psalter bookes -	xxviij^{s}
Item paied for tyle stones and for tylynge the said churche - - - -	xx^{s}
Item paied for makinge a yate and a stile with a grate to the churche yard - -	xiiij^{s} viij^{d}
Item paied for iiij barrel$_{e}$ of lyme & for whytlymyng the said churche - - -	viij^{s} iiij^{d}

Item paied for pavynge the churche lane - - xxij^{s} ij^{d}
Item distributed to the poore of the seid parysche at Sundry tymes - : - } xl^{s}
Sums - xxxvij^{li} vij^{s} x^{d}

In witnes wherof the one part of this present Iventoryes Indented remaynynge with the said commyssioners the said proctors haue setto their seal$_{e}$ and the other part of the same Inventorys remaynynge with the said Proctors the said Commyssyoners haue putte their Seal$_{e}$ youen the day and yere aboue said.

Robert frogmoor, Robart Wiht.

City of Bristol.

$\frac{2}{66}$

The Cathedral.

This byll Indented the xxvijth daye of Maye 1553 witnessithe that the Deane and Chappitor of the Cathedrall churche of Bristoll have received of Wi^{m} Chester Mayor[1] and other the King$_{e}$ ma^{tes} Comissioners ij Challices the one of them gilte weyinge xvij vnc$_{e}$ q̃ter and dī quarter and thother not gilt weynge vj vnc$_{e}$.

Itm one greate bell for the clocke
iiij other belles[2]

Geo. Carewe [Dean deprived 1553, restored 1559]. *See note 1, p. 82.*
John [Cot]herell [LL.D. Preben., 31st Dec. 1543]. *See note 1, p. 83.*
[Roger Ed]geworth [S.T.P. 4th June, 1542]. *See note 2, ibid.*
[Thomas] Silke [M.A., 4th June, 1546]. *See note 1, p. 84.*

[1] Ricart mentions William Chester as mayor in 1538 but not afterwards.

[2] There were ten bells weighing 10,006 lbs. belonging to St. Augustyn's left in the church, being a cathedral church, (See *post* Appendix F). It is presumed that nevertheless five of them were taken away by the Commissioners of Ed. VI. There are places for nine bells only in the cathedral tower. Of the ten bells mentioned in Appen. F. probably one was a Sanctus bell, and hung elsewhere, and the other was the great clock bell, making no part of the ring of eight. There are now four bells, two of them being mediæval: viz., the first and second:—

I. (E) **sancte § Clement § ora pro ✣ nobis.** This has upon it the initials and rebus of Abbot Thomas Nailheart, or Newland, ob. 1486.

II. (D) ✣ **s'ta § Margarita § ora § pro § nobis.**

III. (c) ✠ CLARA : VOCOR : ET : CLARIOR : ERO. In Gothic capitals.

IV. (E) ECCLESIA : CATHEDRALIS : BRISTOLL : CONGREGATE: CETVM : SOLENNEM : IN DOMVM : DOMINI : 1670 R.P.

This bell was cast in 1670 by Roger Purdue, a bell-founder of Bristol, whose initials and mark are on it. He was the son of George Purdue, a bell-founder of Taunton, whose three sons, William, this Roger, and Thomas, were all engaged in the same business. They were the predecessors of the Rudhalls, and Ellacombe states that there are thirty-nine bells cast by the Purdue family now remaining in Gloucestershire.

From the above musical notes it would seem that four bells to complete the octave have been lost: viz., F.G.A.B.

Barrett (Hist. of Bristol, p. 292) mentions a tradition that the missing bells were stolen. Doubtless they were appropriated by the commissioners of King Edward VI., for we have evidence in the receipt of the Dean and Chapter that the Commissioners left only four bells for the cathedral, beside the "greate bell for the clocke"

The lead taken from the Monastery of St. Augustin's was 130 fodders—a fodder weighed 19½ cwt.—nearly a ton.

[1] Dr. George Carew was appointed Dean of Bristol on the accession of Edward VI. He was removed on the accession of Mary, and restored 10th November, 1559.

He was the second son of Sir Edmund Carew, Knt., 15th Baron Carew, of Ottery Mohun, co. Devon, by Katherine his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir William Huddersfield, of Shillingford, in the same county, Knt. Dr. George Carew married Ann, daughter of Sir Nicholas Harvey, by whom he had two sons: Sir Peter Carew, the younger, Knt., who was slain in Ireland in 1580, s.p.m., and Sir George, Knt., sometime Lord President of Munster, and afterwards Master General of the Ordnance. He married Jacosa, dau. and heir of William Clopton, of Clopton, co. Warwick, Esq., and succeeded to that estate. In 1605 he was created Baron Carew, of Clopton, and in 1625 Earl of Totnes. He died in 1629 s.p, and was buried at Stratford-upon-Avon, where a splendid monument to him and his wife, with their effigies under a canopy, in excellent condition, yet remain. On the front of the tomb are sculptured symbols of his office as Master-General of the Ordnance. There is a very fine portrait of him by Zucchero still at Clopton, which is now the property and residence of Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G. There is also another portrait of the Earl by the same master, treated in a similar manner, but of a later date, in the collection of the Earl of Verulam at Gorhambury.

Dr. Carew was a great pluralist. In 1534 he was collated to the Archdeaconry of Totnes, and in the following year he was, in addition, possessed of a Canonry in the Church of Crediton, the Free Chapel of Ottery Mohun, the Vicarage of Brixham, the Rectory of Stoke Flemyng, the Rectory of East Allyngton, and the Rectory of Lydford (Valor Eccl). In 1544 he was admitted to the valuable Rectory of Ilfracombe *(ib.)* On the 8th of August, 1549, he was collated to the Precentorship of Exeter, two days after which he resigned the Archdeaconry of Totnes. In 1551 he was a Prebendary

of Oxford and of Wells, and in May of that year had a licence of non-residence during his life, and at the same time to receive all the rents, benefits, and fruits of the same notwithstanding his absence (Strypes Mem. II. ii. 263). On the accession of Queen Mary he was deprived of all his benefices (*Ib.* III. ii. 353), but was restored by Elizabeth. On 30th January, 1555-6, however, on the presentation of Anthony Harvey, he was instituted to the Archdeaconry of Exeter, being then described as Dean of the Queen's Chapel. In 1564 he resigned the Rectory of Kelston, co. Som. (Strype, Ann. III. i. 40). As Dean of Windsor and Bristol, and Archdeacon of Exeter, he did not vote in the Convocation of 1562 upon the Six Articles, contrary to the rites and ceremonies of the church as then by law established (*Ib.* I. 505, where particulars are given). In 1565, when Dean of Exeter and Dean of the Queen's Chapel,[3] he was appointed by Archbishop Parker to preach the Lent Sermons, and the rather, Strype says, for his vindication against one Gibbs, probably a Puritan, who had foully defamed the said Dean, saying he was altogether unlearned (Life of Parker, I. p. 403). Bishop Gilbert Bourne, deprived of the See of Bath and Wells, lived in his custody (Strype's Ann. I. p. 213. Life of Parker, I. p. 282). He died in 1583, aged 85, and was buried in Exeter Cathedral.

[1] John Cotterel, LL.D., was an eminent Divine and a great civilian, and was appointed to a Canonry in Bristol Cathedral on 31st Dec., 1543. He complied with the Old Religion in the time of Queen Mary (Strype's Ann. I. i. 492), and was appointed on a commission to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in the See of Bath and Wells during the vacancy caused by the deprivation of Bishop Barlow in 1554 (*Ib.* III. i. 39, and Life of Cranmer, p. 459.) In the following year he was Vicar-General of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and was placed in a commission to remove all intruders (Strype's Mem. III. i. 352). He was also appointed to visit the Cathedral Church of Salisbury (Strype's Life of Parker, I. 162). In 1558 he, with Thomas Sylke, Prebendary of Bristol, were executors of the will of Bishop Bush (Wood's Athenæ, I. 272). In 1560 he was the first to sign the oath and subscription enjoyned on the clergy (Life of Parker, p. 154) when he was Archdeacon of Derby. As Archdeacon of Dorset he was appointed Commissary for the vacant See of Bristol (Strype's Ann. I. i., p. 420. Life of Parker, II. p. 20) and as Archdeacon of Wells was present at the Convocation of 1562, and subscribed the Articles of Religion concluded on 31st January (Strype's Ann. I. i. p. 488), but subsequently he took an active part in opposing the Six Articles proposed for the depravation of the Book of Common Prayer, and voted against them (*Ib.* 505. Burnet's Hist. of the Reform., III., p. 302. Coll. No. 74, p. 362), subsequently he was commissioned to visit the Cathedral Church of Bristol (Life of Parker, II. 258), with which church he probably ceased to be connected after the death of Edward VI. He died in 1572 (Ann., II. i. p. 351).

[2] Roger Edgworth, S.T.P., was also an eminent and learned divine. In 1540 he was appointed with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and other Bishops and divines to discuss questions concerning the Sacraments and other matters of Religion. In this discussion, which is printed by Burnet (Vol. I, Coll. of Records, No. XXI., p. 201, Edn. 1679,) Dr. Edg-

3 This preferment he resigned in 1569 upon a pension of £20 a year. Most of his preferments he held until his death.

All Saints. ff.

M^d^ that the xxiiij^th^ daie of Maye in the Seventh yere of the reigne of our Soũaigne lorde King Edward the Sixt Thom^as^ pacye And Arthur [Rytast] proctoures of the churche of all Sayntes [w^th^in] the Citie of Bristowe have by this bill indented [received] of Will^am^ Chester mayor of the same [Citie and other the] Kinge his maiesties Cõmissioners ther [one Chalice of] Silver all gilt weing xxxiiij^ti^ vnces [2]. . . . . safely and surelie to be kept to the [Kinge his maiesties] use. In witnesse whereof as well the [said cõmissiõns] as the said proctoures interchaungeablie [to this bill] indented have Subscribed their names yevyn the daie and yere above written a pair of organes and an egle of brasse.

p̄ me Will̄m Chester. [*Sic.*]
p̄ me David Brook. [*Sic.*]
p̄ me Thomas Pacy Churchewar.
p̄ me Arthor Rytast (?) Chorchewarden.

[Endorsed] all Sainctes churche.

worth appears to have taken his full share (see also Strype's Life of Cranmer, I. p. 110). On 30th April, 1555, he was appointed Chancellor of Wells, vacant by the deprivation of John Taylor, ats Cardmaker, who the next year was burnt at a stake for his religion (Strype's Memorials, III. i. p. 353).

[1] Thomas Silk, had been Master of the Gild of Kalenders. He is so described in Appen. F *post*, in which it is stated that xxxiii ounces of plate, supposed to be belonging to that Gild, were in 1555 in his charge. He was doubtless the same Master Thomas Sylke spoken of in the following terms in the Accounts of the Churchwardens for the Parish Church of the Blessed Trinity, otherwyse called Christischurch, made 3rd May, 6th Edward VI. (1552) :—

Item, P^d^ when the p̄roctors loked up Master Sylkes wrythynge and went before Master Mayor w^th^ them - - - viij^d^

He would seem to have been suspected in regard to his religious opinions.

[2] This Chalice no longer exists. At the Dissolution of the Colleges, &c., the Church riches of the House of the Kalenders and All Hallows Church passed into the hands of the King, the whole of the silver being seized for the Royal use and carried to the mint of Bristol (Barrett's Hist. of Bristol, p. 440). The extent of these riches may be conjectured from an Inventory dated in 1395, reprinted in *Bristol Past and Present*, Vol. II., pp. 105, 106, and there is evidence that it was largely augmented in the 150 years which had elapsed between that date and 1553. Thomas Pacy was mayor in 1532 (Rycart, p. 52). For the Chantries in this church see Appendix A.

Evans, under the date of 14th August, 1549, writes : " the plate of All Saints Church weighed 423½ ounces. Some of it was now taken for the use of the King's mint here and nearly all the rest for the same purpose in 1552.— *Chron. Outline of Hist. of Bristol, p.* 142.

St. Thomas the Martyr. g.

M^d^ that the xxiiij^the^ daye of maie in the [Seventh] yere of the reigne of oure Soũaigne lorde [King Edward the] Sext John Phillippes and Will^a^m [Belsher proctoures] of the churche of Saincte Thome [within the Citie of] Bristowe by this bill indented h[ave received of Wlĩm] Chester mayo^r^ of the Same [Citie and other the] Kinge his maiesties Cõmissioners [one Chalice of] Syluer and pcell gilt weing[1] . . . bells[2] and a litle bell to be [safelie and surelie kept] and aunswered to the use of [the said lorde the Kinge] In witnes whereof as well the [saide] Cõmissiõrs as the said proctoures [to thes billes indented] interchaungeablie haue put their [handes] [yeuen the daie] and yere above writen.

John Philyppes Willam [Belsher]

[Endorsed] Saincte thom^a^s.

[1] In the year 1560 there is a charge for mendyng the Communyon Cuppe xij^d^, and in 1571 is the following entry :—Received for the overplus of a chalice and a pattin soulde in St. Paul's fayer to bye a Communion Cupp w^th^ his Cover, as may aper upon a byll of sale of the same xix^s^ iiij^d^.

[2] It is said there was a ring of six bells belonging to this church. Two of the ancient bells yet remain, being the fifth and the sixth in the present ring. The former bears the following legend in early Gothic capitals :—

SCA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS—

Among other ornaments it has the figure of a ship. The other bell bears the legend **sancta anna.** All the other bells have been recast. It appears from the Churchwardens' Accounts that the great bell was recast in 1590, when the new bell in lieu of it weighed 29 cwt. 14 lbs. This was again recast in 1666. The little, or sanctus bell, was recast in 1764, and the others at various times in the 17th and 18th centuries. (See Ellacombe's Church Bells of Glouceestershire.)

There are four ancient enamelled candlesticks in the church, which were described and illustrated in our Transactions, Vol. III., p. 40, Pl. III. These were probably concealed at the time of the visit of the Commissioners, as was also a very handsome manuscript Latin Bible, written cir. 1410. In the Churchwardens' Accounts for 1566 is the following entry :—

P^d^. for the newe bynding of a latten byble, with certain quyres of paper too y^e^ same, vij^s^ vj^d^.

An inventory in the Parish Chest, dated 1616, includes the following items :—

Six bells in the tower with the Sanctus bell, with all their ropes and wheels. One embroidered cope of velvet.

In the Church of St. Thomas were four Chantries, three of them well endowed. (See *ante* Vol. VIII., pp. 234, 235, where likewise the value of the plate and ornaments is stated. See also *post* Appendix A., p. 98.

St. John Baptist's Church.

n.

M^d^ that the xxiiij^th^ daie of may in the Seventh yere of the reigne of o^r^ Soũaigne lorde King Edward the sixt Thom^as^ Chesꝑ and Thom̃s Jones proctoures of the church called Saynte Jones w^th^ in the Citie of Bristowe by this byll indented haue received of Will̃m Chester maio^r^ of the same Citie and other the Kinge his ma^te^ comissiõ̃s there one chalice of Silver all gilt weing tenne vnces[1] w^th^ iiij^or^ belles[2] savelie and surelie to be kept and aunswered to the use of o^r^ said Soueraigne [lorde the Kinge In] witnes whereof.

[the rest is torn away.]

[Endorsed S. Jones.

[1] The chalice delivered to this church of course no longer exists. We can, however, state how it was disposed of, for in the Church-Wardens' Accounts, which commence in 1558, under the date of 1573, we find this entry :—

Item, for the Communion Cup, changed - - - - - iiij^li^ ij^s^ x^d^.

This later cup is also gone. All the plate has recently been remade.

[2] There are numerous entries in the Accounts relating to the bells. One was recast in 1571, in Bristol, by a person named Jefferis. The following entries are of interest on this subject :—

Item, for haling the bell to and fro to the bell founders house - - viij^d^

Item, delyverid to Goodman Jefferis in ꝑte of payment for casting the bell - - - - - - - - - - - - x^s^

Item, payd for casting of the bell and other costes, ij^c^ 1 qr att iij^d^ ob verthing, xxx^s^ be side x^s^ that John . . . paid amount ^etc^ - l^li^ x^s^

There are various other charges connected with the bells which it is unnecessary to mention in detail. It is evident, however, that the church possessed a saunce bell, though it is not named in the receipt, for in 1573 we find :—

Item, for a whele to the saunce bell - - - - - - - - iiij^d^

and in the same year in this entry :—

Item, for a clamp & bolt to the thurd bell - - - - - - ij^d^

There is now a ring of six bells, but all have been recast at divers times since the reign of Elizabeth, viz. :—No. 1, 3 and 4 in 1706, and the 2, 5 and 6 in 1649. (See Ellacombe's "Church Bells of Gloucestershire," p. 37.)

There were several Chauntries in St. John's Church. For particulars see *ante* Vol. VIII., and *post* appendix A to this paper, p. 98.

St. Lawrence.

A

M^d that the xxiiij^th daie of maye in the Seventh yere of the reigne of o^r Soueraigne lorde Kinge Edwarde the Sixt James Whitington & John Yerothe proctoures of the churche called Saincte Laurence[1] w^thin the Citie of Bristowe by this bill indented haue received of Will^am Chester mayo^r of the same Citie and other the Kinge his ma^tes cōmissiōns there oine (sic) chalice of Silver all gilt weing tenn vnces w^th iij belles savelie and surelie to be kept and aunswered to thuse of o^r said Soũaigne lord In witnes whereof as well the said cōmissiōns as the said proctoures to thes billes indented interchaungeablie haue put their handes youen the daye and yere aboue written.

Mark of one of the Churchwardens.

St. Mary Port.

M^d that the xxiiij^th daie of maye in the Seventh yere of the reign of o^r Soũaigne lorde Kinge Edwarde the sixt John Rockwell and Jenkyn Dee proctoures of the church called Saincte mary porte w^thin the Citie of Bristowe by this bill indented haue received of Will^am Chester mayo^r of the same Citie and other the Kinge his ma^tes cōmissiōns there one chalice[2] of Silver all gilt weing xviij vnces dī^6 w^th iiij^or belles sauelie and surelie to be kept and aunswered to thuse of o^r said Soũaigne lorde In witnes whereof aswell the said Cōmissiōns as the said proctors to thes billes indented interchaungeablie haue put their hande youen the daie and yere aboue written.

X *Churchwarden's Marks.* Λ

[1] This Parish was incorporated with that of St. John the Baptist in 1580, and no information can be given respecting the chalice or other goods of the church. There was a chantry here, but of little value. No plate is mentioned. For the value of the ornaments see *post* Appendix A, p. 98.

[2] The ancient chalice is not now in existence. At present there are eight bells, all modern. The six heaviest were cast by William Evans in 1749, and the first and second by the same founder in the previous year. There is a sanctus bell of the date of 1623.

There was a well-endowed chantry here, but no ornaments, plate or jewels are shewn in the certificate, *ante* Vol. VIII., p. 250.

St. Austen's (St. Augustin's-the-Less). d

M^d that the xxiiij^th daie of may in the Seventh yere of the reigne of o^r Soũaigne lorde Kinge Edward the Sixt Thom^as Sherwood and x̃pofer laynan proctoures of the churche called Saincte Austens w^thin the Citie of Bristowe by this bill indented haue received of Will^am Chester mayor of the same Citie and other the Kinge his maiesties cõmissiõns there one chalice of Silver pcell gilt weing xij vnces[1] w^th iiij^or belles savelie and surelie to be kept and aunswered to thuse of our said Soũaigne lorde. In witnes whereof aswell the said Comissiõns as the said proctoures to thes billes indented interchaungablie haue put their handes youen the daie and yere aboue written.

C. L.
T. S.

Christ Church. o

M^d that the xxiiij^th daie of maye in the Seventh yere of the reigne of o^r Soũaigne lorde Kinge Edwarde the Sixt John northall and Rob̃t Jeffreys proctoures of the church called Christe churche w^thin the Citie of Bristowe by this bill indented haue receiued of Will^am Chester mayo^r of the same Citie and other the Kinge his maiesties Cõmissiõns there one chalice of Silver all gilt weing xv vnces w^th viij belles [2] savelie and surelie to be kept and aunswered thuse of o^r said Soũaigne lorde. In witnes whereof aswell the said Cõmissiõns as the said proctoures to thes billes indented interchaungeablie haue put their handes youen the daie and yere aboue written.

p me Jon northale
p me Rob̃t Jeffreys

[1] The chalice has disappeared, and there are now only two bells, one undated, and the other cast by William Evans in 1739.

[2] The altar plate at Christ Church is now all modern, as are also the bells.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts for the 6th year of Edw. VI., there is a charge "for payntyng the quere where the hygh altar stood," and in the same year, "to the vestments maker for mending the cope." Another charge relating to Master Sylke, we have extracted under his name, *ante* p. 84. There were several chantries in this church. For particulars of them, see *ante* Vol. VIII., p. 241.

St. Nicholas. d

M^d^ that the xxiiij^th^ daie of maye in the Seventh yere of the reigne of our Soueraigne lorde Kinge Edward the Sixt Anthonie Standbank & John [Pyty . . .] proctoures of the churche called Saincte [Nycholas] w^th^in the Citie of Bristowe by this [bill indented] have Receiued of Will^am^ Chester [maior of the same] Citie and other the Kinge his maiesties [comissiõns] there one chalice of siluer all [gilt weing] xv^ten^ vnces[1] w^th^ v belles savelie and [surelie to be] kept and aunswered to thuse of [our said Soũaigne] lorde. In witnes whereof [aswell the said] Commyssyoners as the said proctoures

[1] The altar plate possessed by this church, before the Reformation, was of great value. We say nothing of the vestments, &c., for they fall not under the purview of this notice. Several Inventories are recorded in the ancient Parish Books. The first is as early as the 18th Rich. II. (1394-5), when the church plate weighed 533 ounces. The inventory taken in the 6th Edw. VI. (1553) we do not find, as the book for that period is missing. The nearest inventory before that date was made in 1519, at which time the church possessed 694 ounces of silver, and among the articles were seven chalices, weighing alone 173 ounces. The great chalice, with the paten, weighed 57 ounces. This silver is not described as being gilt; but such was doubtless the case, for it was so described in all the previous inventories. In the thirty-four years which elapsed between this date and 1553, the riches of the church probably rather increased than diminished, and it all fell into the hands of the spoiler. The only restitution made was the chalice weighing fifteen ounces, mentioned in the receipt. This we believe was the smallest chalice of the seven referred to above, and is described in the inventory as belonging to Spicer's Chantry, and weighing fifteen ounces. The chalice received was converted into a communion cup in 1576, of the pattern of that period. It stands nine inches high, without the paten cover.

The pair of organnes named in the receipt was in all probability the new organ, towards which, in 1468, John Arveys, M.A., perpetual curate of the church, gave 40^s^.

The eagle, we are glad to say, is still in use. It was bought in 1370, as appears from the Churchwardens' Accounts of that date. All the ancient bells are gone. There is now a ring of ten, cast at various dates, the earliest in 1704, and the latest in 1856.

The parish of St. Leonard's is now annexed to St. Nicholas and the church was destroyed in 1766. We cannot obtain any information respecting the chalice or the bells.

There were several richly-endowed chantries in this church, and another in the Chapel of the Fraternity of the Assumption of Our Lady on Bristol Bridge, about a buckshot from the church. For particulars see *ante* Vol. III. p. 183, Vol. VIII. 237-240, and Appen. A to this paper, p. 98.

[to thes billes] indented interchaungeablie haue [put their handes] youen the daie and yere aboue written
[pair] of organes and añ egle of brasse

p me Anthony stand[bank].
p me John Pyty . . .

[Endorsed] S. Nycholas

St. Stephen's h

M^d^ that the xxiiij^th^ daie of maye in the Seventhe yere of the reigne of our So̅aigne lorde Kinge Edwarde the Sixt Will^a^m Ballard and Richard . . . . . proctoures of the church of Saincte Stevene w^th^in the Citie of Bristowe haue by this bill indented [received] of Will^a^m Chester mayor of the Citie and other [the Kinge] his maiesties Comissio̅s there one [Chalice of] Siluer all gilt weing x vnces[1] . . . . . safely and surelie to be kept to the [Kinge his Mai^ties^] vse. In witnesse whereof as well the [said Cōmissio̅s] as the said proctoures interchaungeablie to [thes billes] indented haue Subscribed their names [yeuen the day] and yere aboue written.

by me Wyllym . . . . .
Wyllyam Ba[llard]
p me William T . . . .
for Richard . . . . .

[Endorsed] S. Stevens.

St. Lewin's (*St. Ewen's*).[2] J

M^d^ that the xxiiij^the^ daie of maie in the Seuenthe yere of the reigne of our So̅aigne lorde Kinge Edwarde the Sext Rob̅t

[1] The chalice was doubtless converted into a cup in 1570-1, and a very fine one it is. It is of silver, being richly gilt, with a paten cover as usual, and stands eleven inches high, weighing nineteen ounces.

[2] This was doubtless the ancient church of St. Ewens, otherwise called St. Owen's and St. Audven's, which formerly stood at the angle between Corn and Broad Streets, on the site of the present Council House. The parish was annexed to Christ Church in 1787. Prout, in his Antiquities of Bristol, gives a view of the tower as it stood in 1820. Shortly after that time it was taken down, and the Council House built upon the site.

The Churchwardens' Accounts are very early, and in good condition. They commence with an Inventory of the books, vestments, and other ornaments of the church, and plate, under the date of 1452. The church

Willᵃms [and Thomas Barry] proctoures of the churche of Saincte [? Lewins] within the Citie of Bristowe haue by this bill indented Receiued of Willᵃm Chester mayoʳ af the same Citie and other the Kinge his maiesties Cõmissiõns [there] vne chalice of Siluer all gilt weing . . . . . and iij bells safely and surelye to be [kept to the] Kinge his maiᵗⁱᵉˢ vse. In witnesse whereof [as well the] said Cõmissyoners as the said proctoures interchaungeablie to thes billes indented haue [subscribed their names] youen the daie and yere auoue written

Thomᵃs Barry

[Endorsed] S. Lewins had S. Jones chalice.

at this time was very rich in plate and other goods, and we hope to print in *extenso* this very interesting Inventory at some future time, unless we find that it has been already printed. Unfortunately we get no other inventory before the visit of the Chantry Commissioners of Edw. VI., but we may safely conclude that the plate increased rather than diminished in the intervening century. We are not, however, destitute of all information as to the wealth of this church in plate, or as to what became of it. Immediately on the accession of Edw. VI., the authorities of the church saw the storm-clouds arising, and thought that the sacred vessels might as well be disposed of to pay the expenses of the church as the debts of the late king. On the close of the accounts of William Rowley, as Proctor of the church for that year, it was found that 25s. 4d. was due to him, and a further sum of 17s. 11d. was due to one Lewys Robyns; and a chalice of silver remained in the hands of Rowley in possett (pledge), which chalice, it is further certified, Richard Dawkyns, the succeeding proctor had, he having in January, 1548, paid the above debts. Richard Dawkyns, on the termination of his year of office as proctor, claimed the amounts he had thus paid, and the chalice, which was parcel gilt, and weighed sixteen ounces, was sold at 4s. 10d. per ounce, realising the sum of £3 17s. The debts were accordingly paid, and the balance of 27s. debited to the new proctors. Further sales of plate were made in 1550, for credit is given in the account of Richard Bonde, proctor, for the sale of a pix of silver gilt, weighing twenty-seven ounces, at 5s. 3d. an ounce, which realized £7 1s. 9d.; and two cruetts of silver, parcel gilt, weighing sixteen ounces, at 4s. 9d. per ounce, worth £3 16s., and an ivery (*sic*) box garnished with silver, which was sold to John Sprynt for 10s. A further sale of plate took place in 1553 to meet certain law expenses, when the following articles were disposed of, viz.:—

A chalice, with his paten gilt, weighing - - -	30 ounces
An oil vat, parcel gilt, weighing - - - - -	20 ,,
A little chalice of silver, weighing - - - -	6½ ,,

In the year 1552, the expected crash came, and the whole of the plate was seized in the king's name, and ordered to be delivered into the mint at Bristol, and we have the receipt of Robert Recorde, Controller of the Mint, given to the proctors of St. Ewens, for gilt plate weighing 107 ounces, and

St. Werburgh.[1] E

M^d^ that the xxiiij daie of maye in the vij^th^ yere of the reigne of or Soũaigne lord Kinge Edward the Sixt Robert Halvun (*sic*) and Thomas Marshall proctoures of the church called [Saincte Werborous (Werburgh)] w^th^in the Citie of Bristowe [by this bill] indented haue receued of [William Chester] mayo^r^ of the same Citie and [other the Kinge] his mat^e^ comissiõrs there one [Chalice of] Silver all gilt weing . . . . [and] iij belles savelie and surelie [to be kept] and aunswered to thuse [of our said Soveraigne] lorde. In witnes wherof [as well the said] cõmissiõrs as the said [proctoures to thes] billes indented interch[aungeablie haue] put their handes youen [the daie and] yere abouewritten.

Thomas Marshall
Robert Havltoñ

[Endorsed] S. Werborous.

St. Peter's.

M^d^ that the xxiiij^th^ daie of maye in the Seuenthe yere of the reigne of our Soũaigne lorde Kinge Edward the Sixt W^m^ Savage and Thomas . . . . . proctoures of the churche of Saincte [Peters] [within] the Citie of Bristowe haue by this bill [indented received] of Will^a^m Chester mayor of the same [Citie and other] the Kinge his maiesties cõmissioners there [one chalice][2] of Siluer all gilt weing xiiij [vnces] safely and surelie to be kepe (*sic*) to the King

plate parcel gilt, weighing 142 ounces; total, 249 ounces from this church alone. And this does not include the plate of the chantry, of which it is shewn[1] that 6¾ ounces were in the hands of one Stanley, priest, and stipendiary (*See post page 109*).

[1] The ancient Church of St. Werburgh in the City of Bristol has been taken down and a new church, with the same dedication, and said to have been built upon precisely the same plans, has been lately erected instead of it in the suburbs at Baptist Mills. Thither the altar plate and the bells have been transferred. The ancient chalice, of course, is gone, and we cannot find any information concerning it. The present altar plate is good of its kind, but no piece is earlier than the 17th century.

There are now six bells, two of them being mediæval. The third in the ring bears the legend "✠ sancte + gorgie t.g." The sixth has this legend "✠ In multis annis Resonet Campana Johannis ✠."

[2] The chalice is not now in existence, and no record of it remains. All the present communion plate is very modern.

There are now eight bells, all recast in 1729.

[his maiesties use]. In witnesse whereof as well the said [commissioners] as the said proctoures interchaungeablie to thes billes indented have Subscribed their names youen the daie and yere aboue written.

[Endorsed] S. Pet̄s.

Churchwarden's Mark.

St. Mark's, or Gaunt's Hospital.

M^d^ that the xxiiij^th^ daie of maie in the Seventhe yere of the reigne of our Soueraigne lorde King Edward the Sixt John bell and John [Lyll] proctours of the churche of the [Gaunts][1] within] the Citie of Bristowe haue by this [bill indented received] of Will^a^m Chester mayor of the same [Citie and other the] Kinge his maiesties Cōmissioners there [one chalice of siluer] all gilt weing xv vnces iij^qr^ and [safelie] and surelie to be kept to the Kinge [his maiesties use]. In witnesse whereof aswell the said [commissioners] as the said proctours interchaungeablie [to thes billes indented haue Subscribed their names [youen the day] and yere abouewritten.

John Lyll.

[Endorsed] Gawnt$_e$

St. Leonard. G

M^d^ that the xxiii^th^ daye of maye in the Seventhe yere of the reigne of o^r^ Soueraigne lorde Kinge Edward the sixt John Gorney

[1] This edifice was the chapel of the Hospital of St. Mark, and on the surrender of the hospital to the king on the 9th Dec, 1539, it was intended to convert the chapel into a parish church, and three bells were left in the steeple weighing 20 cwt. (see Appendix F., page 113); but this design was never carried out, for on the 6th May, 1541, the whole of the possessions of the hospital, including the church, the steeple and the churchyard, the bells probably included, were sold for £1,000 to the Mayor and Commonalty of Bristol. It appears from the survey made after the surrender, that there were six bells in the tower, whereof three were assigned to the then intended parish church, and 420 ounces of plate, besides jewels, of which none appears to have been given to the church. Barrett says that the mayor and burgesses assigned the church to French Protestant refugees, and that they retained it until 1731, after which it was fitted up for their own use, and is now known as the Mayor's Chapel. See further particulars, *ante* Vol. III., pp. 241-255.

All the goods of the church are in the custody of the Treasurer of the City. Nothing of course is known, in the vicissitudes through which the chapel has passed, of the chalice mentioned in the text. All the altar plate is of the manufacture of the present century.

There are six bells, all cast by Evan Evans in 1722, except the fifth, which was cast in 1729.

and John C[utt] proctoures of the churche called Saincte [Leonard][1] wthin the Citie of Bristowe by this bill indented haue received of Will^{a}m Chester [maior of the same] Citie and other the Kinge his maiesties [commissioners] there one chalice of Silver all gilt [weing] ix vnces wth iij belles safelie and [surelie] to be kept and aunswered to the use [of our said] Soũaigne lorde. In witnes whereof [as well the] said cõmissiõrs as the said proctoures to thes billes indented interchaungeablie [have put] their handes, yeuen the daie and yere abouewritten.

by me John Cutt
for Richard Gorney
p Thomas Tyson

Endorsed] Saincte leoñd.

The Temple J

M^{d} that the xxiiijth daie of maye in the Seventh yere of the reigne of our Soueraigne lorde Kinge Edwarde the Sixt John Stone and Will^{a}m Davies proctoures of the churche called the Temple wthin the Citie of Bristowe [haue by this] bill indented Received of William [Chester maior of] the same Citie and other the [Kinge his maiesties] Cõmissiõrs there one Chalice . . . . [of siluer weing] . . . . vnces[2] iiij grete belles and one [little belle] theim saflie kept (*sic*) and aunswered [to the Kinge his maiesties vse In witnes whereof [as well the] said Commissioners as the [said proctoures to thes] billes indented interchaungeablie [haue set] their seales youen the [daie and yere aboue] written

By me John Stone
by me William Davys

[Endorsed] The Temple

[1] This church was destroyed in 1766, and the parish consolidated with St. Nicholas. See that parish, p. 89n.

[2] The ancient chalice is no longer in existence, but the Little, or Sanctus, bell, remains. It bears the legend SCA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS, in early Gothic capitals, preceded by a crown. There are now eight bells, three of them cast in 1657 and 1658, the others in the following century.

St. James. B

M^d^ that the xxiiij^th^ daie of maie in the Seuenthe yere of the reigne of our Soũaigne lorde Kinge Edward the Sixt Richard Davies and . . . . . proctoures of the church of [St. James][1] within the Citie of Bristowe [haue by this bill] indented Receued of Will^a^m [Chester Mayor of the] same citie and other the Kinge [his maiesties Commis]scioners there one chalice [of silver] gelt weing x vnces dī . . . . . [to be safelie] and surelie to be kept to the [Kinge his maiesties] vse. In witnes whereof as well [the said Commissi]oners as the said proctoures [interchaungeablie to] thes billes indented haue Subscribed [their names] youen the daie and yere abouewritten.

Richard Davis William [faded]

St. Philip's ———

M^d^ that the xxiiij^th^ daie of may in the vij^th^ yere of the reigne of o^r^ Soũaigne lorde Kinge Edward the Sixt Thomas Bede and Robert Corrye proctoures of the churche called Saincte Phill[ip]es w^th^in the Citie of Bristowe by this bill indeuted haue [receiued] of William [Chester] mayor of the same Citie and other the [Kinge] his [maiesties commissioner]s there one chalice of Silver all [gilte] weing . . . . . [2] w^th^ iiij^or^ belles safelie and surelie to be kept [to the use of our said Soveraigne lorde] In witnes [whereof as well the said commission] ners [as the said pro] ctors to [thes bills indented haue put their] hands.

[1] This cannot be any other than the ancient Priory Church of St. James, but we have not succeeded in finding satisfactory evidence of identification. The churchwardens' accounts commence only in 1566, and the Parish Registers, which, according to the Returns of 1831, should begin in 1558, now reach back to 1640, only, the early volume having been removed by the last incumbent upon leaving the benefice about seven years ago, and, it is said, cannot now be found.

[2] The chalice delivered to this church is not now extant, and, possibly, may be thus accounted for. A certain William Clement appears to have been Proctor of the Church of St. Phillip and James (*sic*), and on his death the parish owed him £4 7s. 8d. Elizabeth, his relict and executrix of his will, afterward intermarried with one John Warren, and they, conjointly, on the 12th October, 1570, entered an action against the then Proctors for the recovery of the debt. The debt being proved, the Proctors assigned one chalice of silver gilt and divers little parcels of silver weighing together 27ozs. which was submitted to sworn appraisers and by them valued at 5s. 2d. per oz. amounting to £6 19s. 6d. Of this £4 7s. 8d. was paid to John Warren for his debt, and 7s. 6d. for his costs, and the balance, £2 4s. 8d., was, on the 22nd of February, 1571-2, delivered to the then Proctors of the church.

The bells were all recast in the last century. There is now a ring of eight bells.

St. Michael. L

Md that the xxiiijth daie of may in the Seventh yere of the reigne of our Soveraigne lorde Kinge Edward the sixt John Powell & Wm lawe proctoures of the churche called Saincte michaell wthin the Citie of Bristowe by this bill indented have received of Willam Chester mayor of the same Citie and other the King his maiesties Cõmissiõrs there One Chalice of Silver [parcel] gilt weinge xiij vnces [1] with . . . belles [2] savelie and surelie to be kept and aunswered to thuse of o^{r} said Soũaigne lorde. In witnes whereof as well the said comissiõrs as the said proctoures to thes billes indented interchaungeablie have put their handes youen the daie and yere above written.

John a pawll.

Wm Lawe.

[1] The chalice no longer exists.

In an Inventory of church goods, recorded on the first page of the Proctor's Accounts, commencing in 1575, appears :—

Item, one communion cvppe of silver wth a cover, weainge 10 ounces and a half.

Item, one boulle of silver pcell gilt, weainge 13 ounces. In another Inventory this bowl is described as being used for containing the bread. The bowl is still in the church, and is used for collecting the alms.

[2] The number of bells in the church at the time of the Commission is illegible, but the Inventory cited shows that in 1575 there were the following :—

Imprimis, one forbell (the treble) withe a clapper.

Item, the second bell w^{the} a clapper broken weiethe 559 pounds, and is at casting a new.

Item, the thyrd bell is conveyghed awaye before this o^{r} tyme.

Item, the tenor bell withe a clapper.

Item, the saſonce bell (*sic*) w^{the} a clapper.

Item, the leeche bell without a clapper.

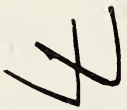
There are now six bells, all recast in 1839, so that probably at the time of the commission there were four bells, besides the two small bells, which were doubtless ancient, and one of these was ? recast soon afterwards. It It may be worthy of remark that in 1575 one of the Proctors is described as the High Proctor, and that from 1586 the term proctor was disused for churchwarden, one being called the Chief Churchwarden.

St. Mary Redcliff. m

This bill indented witnessethe that the xxiiijth day of Maye Anno dñi miltimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo tercio John Davies Will^{a}m Wate and John Vaughan proctoures of the parishe of oure ladie of Retclief in the Citie of Bristowe by this bill indented have received of Will^{a}m Chester mayo^{r} of the same Citie and other the King his mat$_{e}$ Commissiõns there one chales [of silver] all gilt weing xvij dī vnces [1] Six grete belles and one [little bell] [2] theim savelie kept and aunswered vnto the Kinge his mat$_{e}$ vse In witnes whereof as well the said Cõmissiõns as the said proctoures to thes billes indented interchaungeablie have put their seales youen the daie and yere above written.

[Endorsed] Retclief.

Marks of the Churchwardens.



[1] This church was particularly rich in plate, &c., the whole of which was seized to the king's use, and the only restitution made was this chalice, weighing 17½ ounces, of which we cannot trace any record. The altar plate, until lately, was all of the Georgian period, and is said to have been so heavy and cumbrous that in 1871 it was new made by Mr. Peters, of Bristol.

[2] William Wyrcester, writing about 1480, describes the six bells then forming the ring at Redcliffe, and gives their weights respectively. These were probably the six great bells mentioned in the receipt of 1553, seventy years later. The Rev. C. S. Taylor has called our attention to the fact that the three heaviest bells at St. Mary's, more than 400 years ago, were of greater weight than the three heaviest of the ring set up in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in 1878, which latter is considered the heaviest practical ring in the world. The respective weights were as under :—

St. Mary Redcliffe. 1480.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
I.	11	2	12
II.	13	0	14
III.	19	2	16
IV.	30	less	3
V.	44	2	16
Tenor	62	2	24

Ring of Six.

St. Paul's Cathedral. 1878.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
IV.	11	3	21
V.	13	2	14
VII.	16	2	21
VIII.	22	1	18
X.	30	2	22
XI.	44	2	0
Tenor	62	0	0

Ring of Twelve.

What became of these bells we are unable to state, but in 1636 there were only four. In 1698 they were increased to eight, in 1823 to ten, and in

APPENDIX A.

LAND REVENUE, CHURCH GOODS.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—CHANTRIES AND FREE CHAPELS.

File 47. No 1. *Civitas Bristoll.*

	Ornamt$_e$.	Juells & plate	bells & lead
fforsters ꝑvice in Saint Warberoughe	xxv^s vj^d	nichill	
pollardes ꝑvice in saint Lawrence pishe	xv^s j^d	xiij^{oz}	
Chepe and wells ij chauntryes in saint Thom̃s pishe	xiij^s iiij^d (*a*) / vj^s ij^d	xij^{oz} / ix^{oz} q^{a}ter	
Burton's c̃huntrye in saint Thomas pishe	xxv^s	xiij^{oz}	
Stok$_e$ c̃huntrye in saint Thomas	xx^s vij^d	xx^{oz}	
ffortheys c̃huntrye in saint Philip	v^s	xij^{oz}	
Ebozard Le frenshe in saint John Baptist	xviij^s ij^d		
o^r lady ꝑvice in saint John Baptist	xxv^s / xviij^s		
the chappell of saint John Evangelist in saint Nicholas pish	xxvj^s v^d		
spicers chauntry in saint Nicholas pish	xv^s x^d		
Crowde ꝑuice	xlix^s ij^d	(*b*)	bell$_e$ lxij^s iij fetter
The Chappell on the Bridge	vij^{li} xj^s v^d	xx^{oz}	
Willm̃s ꝑuice in S^t peters	lxv^s	viij^{oz}	
Katheryn Jones ꝑuice in trynite pishe	xxvj^s xj^d	xxiiij^{oz}	
Ball$_e$ (*c*) chauntrye in trynite pishe	lxvij^s ij^d		

1872 to twelve. The little, or sanctus, bell was probably cast into the pot with the others.

There were several chantries in this church, for the number and possessions of which see *post* Appendix A, and *ante* Vol. VIII. p. 244.

(*a*) iiij^d struck out; (*b*) xx^{oz} struck out; (*c*) *saint* struck out.

	Ornamt$_e$	Juells & plate	bells & lead
Mede ch̄untrye in Radlyf -	lij^s viij^d		
Canyng$_e$ ij chauntryes[d] there	xxix^s		
Holweys chauntrye in all saint$_e$ pishe - - -	xv^s		
Kalendars - - - -	xlvj^s vj^d [e]	xxxij^{oz} q^{a}r^{tr}	
ffrat̄ sc̄i Joh̄is Baptiste in saint owens pish - -	iiij^d	xxxiij^{oz} j^d	

Decan. Bristoll.

Oldeston (*sic*) - - -	v^s	v^{oz}	bell$_e$ xl^s
Almondesbery - - -	iij^s iiij^d	xj^{oz} di.	

Civitas Gloucestr.

o^r Lady ſuice in Criste	vij^s	
saint Katheryn ſuice pishe	vij^s	
O^r Lady ſuice in saint	xlij^s	
saint John ſuice Michell [f] p	xiiij^s	
saint Anne ſuice	xxj^s vj^d	
Charnell ſuice - - -	vij^s x^d	xij^{oz}
Jesus ſuice - - -	xxj^s v^d	
o^r Ladyes ſuice - - -	xxiiij^s viij^d	

adhuc Civitas Glouc.

	Ornamt$_e$.	plate valuet at
Saint Owens - - -	xxj^s j^d	xxxiij^s vj^d ob in moneye
the Roode ſuice - - -	xx^s ij^d	conveyed away by one Stanley
o^r Lady ſuice - - -	xxvj^{s}iiij^d	xxvj^{oz}
saint Anne ſuice - -	xxj^s ij^d [g]	
Trinyte Guyld in saint Mary brodgate - - - -	iiij^{li} xvj^s & oth̄ goods iiij^{li} xvj^s ij^d	xxxvj^{oz}
o^r ladye ſuice—xvj^s and cattall xv^s		xij^{oz}
o^o Lady ſuice in saint Nicholas pish - - -	xx^s	
the rood ſuice - - -	vj^s viij^d	xxix^{oz}
Graselane - - - -	xlij^s viij^d	xiiij^{oz}
saint Aldate - - -	iiij^s iiij^d	

(*d*) *chauntrye* struck out; (*e*) xxxiij^{oz} struck out; (*f*) *s'uice* struck out. (*g*) *xxxvj^{oz}* struck out.

Dursley.

	Ornamentꝭ	plate valuet at	bells & lead
Trynite ſuice - - -	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}	xvij^{oz}	
o^{r} lady ſuice - - -	vj^{s} viij^{s}	xxiij^{oz}	

Thornbury.

Brayes chuntrye in Thorne-burye - - -	v^{s}		
Slymebridge chauntrye -	v^{s}		
o^{r} lady chauntrye - -	liij^{s} iiij^{d}	xxxvj^{oz}	
Wo^{r}teley free chappell -			2 bells xx^{s}
Stone - - -	xxiiij^{s} viij^{d}	x^{oz}	

Slymbridge.

saint Katheryns chauntrye -	xvj^{s} ij^{d}	viij^{oz}	

Barkeley.

sainte Andrews chauntrye -	xxvij^{s} iiij^{d}	xvj^{oz}	
the Kingꝭ chauntrye - -	vij^{s} iiij^{d}	v^{oz} *h*	
Rockehampton - - -	xiij^{s} vij^{d}	xij^{oz}	2 bells liij^{s} iiij^{d}

Stowe.

o^{r} lady ſuice - - -	xxiiij^{s}	xxxij^{oz}	
all saintꝭ ſuice - - -	‘xv^{s} iiij^{d}	xvij^{oz}	
Wikerysington o^{r} lady ſuice-	v^{s} iiij^{d}	v^{oz}	

Decanat. de Senehouse.

Burton ſup aquā -	xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d}	vj^{oz}	

Tedbury.

o^{r} ladyes chauntrye -	xxiiij^{s} viij^{d}	ij^{oz} di	
Trynite chauntrye - -	xx^{s} iiij^{d}		
Heynes ſuice at St. George -	xxij^{d}	vij^{oz}	

Bysseley,

o^{r} Lady - - - -	vj^{s} viij^{d} & cattall xvj^{s}		
Paynswike - - - -	cattall lvij^{s}.		
Coberley - - viijs Hinsley v^{s}		vij^{oz}	bell x xx^{s}

(*h*) 2 bells liij^{s} iiij^{d} struck out ; (*i*) *xx*^{s} struck out.

Sodburye.

	Ornamtę	plate valuet at	bells & lead
Broderhed - - -	vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}	xxiij^{oz}	
Lachlade - - - -	iiij^{s} xj^{d}.		

Champden.

A challice of viij ^{oz} & iiij old vestˉ claymed by Thoñs Smyth esquier

Childeswikeh'm.

Liba capelł de marecote -	v^{s} viij^{d}	vij^{oz}	2 bells 4^{li}

Winchelcombe.

o^{r} Lady chauntrye - -	xxxiij^{s} ij^{d}

Charlton Kinges.

a stocke of cattall - -	xxxvij^{s}

Tewkesbury.

Saint Thomas ſuice - -	viij^{li} iij^{s} iiij^{d}

Cheltenh'm.

o^{r} Lady ſuice - - -	xiij^{s} v^{d}
S^{t} Katheryn ſuice - -	x^{s} ij^{d}
Trynite cħuntrye - -	xxxix^{s}
Trynite Cħuntrye - -	xxxix^{s}
o^{r} Lady - - - -	xxix^{s} viij^{d}.
Nottyngħm - - -	xvj^{s} and a challice in the custodye of Robert Strange, not weied
Aveninge ſuice - - -	ij^{s}
Jesus ſuice - - - -	xlij^{s} viij^{d}
Jones - - - -	viij^{s}

Lydney.

Holly Crose - - -	vj^{s} viij^{d}
Pirtons - - - -	iij^{s} iiij^{d}

Mynsterwo'th.

o^{r} Lady - - - -	xxxiiij^{s} viij^{d}
Stock of Cattall - - -	xj^{s}

Newent.

	Ornamtę	plate valuet at	bells & lead
Saint James - - -	xˢ xjᵈ	vᵒᶻ	
Jesus — a Cowe - - -	xiijˢ iiijᵈ		

Newland (blakebroke c̄huntrye.)

Brokworth - - -	iiijˡⁱ ijˢ xjᵈ	xᵒᶻ	

Newneh'm.

Newneh̄m a Cowe - -	xˢ		

After due cōmendac̄ons this is tad̄tise you that in pfoʳmans of my p̄mes & satisfyeng of yoʳ request I haue sent you this symple note wᶜʰ I tooke out of the recorde remayneing in the place appoynted for Recordę belongeng to the Late Coʳt of Augmentac̄on &c. I suppose that this papoʳ declareth the whole bycause the townes and villages named in the m̄gent ar in sondry placę of the shere & in eu̯y deanerie som of thē as my abridgemᵗ is so ys this papoʳ wᵗout addicion or dyminucion or other alterac̄on. thus I cōmytt yoʳ woʳship to god. from Gloucestǫʳ the first of Marche 1555 by yoʳę of duetie to vse & com̄nde.

RYCHARDE PATE.

Ornamentę - - - - - - - -	cxiijˡⁱ. viijˢ. vᵈ.
Plate vjᶜ xjᵒᶻ pⁱced at - - - - - -	cxxiiijˡⁱ. xjˢ. vijᵈ.
Stookes of Cattalł - - - - -	
Leade - - - - - - - -	iij ff
Belles melł - - - - - - -	xiiijˡⁱ. vˢ. iiijᵈ.

File 47. No. 2. *adhuc Bristowe.*

Three chᵃuntryes wᵗʰ in the pishe church of Ratcliff -	In plate none In ornam̄ iiijˡⁱ xxᵈ iij bookes[i] xxᵈ[k]
Spicer's chauntyre wᵗʰ in St. Nich̄ churche - -	In plate none In ornam̄ xvˢ xᵈ one booke iiijᵈ
Cappelł assumpc̄ois b̄te Mar. virg̃ sup pontem avone	In plate iiijˡⁱ vjˢ viijᵈ In ornam̄ xˡⁱ viijˢ vᵈ ij bookes ijˢ
ij Cantar̄ Eborard le ffrench infᵃ pochiā Sc̄i Nicholai	In plate none In ornam̄ xliijˢ ijᵈ iij bookes vjˢ iiijᵈ

Holwayes ch[a]untrye w[th]in the pishe of all Halowes - - { In plate none / In ornam̃ xv[s] one booke xx[d]

The ffraternitye or guilde of y[e] Kalenders &c { In plate lxv[oz] xiij[li] iij[s] đđ to M[r] Sherington / In ornam̃ xlvj[s] vj[d] ij bokes v[s] } Not in my M[r] charge.

Our Ladye ſuice and Croud ſuice in the pishe of S[t] Nichol - - - - { In plate none / In ornam̃ cvij[s] iij[d] ij bokes iij[d] and gevin to the poore v[s] viij[d]

Three ch[a]untryes w[th]in the pishe of S[t] Thom̃ in Ratcliff strete - - - - { In plate x[li] x[s] xj[d] đđ to M[r] Sherington / In ornam̃ lxiiij[s] x[d] for bookes brent viij[s] iiij[d]

The cha[u]ntrye of Tockington in y[e] pishe of Olvestone - { In plate xx[s] / In ornam̃ xlv[s] one booke j[d] ij bells not in my M[r] cha[s]ge xl[s]

Brockingborous chauntrye in the pishe of Almondesburye { In plate iiij[li] / In ornam̃ iij[s] iiij[d]

Sm̃ of plate ix[li] vj[s] viijd
Sm̃ of ornam̃ xlv[li] xvj[s] ij[d] } lv[li] ij[s] x[d]

Decanatus de Haukesburye.

Hinsley ch[a]untrye in Haukesburye - - - - { In plate xxvj[s] viij[d] / In ornam̃ xxxv[s]

The Guild of Chiping Sodburye - - - - { In plate ciij[s] / In ornam̃ vj[li] x[s] iiij[d]

The pishe of Coldaston - - { In Cattell xix[s] not in my M[r] cha[r]ge

Sm̃ of plate vj[li] ix[s] viij[d]
Sm̃ of ornam̃ viij[li] v[s] iiij[d] } xv[li] xiiij[s]
Sm̃ of Cattell xix[s] } In my M[r] charge

Decanatus de Wynchcombe.

Two ſuic̨e w[th]in the pishe churche of cheltenham - { In plate none / In ornam̃ xxiij[s] vij[d]

Our Ladye ſuice in the pishe of Winchcombe - - - { In plate none / In ornam̃ xxxiij[s] ij[d] ij bookes ij[s]

Three ſuic̨e in the pishe of Tewkesburye - - - { In plate xxxiij[s] iiij[d] / In ornam̃ viij[li] iij[s] iiij[d]

Sm̃ of plate xxxiij[s] iiij[d]
Sm̃ of ornam̃ x[li] j[d] } xj[li] xiij[s] v[d]

[1] See ante Vol. VIII. p. 251.

Decanatus de ffayneford.

The chauntrye of Lechlade - { In plate none / In ornam̃ iiij^{s} xj^{d} } iiij^{s} xj^{d} one booke iiij^{d}

S̃m̃ totlis of plate iiij^{xx} xiiij^{li} x^{s} ij^{d} ob̃ q^{a}
S̃m̃ totlis of ornam̃ cxxv^{li} vj^{s} xj^{d}
S̃m̃ totlis of Cattell xvij^{li} xviij^{d}
} ccxxxvj^{li} xviij^{s} vij^{d} ob̃ q^{a} vnde

deducte for the Cattell bookes brent, ornamentꝭ not wthin my M^{r} charge, and money geven to the poore - - - - - - - } xlj^{li} ij^{s} v^{d} ob̃ q^{a}

And so my M^{r} cha^{r}ge cõmethe to the somm̃ of - - ^{m}lxix^{li} vij^{s}

Appendix B.

Land Revenue Bdle 1392. *File* 45. *No.* 1.

1541. LEAD FROM CIRENCESTER ABBEY.

Thys byll made the xiij day of July in the xxxiijth yere of the Reign of o^{r} Soũayn lord Kyng henry the Eight Bytwene Rychard poulet Esquire ptiẽlor Recevor of the Reuennues of thaugmentacõn of the Kingꝭ Crown in the Count. of Glous. of thone pty and Nicholas Sprake S'uent to Roger Basyng Esquire of Cirencester yomã of thother pty wytnessith that the seid Rychard Poulet the day of making hereof hath delyũed vnto Nicholas Sprake all the leade beyng sũtyme coũed of & vppon the Churche Cloyster & Chapter house w^{t} the yles of the Churche or ladye Chappell & all the Gutꝭs & coũyng of wyndowys appteyning to the late dyssoluid mon^{a}sty of Sircest^{r} in the said Count. of Glous. the wyche leade now hys multon into Sowez or blockꝭ of leade cõteynyng yn nomber eleven score w^{t} theire weghtꝭ markyd vpon them all whych seid leade & eũy pcell thereof the seid Nicholas ꝑmysyth grauntythe for & in the name of Roger Basynge Esquior sayffeley & suerly to kepe to the Kingꝭ use w^{t}out wast spoyle or conseylment therof or eny pte or pcell theroff vntyll suche tyme as the seide Nicholas by the forseid Rychard poulet or other officers of the seid Court of Augmentacõn thereof be dyscharged. In wyttness wherof the ptyes abouesayd to theys Indentures enꝭ'chaungably have sette ther Seales & subscribed their names the day & yere furst abouesayd.

Nycolas Sprake.

(*m*) struck out.

Appendix C. No. 1.

BELLS AT EVESHAM.

Land Revenue. Bdl 1392. *File* 46. *No* 1.

1546-7.

The Remayne of the leade and bell$_e$ wth in the sayd circuit as the same determyned to remayne in the seũall accompt$_e$ of the Receyuors of the same A^o xxxviij R$_Z$ H. viij.

Apud Port. Bristol iij ff iiij c qrt. x lib̃ { taken awey by Sir W^m Sharyngton Knyght and other Officers of the mynt in the tyme of M^r Scudamore &t

Note to be certified hereof under thands of thofficers of the Mynte p Willus Sheldon.

M^r Sheldon.

Campañ Eveshame xxx^c one bell yett rem̃ in the clock house at Evesh̃

No. 2.

1556. *Land Revenue. Bundle* 1392. *File* 57. *No.* 1.

LEAD TAKEN FROM RELIGIOUS HOUSES IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Th Accompte of William Lord Wyndsore who married the wife of late Richard poulet Esquire deceissed executor of the testament and last Will of the said Richard poulet her late husband late general receivo^r ther concerning all the leade and belle mettall coming of all the suppressed and dissolued monasteries and priories within the said Shires (Southt Wilts and Glouc) hereafter pticularlye mencioned taken before Willm Berners thomas Mildmay and John Wiseman Esquires the King & Quenes majesties especial cõmissioners in this behalff appointed the of June in the third and fourthe years of our Sovereigne Lorde and Lady Philippe and Marie by the grace of Gode Kinge and quene of England Spayne france both the cicilles Jrlm and Ireland defenders of the faithe (stood) by virtue of their highnes cõmission vnder their great seale of England bearing date the xviijth of May in the seconde and third yeres of their graces reigñes to them directed.

Glouc.

Of the leade of the late monasterie of Seincte Augustynes in Bristowe - - - - cxxx ff

Of the leade of the late monasterie of Cirencester in the countie of Glouc amounting to - - - iij ff

See also below.

Of the leade of the late monasterie of Hailes in the saide countie of Glouc amounting in weight to - cxix ff

Of the leade of the late monasterie of Winchelcombe in the said countie amounting to - - - cxxj ff

It included all the "leade" as well molton as vnmolten rem̃ vpon the seũall moñ priories & houses within mencioned rem̃ in the chardge & custodie of the saide Receivo^{r}.

The total weight of the lead in the three counties was :—

^{xx} ciiij iiij ff iij ^{s}qt ff iiij c xxxviij ℔

Leade transported frome diverst late moñ and priories within the aforesaide counties to the porte & haven of Bristowe in the Countie of Glouc.

Of the leade of the monasterie of Cirencestre in the Countie of Gloucestre ccxx blockes põz - - cxiij ff q^{r} ff lxx^{li}

Belles of diverst moñ & priories in the said coũties w^{t}in the chardge of the said receivo^{r}.

Of the late house of [blank] frears within the citie of Bristowe vj bells põz - - - - v^{c} di lib

Of the monasterie of Seinct Augustyns by Bristowe in the Countie of Glou. x bells põz - - - x^{ml} vj lib

Of the late priorie of Seinct m̃kes of Billeswick otherwise called the Gauntꝑ in the saide citie of Bristowe iij belles põz xx^{c}

Money for the belle metall.

Of the belles of the late monasterye of Winchelcombe in the countie of Glouc beinge in nomber viij põz vj^{ml} ccc di xxj lib̃ which were [taken ?] and solde by the Cõmissioners for the taking of this accompte to the Lord Chandos for the some of - - - - lx li

A receipt is afterwards given for this sum.

Me[d] to call for Watson late ꝭuant to the Lord Chandos for the conducte pipes of leade of Cirencestre by hym taken awaye by the information of Roger Basing Esquire fermor of the scite of the saide late monasterye.

Sm[a] totalis of the chardge of the said Receiver for lead and belle metall.

Belle mettall xxxvj[ml] & lvj lib.

Appendix D.

Land Revenue. File 47. *N°* 3. 1546-7.

Ornamentꝭ and goodes remaynynge unsold (*sic*) by the seid S[r]veyo[r] by hym to be aunswered vppon hys accompte.

Com. Gloucester.

All and sing̃ler the goodes and Ornamentꝭ except the value of y[e] goodꝭ unsold iiij[li] of S[t] John the Baptist in S[t] Owens pish in Bristol aforesaid and dothe remayne vnsold iiij[li] the value of y[e] goodes unsold.

Civit. Glouc.

All and sing̃ler the ornamentꝭ w[th]in the citye aforesaid remaynethe vnsold except Our Ladye ꝭuice in S[t] Michell pishe xlj[s] viij[d]

Decanat. de Dursleye.

All and sing̃ler the Ornamētꝭ in the deanarye aforesaid remains vnsold excepte the Ornamentꝭ belonginge to cābrige ch[a]untrye in the pishe of Slimbridge xvj[s] ij[d] and the goodꝭ of Shepdine in tockington pishe xiij[s] xj[d] and also the goodes belonginge to S[t] Andrewes and the Rꝯ Ch[a]untrye in Barkeleye xxxiiij[s] iiij[d] lxiiij[s] v[d]

Decanat. de Stowe.

All and sing̃ler the goodes and ornamentꝭ w[th]in the said deanarye do remayne vnsold except the ornamētꝭ of O[r] Ladye ꝭuicꝭ and All Saintꝭ in Stowe - - - xxix[s] iiij[d]

Decanat. de Stonehouse.

All and sing̃ler the goodꝭ and ornamentꝭ w[th]in the deanary aforesaid except iij ꝭuicꝭ in Sodbury w[ch] is aunswered in money xlvj[s] p[d] (*sic*) also thre ꝭuicꝭ w[th]in the pishe of Tewkesburye in goodꝭ aunswered viij[li] iij[s] iiij[d] in thole in the same deanerye as hit is before declared - - - x[li] x[s] ij[d]

Decanat. forestr.

All and sing̃ler the goodꝭ wthin the deanarye aforesaid is unsold except o^{r} Ladye Ch^{a}untrye in Minsterworth w^{ch} is xxxiiij^{s} viij^{d} and S^{t} James ℨuice in Newent x^{s} xj^{d} in thole aunswered xlv^{s} vij^{d}

Decanat. haukesburye.

All and sing̃lar the goodes and ornamentꝭ wthin the Ch^{a}untrye aforesaid are vnsold except the goodꝭ Lateleye belonginge to the guilde of Chipinge Sodbury w^{ch} is - - iiij^{li} xiiij^{s} v^{d}

Sm^{a} - xxij^{li}

Appendix E.

ESTIMATE OF THE GOODS OF THE CHANTRIES.

Land Revenue. Bnn^{dle} 1392. *File* 48. *No* 1. 1555.

A Estymac̃on of all and singular plate Ornamentꝭ and stockes of Catall and belles w^{t}in the countie of Gloucester and the counties of the cities of Gloucester and bristowe as hereafter ensueth made by Thom̃ Dutton Surveyo^{r} of the said countie viz :—

Com. Glouc.

In Plate - - - c v xlvij di ounceꝭ

This is thestimate of M^{r} Duttons accomptes delim̃ed the xiiijth of ffebr 1555 exhibited by hym till the next term at which tyme he hath vndertaken to make hispfecttaccompte

Wher vpon M^{r} Sharrington charge by estimac̃on for plate in bristowe cxlvij di ounceꝭ and xx^{ti} ounceꝭ in the charge of Jhon Wyllie chamberleyn of bristowe wich he sayeth the mayre and his bretherne haue by the Kyng ℔res patentꝭ and xxxiij ounceꝭ in the chardge of Thomas Sylke priest and late M^{r} of the Kallendars in bristowe wich was by hym layd to gage or to one Phylyppe gryffyth of bristowe for vij^{li} vij^{s} before the com̃ission for chauntries &c And xj ounceꝭ in the charge of Richard Rogers and Edward Mares wich was a chalyce belonging to Brockynbury chauntrie w^{t}in the pishe of Almesburrye and stoolen out of

Md there bene vj privie Seales and thre tres dyrected to dyverst psons wtin the countie of Glouc being pticularly mencioned in a bille Remayning vppon the fyle being therein pticularly mencioned which was for the full aunswering of his accompte.

the Churche before the cõmission &c. And xxvj ounce in the charge of one Thomas Cloterbooke alderman of the Citie of Gloucester And vj ounce di q̃t in the charge of one Stanley priest and stipendiary of the Chauntrie of St. Ouens in Gloucester and more xvijces in the charge of Richard Thomes of Thorneburie wich was a crosse stolen out of the pishe church of thorneburye before the cõmission of chauntries and so ctifyed as he sayth to the Commissioners by the hoole pisshe And viij ounce in the charge of Thomas Smyth of Campden Esquyre parte of wich he sayeth his (*sic*) is owne & no parte of the goodes of the chauntre in the church of Campden And xjoces in the charge of Dame Cicillie[2] harbert late wiffe to Mr baynham for Newland Chauntrie and v ounces in the charge of Thomas Done of Newent And xlix ounce in the charge of Jhon Cooke of Stowe And a chalyce of vj ounce in the charge of Henry tame of burton wich the pishe desyreth to bye for that ch. for none other to sue the pishe And more a chalyce of viij ounce wich he had for a pish adjoynyng to this and will alwayes answere the same - - iijc xxiijces

Remayneth ijc xxxiiij ounce

In Ornamente belonging to the Chauntries - cli vs jd
Wheof xiijli xiijs iiijd in the charge of the seid Jhon Willie for the goodes belonging to the chapell vpon the brigge in bristowe

[1] See ante, Vol. VIII., p. 279.

[2] Daughter of Sir John Gage, and relict of Sir Charles Herbert. She married Sir George Baynham, of Clearwell. (See ante Transactions, Vol. VI. pp. 177n., 185.

which he hath by the tres patentes as is aforesayd and lvj^{s} vj^{d} to be answered by the sayd Thomas Sylke M^{r} of the Kalendars for the goods therunto belonging And xxvj^{s} iiij^{d} to be answered by the said Thomas Cloterbrooke for ou^{r} Lady S'uice w^{t}in the pisshe churche of S^{t} Jhon Baptist in Glouc and v^{s} to be answered by the sayd Stanley priest for a paire of beades belonging to the service of S^{t} Owens in Gloucester And ix^{li} xviij^{s} ij^{d} to be answered by M^{r} Arthur porter Esquire for the goodes and ornament$_{e}$ belonging to the trynity guyld in Gloucester And xxxiiij^{s} viij^{d} in the charge of Will^{m} Cowle of Mynsterworth for ou^{r} Lady S'uice there And iiij^{li} ij^{s} xj^{d} in the charge of the sayd Lady harbert for the ^{s}uice of Newlande[1] and x^{s}xj^{d} to be answered by the sayd Thomas Dunne for the ^{s}uice of S^{t} Jhamis in Newent And iiij^{s} xj^{d} to be answered by Jhon Kyrbye of Lechlade for the ^{s}uyce wthin the pissh church there And xlij^{s} viij^{d} to be answered by Will^{m} ffostir for the ^{s}uyce w^{t}in the pisshe churche of Graveslane in Glouc. And xxij^{s} of the same Will^{m} for two ^{s}uyces w^{t}in the pisshe churche of S^{t} Nycholas in Gloucester and xxxiiij^{s} iiij^{a} in the charge of Thomas ffraunsham of barkeley for two ^{s}uyces w^{t}in the pisshe of barkley

xxxvj^{li} xj^{s} iij^{d}

And so remayneth of this summe in my charge lxiij^{li} xiij^{s} x^{d}

Out of this summe is to be taken out for liij Masse bookes and grayles and Anthyphoneis burnt by commandment lvj^{s} ij^{d}

Sm^{a} totale of the ornament$_{e}$ in my charge is - lx^{li} xvij^{s} viij^{d}

[3] See ante Vol. VIII., p. 292.

Stockes of Cattall by estimacõn w^t^in the counties aforesayd. In primis in Sharpe cvj prysed at - - - vij^li^ xiij^s^ vj^d^

In beastes videlicit iij kyne and iij heyffors pryced at iij^li^ iiij^s^ iiij^d^.
Summa - - - x^li^ xviij^s^ x^d^

All wich wher gathered to gednes by homefray Ulton of the Citie of Gloucester gentylman M^r^ Sternehold Deputie and so remayne in his charge.

Belle metall w^t^in the Counties aforesayd Inp'rimis twoe belles waying one hundred weyght remayning in the Church of Wotton and in the charge of Wiłłm ffounde of the same pisshe pryced at - - - - - - - - - xx^s^

Two belles in the chapell of Tockyngton in the pysshe of Owlstone in the charge of Thom^a^s Smyth Thomas Coluyll John Haynes Thomas ffowler p[i]schiners who sayeth the same belles wher taken awaye by S^r^ Myles ptryches men by the cõmandment of the sayd S^r^ Myles - - - - xl^s^

Item two small belles of a hundreth weyght not proved belonging to the Church of Todyngton w^t^in the pisshe of Stanwey in my Custodye.

Item to other belles belonging to the chapell of Mowcoote w^t^in the pisshe of Chyldeswykan praysed al and in my custodye iiij^li^

Item two smale bells in the chapel of Sheperdyne in the pisshe of Tockington in the charge of Richard bysshope wich sayd belles wher conveyed and stolen awaye but yett neverthelesse thesayd Richard is contented to answar and are praysed at - - - - - - - - - liij^s^ iiij^d^

Sum^a^ of all the belle metall to be answared is over and aboue two belles of one hundreth weyght - - - ix^li^ xiij^s^ iiij^d^

The summes receyed in ready money by me for the said Ornamente as hereafter ensueth.

In p'mis of Wiłłm hasar of the Citie of Glouc. draper charged w^t^ the ȝuyce of ou^r^ Ladye w^t^in S^t^ Mychael pysshe in the sayd citie of Gloucester as appeareth for the said service xlj^s^ x^d^

Itm of Richard Jhones charged w^t^ the goodes and Ornamente of the chauntries w^t^in the pisshe of Thorneburye for ij broches iij^s^ iiij^d^

Itm of Richard Bisshoppe charged w^{t} the Chapel of Shepdyne for goodes belonging to the same as appereth - xiij^{s} viij^{d}

receyved of Wiłłm ꝑtrych clothyar charged w^{t} our Lady ſuice w^{t}in the pisshe church of ciscyter for the same ſuyce as appereth xxix^{s} viij^{d}

rec^{d} also of Jhon wattes and Wiłłm Mayowe charged w^{t} iij ſuyces w^{t}in the pisshe churche of Tedburye for the ornament$_{e}$ as appereth - - - - - - - - lvj^{s} x^{d}

Recyved of the M^{r} of the fraternytie of Taylors for the ornament$_{e}$ belonging to the sayd craft as appereth by the ꝑticulars thereof - - - - - - - - iij^{li} xviij^{s} viij^{d}

receyved of Robert Buttler and Jhames bayley proctors of Spycers chauntrie w^{t}in the citie of bristowe for the ornament$_{e}$ of the same - - - - - - - - xv^{s} vj^{d}

rec^{d} also of the same Robert Butler and Jhames bayly charged w^{t} the Ornament$_{e}$ belonging to ij priests of S^{t} Nycholaus and Radclyff in the Citie of bristowe aforesayd the sume of as appereth - - - - - - - - xxvvj^{s} x^{d}

Sol ad Re^{tain} Sc^{a}cii primo martii annis ij & iij R^{y} et Regine ad manus Nich̃i Brygham unius numera.

Sum^{d} of all the Sumes of Ready money receyved by me of the ornament$_{e}$ is - xiij^{li} xvj^{s} iij^{d}

M^{d} that all the rest of the ornament$_{e}$ are put in two Chests in Robert Butlers house wich were gathered to geder w^{t}in the Citie of Bristowe and the same by me synce Anno vj E. vj. And all the rest are in my custodie and keaping.

M^{d} that there is neyther leade ne Stockes of money w^{t}in the sayd counties to my knowlegge.

APPENDIX F. 1555.

Leade given and graunted by the Kinges ł̃res patent$_{e}$

To William Lord Marques of North^{a}mpton for the leade of the late Monasteryes of Hailes & Winchelcombe in the Countie of Glouc lefte rem̃ vpon the house ther whiche were afterward$_{e}$ graunted to the saide Lorde marques by ł̃res patent$_{e}$ ou^{r} late sovereigne lorde Kinge Edward the vjth - ccxl ff

The leade of the late monasterie of S^{t} Augustyns nighe Bristowe Remayning vpon the cathedral church amounteth to cxxx ff

Belles rem̃ in the steples of the churches of the mon̄ and priories wthin written being parishe churches

The belles of the late monasterye of S^{t} Augustyns by Bristowe in the Countie of Glouc remayning in the steple of the Church ther being a cathedral churche being in nombre x amounting in weight to - - - - x^{ml} vj li$\bar{b}$

The belles of the late priorye of S^{t} Marke of Billeswick otherwise called the gaunt$_{e}$ in the said Countie of Glouc remayninge in the steple of the Churche ther beinge a parishe Churche beinge in nombre iij amounteth in weight to - - - xx^{c}

Vpon diverse persons

Henry Hoskyns Esquire and Thom^{a}s Watson gent for the belles of the late mon̄ of Hailes in the Countie of Glouc. by them alledged to be deliuered to thinhabitunts of the towne of Stratford vpon Avon in the Countie of Warr. by force of warrants from the lorde treasorer of England which belles being in nombre v amount in weight to - xvj^{ml} iij^{c} i^{lb}

ON THE HUNDREDAL AND MANORIAL FRANCHISE OF THE FURCAS, TUMBREL AND PILLORY IN THE CO. OF GLOUCESTER IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

By JOHN LATIMER.

It is not generally known that, long after the concession of the Great Charter, many lords of manors in Gloucestershire, as in other parts of the kingdom, possessed the right of maintaining a private gallows, and of hanging thereon the felons caught and tried within their jurisdiction, and it may not be uninteresting to offer a list of the Gloucestershire manors to which this seignorial privilege can be shown to have pertained at the close of the 13th century.

Edward I., soon after his return from the Holy Land, about the close of the second year of his reign, found that the rights and revenues of the crown had been greatly diminished during the turbulent reign of his father, Henry III., and that numerous exactions and oppressions had been committed on his subjects, the offenders in each case being the great barons of the realm, who had been suffered, in a large measure, to do what was right in their own eyes. One of the first acts of the young King's administration, after his arrival, was to order a minute and searching inquiry into those abuses. And as the Justices Itinerant, who then visited each county only about once in seven years, would not make their circuits again for some time, it was determined to appoint a special commission, charged with the duty of holding an investigation in every hundred throughout the country by the help of a jury of the freemen. The presentments made in each hundred were duly returned in the following year, 1275, and from the "Rotuli Hundredorum," embodying the results, much information can be obtained as to the legitimate privileges of the barons, as well as of the abuses that had crept in during the civil wars. Amongst the numerous questions put to the jurors, to which they

answered on their oaths, was one requiring information as to the regal privileges possessed or claimed by the lords of manors of the district—one of such privileges being the right of maintaining a *furcas*, or gallows, and from the answers returned to this interrogatory in Gloucestershire the first of the following tables has been compiled.

It is but fair to the local lords to state that in only two cases, those of Lechlade and Slaughter, were the gallows alleged to be a novelty. In each of the other instances the franchise was proved to be the rightful privilege of the lord of the manor. But the fact that in upwards of thirty districts in a single county, capital punishments took place independently of the *Curia Regis*[1] of the justices of gaol delivery, and of the courts held monthly before the sheriff[2] surely goes far to prove that executions must have been exceedingly numerous during the middle ages. It may be added in support of this assertion that baronial rights over life and death were far from being exceptionally numerous in Gloucestershire. In Somerset the number of *furcas* presented by the juries was at least thirty, in Wiltshire 46; in Devonshire, 117; in Lincolnshire, 95; and in Essex, 138.

The record in reference to Bristol is so remarkable that one is surprised to find it unnoticed by local historians. Although the citizens of Worcester proved their right to have "a gallows, a pillory, and a gomestol [or ducking stool[3]] by charter of the king," no such privileges were put forward by the Bristolians. The first presentment of their jury is that Maurice de Berkeley had the assize of bread and beer, the attachment and judgment of thieves, and a

[1] According to the Saxon Chronicle, the *Curia Regis*, which accompanied the King in his journeys through the realm, hanged in 1124 forty-four thieves at Huncot in Liecestershire.—*Rolls Edition, II., 221.*

[2] There were no county magistrates at the date under review. As soon as Quarter Sessions were instituted by Edward III., the justices took cognizance of felonies, and capital punishments were of common occurrence. According to a paper in the Wiltshire Archæological Magazine, Vol. XXI. p. 105, by Mr. Merriman, clerk of the peace for that county, seven capital sentences were recorded at a single session *temp.* Elizabeth.

[3] The Rev. E. A. Fuller informs me that the instrument bore a similar name at Cirencester. There was a Gomstolf street at Shrewsbury.—*Patent Rolls, 4th Edw. I.*

pillory inside, as well as a gallows outside, the boundaries of the town, though they knew not by what warrant or at what time the privileges were conceded. It is shown by the *Placita de Quo Warranto*, 15th Edward I., to which a further reference will presently be made, that the claims in question related only to the Berkeley Manor of Redcliff, then only partially incorporated with the borough, and where the pretensions of the lords led to the contemporary deeds of violence and bloodshed recorded in Mr. Seyer's *Memoirs of Bristol* (Vol. II. p. 79). As regarded Bristol north of the Avon, the town and castle with the hundred of Barton were, as in the case of Gloucester, in the hands of the king, and that his constable claimed extreme power is sufficiently proved by an incident in 1279, when a man named William de Lay was torn out of the churchyard of SS. Philip and James (for which the right of sanctuary was claimed), carried into the castle and decapitated.[1] The Redcliff gallows is heard of eight years later in 1287. Smyth, in his *Lives of the Berkeleys*,[2] writes: "Richard Hayward, accused about a stolen piece of blue cloth, affirmed that he bought it of Margery, wife of Ralph Slip, which in the court of this Lord in Redcliff Street she denied. Whereupon the free suitors then gave judgment upon his life, and forthwith hanged him, without any trial by jury, against the law and custom of England; for which false judgment the suitors were now fined forty shillings."

Amongst the curious presentments made respecting illegal acts committed during the civil tumults of the preceding reign, two or three may be worthy of a brief notice. The jury of Deerhurst hundred complained that Gilbert and Walter Scott, foresters of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, had recently taken certain men with five sheep, which, "as they say," were stolen, and caused the said men to be beheaded without any form of justice. The jury of Burnetre (Henbury) had many grievances to present. For instance, to summarise a long story, in the previous reign, the Earl of Gloucester, by Thomas of Hameldene, then his bailiff of Thornbury, but "now" burgess of Bristol, went to Weston St.

[1] Evans' Chron. Hist.

[2] Sir John Maclean's edition, Vol. I. p. 195.

Lawrence, which was not in his fee, but in that of the Bishop of Worcester, and there took fifteen head of cattle, the property of William de Veym, driving them off to Thornbury, and there retaining them by force and extortion until the owner was forced to redeem them for the sum of £4. Not content with this raid, the aforesaid Thomas, acting for the same Earl, sent John, the beadle of Thornbury, with a multitude of others, during the night, to the sheep-fold of de Veym, at Lawrence Weston, and therefrom by force and arms seized nine score of two teethed (two year old sheep understood), and drove them towards Thornbury. The owner raised the hue and cry, and obtained auxiliaries from all the neighbourhood, but the "late bailiff, now burgess," as the jury repeatedly call him, was too many for them, and kept a tight hold on the sheep until William de Veym redeemed them at an outlay of £12. Moreover, the bailiff prosecuted for a disturbance of the peace those who had aided de Veym, and extracted ten marks from them. Finally, he raised a prosecution against the priests and clerks of Westbury and Henbury for having sympathised with their neighbour, and extorted eight marks more. (It is pleasing to learn from a note to the Rolls that this remarkable Bristol burgess was afterwards brought up before the justices itinerant and fined for his pranks, albeit only in the modest sum of twenty shillings). Another grief of the same hundred is rendered amusing by the phrase with which it concludes—a phrase evidently inserted as an afterthought at the instance of some economical juryman, who seems to have been as much shocked by the misappropriation of agricultural produce as by the outrage committed on the owner. The following is a literal translation :—

> They (the jury) say that in the second year of the King's reign, on the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, Lord Maurice de Berkeley, on the King's highway, outside the town of Berkeley, to wit, on the road which leads towards La Wele, the aforesaid Maurice, *in propria persona*, with five of his men at arms, met John, son of Edith of the wood, of the town of Yate, riding a bay mare of the value of half a mark ; and the aforesaid Maurice asked the said John "Whence art thou?" who answering "I am of the town of Yate," the said Maurice took him, and led him to his castle of Berkeley, with his mare, and there imprisoned and detained him for half a day, and afterwards ejected him,

and detained the aforesaid mare, and to this time by force detains it, against the peace of our Lord the King, and one sack of "buen" [possibly bere or beans] and one bushel of oats.

The most surprising fact in connection with the local returns of seignorial gallows remains to be mentioned. It is their remarkable imcompleteness. Whether the juries were sometimes too much under the influence of local lords, or whether—as was natural enough—the gallows had often come to be regarded as a matter-of-course institution, it is difficult to determine. However it may have been, the presentments were defective. After the inquisitions were returned to the Exchequer a Parliament was summoned to meet at Gloucester in 1278, where a statute was passed to improve the process of provincial judicature by regulating the territorial franchises. Immediately after the passing of the Act the Justices in Eyre made their usual itinerary, and writs of right and of *quo warranto* issued very generally, not merely against the persons presented in the Hundred Rolls, but against others whose claims had come to the ears of the King's ministers. The result, as regards Gloucestershire, is to be found in the *Placita de Quo Warranto* under the 15th Edward I., and it will be seen from the supplementary list below that fourteen more feudal gallows had been discovered in the county, raising the total number to forty-five.

Whilst dealing with the furcas, the greatest and most formidable privilege of the feudal lords, a brief mention may be made of two other instruments of punishment confided to the same hands —the pillory and the tumbrel, or ducking stool. The pillory, which existed in England before the Norman Conquest, and was not finally abolished until the first year of the present reign, was used for the punishment of purjurers, forestallers, petty thieves, knaves, libellers, and—when advancing civilisation had evoked the crime—forgers. It consisted of a wooden frame about 5 ft. in height, with sliding panels enclosing the neck and sometimes the wrists of the criminal in holes pierced for the purpose, so that he was completely left to the mercy of the crowd.[1] (A specimen is preserved in the

[1] Some of the culprits were also condemned to lose an ear, a circumstance which often had unpleasant consequences to those who were deprived of an ear in an innocent way. Amongst many similar documents in the

Town Hall, Marlborough). The tumbrel was originally devised for the castigation of those who broke the assize of bread or beer; that is, who used false weights and measures, or sold an adulterated article; but in its later days it was almost exclusively reserved for women, who were exempted on account of their sex from the pillory. "Scolding and unquiet" females were also liable to the punishment, and in some towns enjoyed a monopoly of its advantages. The instrument was an oaken chair fixed on a pair of wheels having either one or two very long shafts. The culprit, strapped into the chair, was wheeled into a river or pond backwards, and, the shafts being tilted up, he or she was plunged into the water, the machine being recovered by means of ropes. As Hawkins states in his *Pleas of the Crown* (book 2, cap. 11, sec. 5) that lords of manors claiming courts leet were bound to maintain a pillory and tumbrel on pain of forfeiture of their franchises, the "ducking stool" was common down to the close of the 17th century, after which it gradually disappeared, as its companion the stocks has done in our day. The latest local instance of its use occurred in Bristol in 1719, when, according to Evan's *Chronological History*, the husband of the alleged scold brought an action against the mayor, and obtained such heavy damages that the local bench subsequently granted full licence to female vituperation. The Gloucestershire manors in which pillories existed are marked below with an (*); those possessing tumbrels with an (°).

FROM THE HUNDRED ROLES.

Table I.

Manors.	Lords Possessing Gallows.
Liberty of Sodbury and Codrington.	
*° Great Sodbury - - - -	Thomas de Weylaund
*° Codrington - - - - - -	Abbot of Stanley
*° Winterburn -	Galfrs. de Wraxhale and Rads. de Hadel.
*° Ale Weston (Alveston) - - - -	Fulco fil. Warini
*° Marshfield - - - - -	Abbot of Keynsham

Patent Rolls is an "Intimatus" signed by Edw. I. during the Parliament at Gloucester, 15th August, 1278, certifying that the loss of part of the left ear of one Hugh de Bildewas was due to the bite of a dog belonging to the Abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, as had been proved by the testimony of Walter de Haylun.—*Patent Rolls, 6th Edward I., m. 6 (10).*

St. Briavels.

The Royal Manor and Forest	The King's Constable
Manor unnamed (Bicknor ?)	Robert de Muscegros

Hundred of "Grimbaldesesse."

Hawksbury	Abbot of Pershore
Horton	Chapter of Salisbury
Wyke	John la War'
Alrel (Alderley)	John de Clausi
*° Thornbury	Earl of Gloucester
Henbury	Bishop of Worcester

Hundred of "Bristwaldeberewe."

*° Fairford	Earl of Gloucester
Bibury	Bishop of Worcester
Lechlade	Earl of Cornwall

Borough of Bristol.

*° Outside the Boundaries	Maurice de Berkeley

Borough of Berkeley.

For this Borough	Maurice de Berkeley

Hundred of Slaughter.

Salomonesbir' (Slaughter)	Abbot of Hayles

Hundred of Longtree.

Woodchester	John Mautravers

Hundred of Bisley.

*° Painswick	William de Monte Caniso (Mountchesny)

Hundred of Whitstone.

° Longney	Prior of Great Malvern
*° Haresfield	Earl of Hereford
Unnamed Manors	Prior of Lanthony

Hundred of "Thebaldestan."

Cleeve	Bishop of Worcester
Beckford	Prior of St. Barbara
Hinton	Abbot of Gloucester

Hundr d of Berkeley.

° For this Hundred - - Maurice and Henry de Berkeley

Hundred of "Blideslawe."

Awre - - - Wm. de Valence and Countess of Gloucester
Alvington - - - - - - Prior of Lanthony

Hundred of Dudston.

Unnamed Manors - - : - Prior of Lanthony

FROM THE PLACITA DE QUO WARRANTO.

TABLE II.

Hundred of Kiftsgate.

Sudeley - - - - - - John de Sudeley
° Ebriton - - - - - John de Boys (*alias* Bosco)

Hundred of Tewkesbury.

Tewkesbury - - - - Earl of Gloucester

Hundred of Lancaster.

For the Hundred - - - - Earl of Lancaster

Hundred of Longtree.

*° Hampton Avening - - - - - - Abbess of Caen
*° Tetbury - - - - - - William de Breuse

Hundred of Whitstone.

*° Morton - - - - - - William de Valence

Hundred of Deerhurst.

Prestbury - - - - - Bishop of Hereford

Hundred of Bradley.

Sevenhampton - - - - - - do.

Hundred of Slaughter.

Lower Slaughter - - - - - Abbot of Fécamp
Netherswell - - - - - Abbot of Hayles

Hundred of Cheltenham.

Cheltenham - . - - - - Abbot of Fécamp

Hundred of Botloe.

Newent - - - - - - - Abbot of Cormeilles

Hundred of Grimbold's Ash.

Melbur'[1] "Prior de Weylaund, Marg̃ia ux ej. et Ricus fil. ear."

[1] This is given because it appears in the book (p. 274). But there was no manor of Melbur' in the county, nor was there any priory named Weylaund. There is no doubt that the entry refers to Great Sodbury, the first place mentioned in the previous list. Thomas de Weylaund was first judge of the Court of Common Pleas, with a salary of £40 a year.—*Patent Rolls, 6th Edw. I., m. 2* (10). Is it possible that the title of Prior was given to him in virtue of his office

MANOR OF TOCKINGTON, CO. GLOUCESTER, AND THE ROMAN VILLA.

By SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., &c.

The Manor of Tockington is situated chiefly within the parishes of Olveston and Almondsbury, in the Hundred of Langley, about 8 miles north-west from Bristol. The Roman Road leading from Gloucester to Bristol passes through it at the portion of the road known as the Ridgway.

In shewing the devolution of this manor it would seem desirable to write a few lines respecting the family of Poyntz, long its lords. Pons, the ancestor of this ancient Gloucestershire family, either accompanied William of Normandy in his invasion of England, or, after his conquest, soon followed him into this country. His name appears in the Battle Abbey Roll, but that is of no authority. That name is not Norman but French. He had extensive grants of lands in Gloucestershire, and in most of the other western counties, but died before the Domesday Survey, and his fiefs had devolved upon his five sons: Drogo, Walter, Richard, Osbert, and Simon. The two former died s.p., and were succeeded in their lands by their brothers. The Manor of Swell, which is the only one we need mention, was inherited by the younger son, Simon. It was held by Drogo as seven hides at the time of the Survey under Ralph de Toeni, the standard bearer at the battle of Senlac. The above Walter, early in the 12th century, granted all the tithes of his demesne of Suella to the Abbot of Tewkesbury in free and perpetual alms. We have referred to this manor because it was long closely associated with the Manor of Tockington, to which we now turn.

In the Domesday Survey we find this record of the Manor of Tockington, which formed a portion of the ancient demesne of the crown, but we shall see that it had been granted to William fitz Osbern, Earl of Hereford, who had been slain in battle in 1070.

"Wlgar, thane of King Edward, held in Langnie (Langley) Hundred, Tochintune. There were eight hides, and five ploughs in demesne, and twenty villans, and twelve bordars, and ten servi with twenty ploughs. This manor did not pay rent in farm in the time of King Edward, but he (Wlgar) lived on it. Earl William held it in demesne, and his bailiff enlarged it by one ploughland, and a mill worth eight pence. Now it pays 24lbs. of white money in tale, equal to 20 of gold."[1]

Upon the death of Earl William it probably descended to his son Roger Britolio, second Earl of Hereford, whose lands were confiscated in 1075, when it again fell into the hands of the King.

How Tockington passed to the Poyntz family we are unable to state with certainty. It was held by them of the Honour of Gloucester, and, most probably, it was annexed by the King to that Honour, and must, we think, have been granted by Robert fitz Hamon to Simon fitz Pons, for it was of the old feoffment, and consequently granted before the death of King Hen. I. 1135. This Earl's successor, Robert the Consul, granted lands in Camberwell to Reginald Poyntz, who, on his death, gave all his share in the ville to his four nephews (*nepotes*), one of whom was named Nicholas, probably Nicholas the son of Poncius, for we know no other Nicholas at that period.[2]

On the levy of the Aid by King Henry II. in 1167 for the marriage of his daughter Maud to the Duke of Saxony, William Earl of Gloucester certified that "Poncius filius Simonis" held eight Knights' fees of the Honour of Gloucester of the old feoffment, that is before the death of Henry I. (1135).[3] These fees are subsequently shewn as of Swell and Tockington. This Poncius was succeeded by his son Nicholas, who in 1194-5 made the very large gift of 300 marks, by way of benevolence, for the redemption of King Richard I. when made prisoner on his way home from the Holy land.[4] He was patron of the Rectory of

[1] Domesday, Vol. I. p. 164.

[2] This is from a memorandum of land in Camberwell belonging to the Priory of Halliwell, in Middlesex (Cott. MS. Vitell. F. Mon. I., p. 533).

[3] Liber Niger (Hearne's edition) 1728, Vol. I. p. 162.

[4] Rot. Pip. 6th Rich. I., Glouc.

the Chapel of Tockington in virtue of being founder and Lord of the Manor. A dispute had arisen between the Abbot of St. Augustin, by Bristol, and the Rector of the Chapel, concerning a moiety of the tithe of corn of Katebroc, or Catebroc,[1] which had theretofore, of custom, been received by the Rector. This contention was settled by a composition and agreement between the Abbot and Canons of St. Augustin and the Church of Almondesbury of the first part, and the Chapel of Tockington, and Nicholas Poyntz the patron thereof, and Richard, Rector of the same, of the other part, whereby it was agreed between the parties that the Rector of the Chapel of Tockington should possess the said tithe for ever, paying, therefore, yearly to the Church of Almondesbury 6s.,[2] and that the Church of Almondsbury should receive the other moiety together with the small tithes, offerings, &c., of the same place.

Nicholas Poyntz was succeeded by his son Hugh, who, according to Banks, took part in the Barons' wars. It appears from an old pedigree in the Heralds' College that this Hugh married Juliana, daughter of Hugh, and niece and coheir of William Bardolph, of the County of Kent, and Hugh Poyntz is therein described as Lord of the Manor of Tockington, in the County of Gloucester. The issue of this marriage was two sons, Hugh and Ralph. The former married Helewisa, eldest daughter, and one of the coheirs, and eventually sole heir, of William Malet, Baron of Cory Malet, in the County of Somerset, and his son, Sir Nicholas Poyntz, succeeded to that Barony and seated himself there. Until this date Tockington would appear to have been the seat of the family. Hugh Poyntz, however, does not appear to have been summoned to parliament, the other coheir being yet alive. In 1251 the prior and monks of Great Malvern exchanged with Sir Nicholas Poyntz a certain virgate of land which they had of the gift of his father, Hugh Poyntz, for a certain virgate of land in the marsh juxta Tockington,

[1] Now Cattybrook, in the parish of Almondsbury, through which the Bristol and South Wales Railway passes. It is about midway between Patchway and Pilning stations.

[2] This 6s. a year continued to be paid to the Abbot of St. Augustin's down to the dissolution of the house (Valor Eccl., Vol. II. p. 220).

which was given to the church of St. James, at Bristol, and which, by charters between them, was quit-claimed for ever.[1] And it is stated in an Inquisition, *ad quod damnum*, taken at Swell in 28th Edward I., that Richard Earl of Cornwall, who died 1271, had a pasture of 140 acres in Swell in exchange from the Abbot of Tewkesbury and from Nicholas Poyntz, deceased, which the said Earl imparked in 1254 to give to the Abbot of Hayles, which gift his son Edmund desired to confirm. In an Inquisition *quo warranto* dated 33rd Edward I. (No. 93), it appears that Richard King of Almain, bought of Nicholas Poyntz certain land in the ville of Nether Swell, which said land King Richard held in his hand for seven years and then gave it to the monks of Hayles. These lands in the Hundred Rolls are called a *manor*, and the Abbot was allowed the franchise of a gallows therein,[2] and the Manor of Swell is not returned as parcel of the possessions of Sir Nicholas Poyntz in his Inquisition *post mortem*. There cannot, therefore, be a doubt that the manor was conveyed, nevertheless some confusion appears to have arisen with respect to the knights' fees due from the Manors of Tockington and Swell.

In an Inquisition taken after the death of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, who died in 1261, the fees of Thokington and Swell were found to be held of him by Nicholas Poyntz.[3] And on the death of his son Gilbert de Clare in 1295 it was found that Hugh Poyntz held of the said Earl six knights' fees in Tokenton and Swell, the value of which is stated to be £170 per annum.[4] Gilbert de Clare, son and heir of the last Earl Gilbert, died in 1313, leaving his three sisters his coheirs, of whom Margaret, the eldest, married Piers de Gaveston, and after his death she became the wife of Hugh de Audele, who was created Earl of Gloucester in 1337, and, surviving his wife, held her lands and manors according to the courtesy of England. He died in 1347 seized, *inter alia*, of six knights' fees in Tockington and Swelle, which were of the value of £170 per annum, and were

[1] Annales Monastici, Morgan. Tewkesbury, p. 144. Rolls series.
[2] Placita de Quo Warranto (See ante p. 121).
[3] Inq. p.m. 47th Henry III. No. 34.
[4] Inq. p.m. 5th Edward II. No. 68.

held of him by Nicholas Poyns, and it was found that Margaret his daughter and heir, wife of Hugh Baron de Stafford, held the said fees by military service of the King *in capite*.[1] Contemporary with these events we find that between 1283 and 1286 Hugh Poynz held Tokinton of the Earl of Gloucester and the Earl of the King, but by what service is not stated,[2] and that in 1346, when the aid was levied for making the Black Prince a Knight, Nicholas Poyntz, son and heir of Hugh Poyntz, held half a fee in Tokynton, which his father had held before.[3]

Ralph Baron Stafford was created Earl of Stafford, 3rd March, 1371, and died 14th October, 1386, seized, *inter alia*, of the six fees in Tokinton and Swell which Nicholas Poyntz formerly held.[4] A similar return is made in 1398 on the death of William Earl of Stafford, when the fees are stated to be of the value of £200 per annum.[5] It will be noticed that in these last cited Inquisitions it is not stated by whom these fees were actually held at the respective dates, and they might have ceased to be held by the Poyntz family, but in the Inquisition taken on the 11th Nov. 1460, after the death of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, among the fees held by him of the Honour of Gloucester were found six fees in Tokynton and Swell, which the heirs of Nicholas Poyntz hold (*tenent*).[6] Atkyns, however, states that in 17th Richard II. the Abbot of Hayles held seven knights' fees in Swell.[7] He quotes no authority, but he was doubtless correct.

We can only account for these remarkable discrepancies by snpposing that the stewards, or other authorities of the Honour of Gloucester, refused to recognise the lands in Swell alienated to the Earl of Cornwall as being the manor, or that the Poyntzes had divested themselves of the services due therefrom, but kept it on the Feodary of the Honour, and held the Poyntzes primarily responsible for such services notwithstanding that thenceforward

[1] Inq. p.m. 21st Edward III. No. 59. (First Nos.)
[2] Kirby's Quest, ante Vol. XI., p. 148.
[3] Subsidies, 18th Edward I. See ante Vol. XI., p. 284.
[4] Inq. p.m. 10th Richard II. No. 38.
[5] Inq. p.m. 22nd Richard II. No. 46.
[6] Inq. p.m. 38th and 39th Henry VI. No. 59.
[7] Atkyns' Hist. Glouc., p. 371.

they claimed nothing in Swell; or probably it was have been an act of carelessness.

We must now return to Nicholas Poyntz, Lord of Cory Malet, who alienated the ville of Swell to Richard Earl of Cornwall. He was a very distinguished man in his day; but we must not follow his fortunes here,[1] our object being simply to shew the devolution of the Manor of Tockington. He died in 1272 seized of manors and lands in the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Cambridge, and Gloucester, in which latter county, in an Inquisition taken at Tockinton on Wednesday after the feast of St. Martin, 1273, the jury found that he held the Manor of Tockinton of the Earl of Gloucester by knight service, and that there are there one capital messuage with a garden, and curtilage, and dovecote, which are worth yearly 13s. 4d. There are in demesne 240 acres of land, worth yearly 4l, price of the acre 4d. Also 40 acres of meadow, worth yearly 4l, price of the acre 2s. Also a several pasture, worth yearly 6s 8d. And the pannage and pasture in the park is worth yearly 4s and no more, because all the free tenants of the aforesaid manor and country shall have their hogs in the aforesaid park quit, without pannage. The sale of underwood is worth yearly 6s. 8d. In the said manor there are 13 free tenants, and they render yearly of rent of assize 43s 10d., and two pairs of gilt spurs, 8lbs. of pepper, and 3lbs of cummin at four terms. Also there is there a free chapel, and the advowson of the same is worth by the year 6s. 8d. Also (illegible) virgates of land and a half in villenage, which are worth yearly 23l. 4s., price of the virgate 32s. Also two mills, one water and the other wind, worth yearly 6s. 8d. Also the pleas and perquisites of the Courts are worth yearly 30s.

Sum of the whole valuation - 37l 1s 10d

And they find further that Sir Hugh Poyntz is son and heir, aged 21 years and more since the feast of St. Bartholomew last. He was enfeoffed of the said manor by the gift of Nicholas his father, and was in seisin for half a year and more before the death of the said Nicholas.[2]

[1] This we have done elsewhere. See Memoir of the Family of Poyntz.

[2] Inq. p.m. 1st Edw. I. No. 17.

Sir Hugh Poyntz succeeded his father in 1273, and did homage for his Barony in January the following year. He was thrice summoned to parliament, in the years 1295, 1296, and again in 1300. As Lord of the Manor of Tockington, in 1293 he presented one Walter Manford to the chapel of the said manor.[1] He was the most distinguished man of his race. He took an active part in the war in 1282, in person, against Llewelyn Prince of Wales, who had been a strong adherent of Simon de Montford, and from 1294 to 1227 he was actively engaged in the war in Scotland, with, of course, all his retainers. We cannot, however, here deal with the incidents of his life. But we shall just allude to the contention which arose at the siege of Caerlaverock between him and Brian Fitz Alan with respect to the arms they both bore.

In 1287 he was summoned to reply to the King on a plea, by what warrant he claimed to have view of frank-pledge, and market and fair in the Manor of Tokington without the King's licence. Hugh appeared, and said that, as regarded the view of frank-pledge and weyfs, he and all his ancestors, from time immemorial, had held the said manor with the aforesaid liberties; and that as regarded the market and fair, he said that the now King granted to the same Hugh, by charter dated 10th February in the 9th year of his reign, a market every week on Wednesday at his Manor at Tockington, and one fair there every year for three days : viz., on the vigil, day, and morrow of St. Nicholas the Bishop; and one other fair for three days : viz., on the vigil, day, and morrow of the translation of the said St. Nicholas. A day was given to hear the case, but it was postponed from term to term, and eventually would appear to have been dropped.[2]

Sir Hugh Poyntz married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Paveley, by whom he had a son and heir named Nicholas, of whom presently. The Inquisition taken after Sir Hugh's death does not, as usual, shew the day on which he died, It was, for

[1] Bp. Gifford's Reg. fol. 195, Worc.

[2] The market has been discontinued for some time, but the fairs were regularly held until the last three or four years.

the County of Gloucester, taken at Tockington on the 25th of Jan., 1st Edward II. (1308),[1] and various circumstances shew that he must have died before the 24th December preceding. The Inquisition is of much interest as it shews the extent of the Manor of Tockington. The jurors find that the said Hugh held this manor on the day on which he died in his demesne as of fee of the Earl of Gloucester by the service of one knight, and they say that there is there a capital messuage with garden and one dove-cote which are of the value per annum of 6s. 8d., and that there are there in demesne 160 acres of arable land, which are of the value per annum 40s., price per acre 3d; that there are 24 acres of meadow, value per annum 36s., price per acre 18d.; that there are 6 acres of pasture, which are of the value per annum of 6s., price per acre 12d.; that there is a certain Boscus forinsecus [2] of oak, where there is no underwood, and it is common to all the tenants of the said manor and their neighbours, so that it is of no value per annum. There is there a certain park with game containing 10 acres, whose herbage per annum, beyond the sustentation of the game is worth 5s., and there is no underwood except for closing the same park, and there are there two mills whose value per annum is 20s.

Sum of the demesne per annum - 113s. 8d.

And they say there are certain rents paid by free and other tenants as under :—

Free Tenants.

The jurors say also that there are there 15 free tenants who hold divers tenements in the same manor of the aforesaid Hugh, and render of rent of assize 106s. 7d. at three terms : viz., at the Feast of St. Andrew, the Nativity of St. John Baptist, and St. Michael in equal portions.

Sum 106s. 7d.

[1] Inq. p.m. 1st Edw. II. No. 46.

[2] The definition of this kind of wood is said to be *Boscus forinsecus ubi alii communicant* (See Archd. Hale, Domesday of St Paul's, 1222, Pref. p. lxv. Camd. Society, 1858). That the wood falls under this definition, see ante p. 128.

Natives.

And they say that there are in the same manor 16 tenants who hold, one with another, half a virgate of land[1] in villenage, and each of them work between the Feast of St. Nicholas and the Nativity of St. John Baptist 70 days manual work, and the value is 2s. 11d., price per work ½d., and the same shall plough and harrow 17 assuras by the same time, and the value for the same 2s. 1½d., price per arrure 1½d. And every one shall be employed from the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist until 1st August (Gula Augusti, or Lammas day) 20 days manual work, which is of the value 20d., price per day 1d. And from Gula Augusti until the Feast of St. Michael shall work 32 works whose value is 4s., price per work 1½d.

Sum of the value of the work and services aforesaid £8 11s. 4d.

And they say that there are there 12 tenants who, one with another, hold the fourth part of a virgate of land and every of them work from the Feast of St. Michael until the Feast of St. John Baptist, 70 works, which are worth 2s. 8d., price per work ½d., and from that time to 1st August 10 works, value 10d., price per work 1d., and from 1st August until the Feast of St. Michael 18 works, worth 2s. 3d., price per work 1½d.

Sum of the value of the work and services per annum 72s.

Cottagers.

And they say that there are there 28 cottagers who hold 28 cottages, and render of rent of assize per annum 58s. 1d. at the three terms abovesaid.

Sum - 58s. 1d.

And they say that the pleas and perquisites of the courts with two views are worth per annum 20s.

Sum of the value of the whole extent per annum - xxvij^{li} xx^{d}

And they say that Nicholas Poyntz, son of the aforesaid Hugh, is his nearest heir, and is aged 20 years and more. [2]

[1] A virgate of land was usually about 30 acres.

[2] A comparison of these two inquisitions is worthy of observation, as shewing the great change which had arisen in the constituents of the manor, and also the great depression in its value, in the short interval of 35 years between 1272 and 1307. At the first mentioned date the profits of the Manor to the lord amounted to £37. 1. 10, whilst at the latter it was only £27.1.8, a reduction of £10. 0. 2. In the earlier inquisition the lands, &c., in

Nicholas Poyntz, son of Sir Hugh, was commissioned as one of the conservators of the peace for the County of Dorset[1] on the 24th Dec. 1307, and on the 17th March following he was granted special powers for preventing tortuous prises.[2] He was summoned to parliament 28th March in the following year, and, afterwards, to the various parliaments during his life, and he was also engaged in all the military operations of the period. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward de la Zouch, of Harringworth, by whom he had two sons, Hugh, who succeeded him, and Nicholas, upon whom he settled his estates in Kent, which Nicholas was the ancestor of the Poyntzes in Essex; and secondly to Matilda, daughter and coheir of Sir John Acton, of Iron Acton by Margaret, daughter and coheir of John de Anvre, or Aln, co. Somerset. John, the issue of this marriage inherited his mother's lands. He was knighted and became the progenitor of the equestrian family of Poyntz, of Iron Acton, whose descendants continued there for seven generations. The last was Sir John Poyntz, who died s.p. in 1680.

In an Inquisition taken at Schyreburn, co. Dorset, 16th Aug. 1311, after the death of Sir Nicholas, the jurors found that the said

demesne were valued at £11 . 8 . 4, whilst at the latter their value was only £5 . 3 . 8, a reduction of £6 . 4 . 8, that there were in 1272 in demesne 240 acres of arable land and 40 acres of meadow, in all 280 acres, whilst in 1307 the area in demesne had become reduced to 160 acres of arable as against 240, and 24 acres of meadow as against 40 acres: moreover the price, per acre, had fallen, in the case of arable from 4d. to 3d. and in meadow from 2s. to 1s. 6d. The diminution in the number of acres of the classes of land in demesne may, perhaps, in some measure, be accounted for by the increase in the number of free tenants from 13 to 16, showing the creation of three new farms out of the demesne. We are at no loss to account for the change in value. The universal pestilence with which England, as well as the whole world, was afflicted in 1348, devasted the whole country. It is said that in some places as many as nine persons in every ten, or even more, perished. The numbers may have been exaggerated, but at a moderate computation, we may conclude that not fewer than one half of the population fell victims to the terrible scourge. Whole villages were desolated. Cattle and sheep also perished in thousands, and land was everywhere thrown out of cultivation for want of labourers; lords of manors, whose rents were, to a great extent, as we have seen above, paid by labour service, severely suffered. The labour market had completely changed, and it was many years before the country recovered from this dire calamity.

[1] Part Writs, 1st Edw. II., Vol. II., p. 8. [2] Ibid., p. 13.

Nicholas, together with Elizabeth, sometime his wife, were conjointly enfeoffed of the Manor of Stow St. Edward (Stow-on-the-Wold), in co. Gloucester, with its appurtenances, of the gift and feoffment of Miles de Monte Alto, to hold the same to the said Nicholas and Elizabeth, in free marriage, of the Earl of Gloucester, as a member of the Manor of Sutton, which the said Earl holds by the service of two knights.

Inquisitions were also taken for Kent and for the other counties. In that for Gloucester Nicholas Poyntz is found to have died seized of the Manor of Tokinton, held by the same tenure as is before stated, and that Hugh Poyntz was his son and nearest heir, and aged 18 years and more.[1]

To these Inquisitions is annexed a schedule of the Knights' Fees which were held by the said Nicholas Poyntz of the King *in capite* in the Counties of Dorset and Somerset at the time of his death, and thereby fallen into the King's hands. The total amounted to 14 fees, and the 6th part and the 48th part of one fee, and the 3rd part of 4 fees, and 2 parts and 16 parts of one fee, the sum of the value being £156 8s. 10½d. These fees all, doubtless, pertained to the Barony of Cory Malet. There is no return for any other county.

The custody of the lands and the knights' fees of the said Nicholas Poyntz, upon the payment of 700 marks, was granted to William Latimer during the minority of the heir of the same Nicholas.[2] This grant fell through, and soon afterwards the King, upon the payment of a like sum, sold to one William Rydal all the lands and tenements which belonged to the aforesaid Nicholas, to hold, with the knights' fees, advowsons of churches, &c., &c., until the legal age of the heir.[3] In 1314 Matilda, relict of Nicholas Poyntz, had an assignment of dower in her late husband's lands.

In 1316 Hugh Poynes, being then of full age, was certified, *inter alia*, to be Lord of the Manor of Tockington, and his military service commenced. His start in life, unfortunately happened

[1] Inq. p. m. 6th Edw. II. No. 62.
[2] Rot. Originalia, 5th Edw. II. rot. 11.
[3] Ibid , rot. 20.

at a very critical period. Wars were proceeding both with Wales and Scotland, and the English Barons were discontented and insubordinate, and combined, under the leadership of the Earl of Lancaster, the King's uncle, a good man, popular, and greatly respected, to refuse to take part in an expedition against the Scots. The young Baron would appear to have acted with prudence. Whether or no there was any suspicion of his loyalty it is impossible to say, but, on the 12th Nov., 1321, he was ordered by writ to abstain from attending a meeting of the "Good Peers"[1] illegally convened by the Earl of Lancaster. He remained true to the King, and was continuously employed in the King's service. And, after the King's triumph over his enemies, he had so much confidence in the Lord Hugh that he was accepted as one of the sureties for the good behaviour of Thomas de Gurnay upon his release from prison. He was summoned to parliament, regularly, to the end of his life. In July, 1333, he obtained from King Edw. III. licence to alienate a moiety of the Manor of Hoo, in Kent, to his brother Nicholas and Alianora his wife and the heirs of their bodies, in default remainder to the said Hugh and his heirs for ever.[2]

Sir Hugh Poyntz married Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Paynell, of Brook, co. Wilts. The date of his death is not precisely known. His Inq. p. m. was taken at Tokynton on 10th June, 1337. The jurors found that he had vested his Manor of Tockynton in trustees to the use of himself for the term of his life, remainder to his son Nicholas Poyntz and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and that the said manor was held of Hugh de Audele as of his Manor of Thornbury by the service of one Knight, and further that Nicholas his son was his nearest heir, and was aged 17 years.[3] Besides this son he had a daughter named Johanna, upon whom he settled an annuity of £10 per annum, payable out of the Manor of Stow St. Edward, and Batecombe, which is described as parcel of the Manor of Stow St. Edward.[4]

[1] Parl. Writs, 11th Edw. II., Vol. I., p. 179.

[2] Inq. ad. qd. damnum, 7th Edw. III., 2nd Nos., No. 48.

[3] Inq. p. m. 11th Edw. III. (1st No. 7. No. 45).

[4] Ibid

Nicholas Poyntz did homage for his Barony, and had livery of seizin of his lands in 1340, as soon as he came of age, but, as is evident from an extent of the Manor of Cory Malet, taken there the following year, Sir Nicholas had succeeded to an impoverished estate, and that, financially, his affairs were in a lamentable condition. His ancestors, from his great-grandfather down to his father, had been continuously put to very heavy charges on account of the military services they were bound to render. A retinue of 14 Knights for lengthened periods was greater, probably, than their estate would support. Though they were not bound to serve at their own charges for a longer period than 40 days, their patriotism would not allow them to withdraw from the army in the exigencies of the service, when the term of 40 days had expired, and the King was unable to repay them the expenses they had incurred. This is one explanation of the cause of the ruin of the family, and it seems to us a probable one.

Sir Nicholas was never summoned to parliament. Perhaps he petitioned to be excused, or was not summoned because it was known that he was unable to sustain the dignity of his rank.

In the 29th Edward III. 1355, Thomas (III) Lord Berkeley purchased to himself and Katherine his wife and the heirs male of their bodies, of Piers Chilworth the Manor of Tockington, for the quiet enjoyment of which the said Piers warranted them against Sir Nicholas Poyntz of Cory Malet; and afterwards Lord Thomas purchased the right and interest of Sir Nicholas[1] in the said manor with the advowson of the chapel. It would seem as if Piers Chilworth sold under a mortgage, and that Lord Berkeley, afterwards, bought the equity of redemption of Sir Nicholas Poyntz. Thus it would appear that the manor passed away after a possession of eleven descents from father to son.

Sir Nicholas Poyntz married Alianora, daughter of Sir John Erlegh, Knt., and, fortunately, had no son to inherit his barren Barony. His only issue was two daughters, coheirs, Margaret, wife of Sir John Newburgh, of Lullworth, co. Dorset, and Amicia,

[1] See Lives of the Berkeleys (Maclean's edn.), Vol. I., p. 330.

who married John Barry, and died s.p. Thus ended the line of Poyntz, Barons of Cory Malet.

Thomas Lord Berkeley, at the date of his purchase of the Manor of Tockington, had recently married, after ten years widowhood, as his 2nd wife, Katherine, daughter of Sir John Clyvedon, Knt., and relict of Sir Peter Veell, to whom, as we have just seen, he caused the manor to be conveyed jointly with himself. They had issue several children, the youngest of whom was named John, who John Smyth says, "by the great indulgence of his father, and by the powerful working of his mother, had by several conveyances settled upon him in the 26th Edw. III., when he was not yet two years old." *inter alia*,, the Manor and Castle of Beverston and the Manor of Tockington in remainder after the death of his mother, which did not occur until 13th March, 1385.[1] This John, thereupon settled at Beverston, and the following year was knighted. He was the progenitor of the family of Berkeley of Beverston and Betteshome, which continued, Smyth says, "until the time of Sir John Berkeley, Knt., who wasted all that ancient patrimony, which, from the first entayls in the time of Edward III., had descended upon him as heir male of those entayles, "excepting only his Castle and Manor of Beverston."[2] He died 18th October, 24th Elizabeth, and was succeeded by his son of the same name, who alienated the castle and manor to his first cousin, Sir John Poyntz, of Iron Acton,[3] the further devolution of which is stated ante Vol. XI., p. 206.

The Manor of Tockington must have been sold by the elder Sir John Berkeley, prior to 1582, to Sir Nicholas Poyntz, his brother-in-law, who died on 1st Sept. in that year. In the Inquisition taken thereupon it was found that he died seized in his demesne as of fee, *inter alia*, of the Manors of Tockington and Hill, and that John Poyntz was his son and heir, and was aged 25 years and more; and it appears from an old court book of the manor, still extant, dated 19th December, 1589 (32nd Elizabeth), that Sir John Poyntz was then Lord of the Manor of Tockington [4]

[1] Berkeley MSS. (Maclean's edn.), Vol. I., p. 346.

[2] Ibid, p. 355. [3] Ibid.

[4] Penes Henry Thomas Salmon, of Tockington, Esq., now the possessor of the estate.

On the 24th July, 1581, Sir Nicholas Poyntz, last mentioned, being seized in his demesne as of fee in all that park called Tockington Park, in the parish of Olveston, which he had then lately acquired of Richard Houghton and Mary his wife, conveyed it to trustees to the use of the said Nicholas Poyntz for the term of his life, with remainder to Margaret, wife of the said Nicholas, during her widowhood, and then to Edward Poyntz his second son and the heirs male of his body, in default remainder to Hugh Poyntz, third son of the said Sir Nicholas.[1] We shall return to this presently.

John Poyntz, after the death of his father, became possessed, *inter alia*, of the Manor of Tockington, and, like his ancestors, during several generations, received the honour of Knighthood, an honour which he greatly sullied. The Proceedings in Chancery reveal many of his misdeeds, further, that he became involved in debt to divers persons, and eventually he sold the Manor of Tockington (circa 1609, the exact date not ascertained) with the tacit consent of his half brother Edward, who was his heir at law, to Nicholas Dymeric for £2,700.

We have no further information respecting the manor until the year 1647, when it was held by Richard Younge, from whom it passed to John Lawford, of Stapleton, co. Gloucester, Esq., an alderman of Bristol, who held it to 1668, perhaps later, and his daughter and heir Mary carried it in marriage to Sir John Dineley-Goodere, Bart., son and successor of Sir Edward Goodere, of Burhope, co. Hereford, Bart. (so created in 1707), by his wife Eleanor, daughter and sole heir of Sir Edward Dineley, of Charleton, co. Worcester, Knt. Sir John, on inheriting the Charleton estates, assumed the name of Dineley before that of Goodere. He was the unfortunate gentleman who was murdered by his younger brother, Capt. Samuel Goodere, R.N., at Bristol, who was executed there on the 18th April, 1741. The circumstances of the crime are so well known that it seems unnecessary to relate them further here. Capt. Goodere, of course, succeeded to the title.

[1] Inq. p. m. Edward Poyntz, 16th June, 11th James, Part 15, No. 61. Chancery Proceedings, 12th James.

He left issue five children, two sons and three daughters, but they prospered not. The title devolved upon his eldest son, who died a lunatic in 1761, s.p., and was succeeded by his brother John, who died unmarried, and the title became extinct. Anne, the eldest daughter, died childless, and her two sisters died unmarried. The estates and the representation of the family devolved upon John Foote, of Truro, son of Samuel Foote, of Truro, Esq., by Eleanor, sister of the murdered Baronet. They had another son named Samuel Foote, known in his time as the "English Aristophanes." John Foote assumed the name of Dineley.

Dame Mary Dineley is stated by Courthope *v.* Goodere[1] to have been divorced from her husband, Sir John Dineley-Goodere, for adultery with Sir John Jasson,[2] and to have subsequently remarried William Rayner, printer, of Whitefriars, London.[3] Whether the statement be accurate or not, it would not appear to have affected her interest in Charleton, which she held in dower, or in Tockington, which was of her own inheritance from her father. It is evident, however, that under marriage settlement or otherwise, Sir John had acquired some power over it, for he had mortgaged it before 1727, and would appear by his will to have demised some portion of the lands to Samuel Foote, of Truro, Esq., who had married Eleanor, sister of the said Sir John.

It appears from an indenture dated 20th March, 1745, that one Jarrett Smith, Esq., held a mortgage on the estate, made in 1727, and that by the death of Dame Mary in 1745, the aforesaid William Rayner had become entitled to the fee simple and inheritance in possession and right of redemption of the manor. Subsequently other incumbrances were created, so that in 1756 the morgages to Jarrett Smith amounted to £8,212, besides other charges upon the estate, and by indentures dated 26th and 27th Sept. 1757, in consideration of the sum of £13,145, paid to divers persons, and the discharge of all debts and legacies, including an

[1] Extinct Baronetage.

[2] Courthope's Synopsis of Extinct Baronetage.

[3] Nash's Hist. of Worcestershire, Grazebrook's Heraldry of Worcestershire *v.* Dyneley.

annuity of £50 a year to Edward Foote under the will of Sir John Dineley, by the Rev. Staunton Degge, of Over, in the parish of Almondesbury, clerk, and the payment of the balance to the aforesaid William Rayner, the whole Manor of Tockington with all its appurtenances then in the tenure of one William Wilton, and also all other the messuages and hereditaments of him the said William Rayner within the several parishes of Almondesbury, Henbury, Compton-Greenfield, or Alveston, or any of them, which were given and devised by the said Sir John Dineley, deceased, by his said will to the aforesaid Samuel Foote, and by him granted to the said William Raynor and his heirs for ever, to the aforesaid Staunton Degge to hold to the use of the said Staunton Degge and his heirs and assigns for ever.

Staunton Degge being thus in full seizin of the said manor, or reputed manor, of Tockington, by his will dated 26th April, 1758, devised it to his sister Dorothy Wilmot for life, with remainder to her eldest and other sons in tail. It afterwards passed to Edward Sacheveral Sitwell, of Stainsbury House, co. Derby, son of the aforesaid Dorothy Wilmot (he having assumed the name of Sitwell) and he, with his son Edward Degge Sitwell, a captain in the third dragoon guards, sold, *inter alia*, the Manor of Tockington to Edward Protheroe, of Over Court, Esq., on 16th May, 1807. Two years later, by deed dated in May, 1809, Edward Protheroe sold the same to the trustees of the will of Alexander Fullerton, for the benefit of his nephew George Alexander Fullerton for life, with remainder to Alexander George Fullerton, son of the said George Alexander. In September, 1849, Alexander Fullerton and his trustees sold the manor to Col. Henry Wilmot Charleton, who died in 1863, leaving the manor to his brother, John Kynaston Charleton, Clerk, Vicar of Elberton, who, in 1872, sold it to Henry Thomas Salmon, Esq., of Tockington, the present owner.

An Act of Parliament dated 19th May, 1836, was procured for enclosing commons and waste lands in the parish of Alveston, and the tithing of Tockington Upper, in the parish of Olveston, and assigning the same to the persons interested therein. We had

hoped in examining this Act to have been able to identify the small park or wood in which, as described ante p. 130, the free tenants of the manor and others had commonable rights, but in this we have failed.

The manor, as stated in the opening of this memoir, was situated in the parishes of Olveston, and Almondsbury. The tithing of Tockington Upper included that part of the manor lying in the parish of Olveston, and Tockington Lower the part lying in Almondsbury parish. The precincts of the manor are stated in a court book, now in the possession of Major Salmon, to include: Tockington, Woodhouse, Awckley, Pyknam, Rydnead, The Worthy, a part of Northwicka, Elinahurst, Caddybrooke, a part of Over, a part of Easter Compton, and certain lands and hereditaments in Oldbury within the parish of Thornbury.

	ACRES,
Tne Tything of Tockington Upper contains - - -	2398
The Tything of Tockington Lower, exclusive of the Marsh Common, contains - - - - - -	1129
The Marsh Common, the greater part in the Manor of Tockington, 537 acres, the quantity in each manor is nowhere shewn, but Tockington is estimated to contain of it - - - - - - - -	400
Area of the Manor of Tockington, including common and wastes, but exclusive of the detached lands of Oldbury - - - - - - - -	3927

TOCKINGTON CHAPEL

The date of the foundation of this chapel is unknown, and there is not anything to indicate it by remains of the building, for though tradition points out the site, not a single stone is to be found. We have good evidence, however, that it existed at a very early date, for in the latter part of the 12th century the sheaf tithe of Cattybrook had, of custom, been received by the Rector or Chaplain, and *custom* cannot be created in a short time. It must be grounded on antiquity, continuance and certainty. It must reach back, without interruption, to "a time when the

mind of man knoweth not to the contrary." And, as we have already seen, this custom was disputed by the Abbot of St. Augustin's as patron of Almondsbury, in which parish Cattybrook is situated, and was sustained; though Sir Nicholas Poyntz, the patron, and Richard, the Rector of the Chapel, consented to pay the Abbot 6s. a year. This was as early as the reign of Richard I. The chapel was, probably, founded by Symon Fitz Pons, (who was enfeoffed in the manor before the death of King Henry I.), either before or soon after that date. Upon this point we have no direct evidence, and we fear that we are not likely to obtain any, for, we believe, the Episcopal Registers at Worcester do not extend back to so early a period.

We do not possess any further information relating to the chapel until the taxation of benefices known as the Valuation of Pope Nicholas, made in the year 1292, and even here we fail to find the value of the benefice itself, but among the revenues of the Abbey of St. Augustin, the 6s. per annum, agreed to be paid to the abbey under the above-mentioned composition, we find brought to account,[1] as it is again in the Inquisitiones Nonarum of 1340, as the portion of the Abbot of St. Augustin's in the Church of Tockinton; and in this record the value of the *parochial* chapel of Tokynton is stated to be near its true value 39s. a year, and as the valuation of 1292 was directed to be accepted as the true value in 1340, it shews us what was the value at the former date. It was not taxed on the ninth sheaf, the ninth fleece, and the ninth lamb because it fell under the small benefices which were not taxable. In the Valor Ecclesiasticus the *free* chapel of Tokyngton is valued at 100s., (Vol. II. 495) and the portion of 6s. is still included in the revenue of St. Augustin's Abbey.

It will be observed that in these early records the chapel is described as a *parochial* chapel, and that in the institutions of chaplains, presently to follow, it is described as a *free* chapel. These chapels are of quite different characters, and how it got changed we have no information to shew. Parochial chapels differ only in name from parish churches, to which their relations

[1] Taxatio Ecclesiatica, p. 220.

were much the same as those of chapels of ease in the present day; but free chapels were those which were maintained, and provided with a minister, without charge upon the Rector or parish, and were exempt from ordinary jurisdiction, and had lands or rents bestowed upon them. But, from the beginning, this chapel would seem to have been in an anomalous position, or at least from the time of the composition above referred to, for though situated in the parish of Olveston, it would seem to have been independent of the church of that parish, and to have paid the small tithes of Cattybrook and the offerings at the chapel to the church of Almondsbury, in which Cattybrook is situated. In the year 1293 Sir Hugh Poyntz presented one Walter Manford. to the chapel.[1]

We have already stated that the advowson, together with the manor, was sold in 1355 by Sir Nicholas Poyntz to Thomas (III) Lord Berkeley, and, consequently, he and his descendants became patrons of the benefice, and it will be seen from the following List of Incumbents, that, with one exception, they exercised that privilege. The exception was in 1485 to a vacancy which arose during the short period in which the manor, with the advowson annexed, was under confiscation by King Richard III., who then granted it to William Herbert, but they were restored 1st Henry VII. by the Act of Resumption.

We have not had any opportunity of searching the Episcopal Registers at Worcester, and, therefore, can only give a very imperfect List of the Incumbents, for the greater portion of which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. T. P. Wadley, Hon. Member of the Society, to whom the Society is under many obligations. We hope at some future time to make the list more complete.

We now approach the end. This chapel, as a *free* chapel, fell under the statutes of 37th Hen. VIII. and 1st Edw. VI., suppressing Colleges, Free Chapels, Chantries, &c., and was, on 14th Feb. 1547-8, certified by the Commissioners to be a Free chapel and not a parish church of itself. And they state further that "the

[1] Worcester, Bp. Gifford's Reg. fo. 195.

ffoundation hereof is nott knowen butt it is thoughte the same to remayne & be in the custodie of S^r^ Willm Berkeley, Knighte, whoe is patron of the said Chappell, and the same is dist^a^unt from thaforesaid pish (Olveston) Church, where there are 500 houseling people, (communicants) halfe a myle." And they state further that the lands and tenements belonging to the same are of the clear yearly value of 73s. 4d., that the ornaments are worth 5s.,[1] five ounces of plate worth 20s., and two bells valued at 40s.

The Mem^d^ of the Commissioners would seem to be a suggestion that the chapel should be reserved for the use of the parish, but it was not regarded. Richard Berry, the last incumbent, received a pension of 57s.[1] a year, and the endowment, which consisted of 31 acres of land, meadow, and pasture in the parish of Olveston, then in the tenure of John Burnet, in 1553 was granted to Sir Arthur Darcy.[2]

List of Incumbents.

Temp. Rich. I.	Richard.
1293.	Walter Walford was admitted upon the presentation of Sir Hugh Poyntz.
Unknown.	John Berkeley.
1414. June 13.	John Walton[3] was instituted to the free chapel of Tokynton, vacant by the resignation of John Berkeley, last rector and guardian, on the presentation of Sir John de Berkeley.
Unknown.	William Gvan (Evan ?)

[1] In another return the ornaments are stated to be of the value of 45s. (See ante p. 103).

[2] Particulars of grants, 7th Edward VI., Section 2. Sir Arthur was the second son of Thomas Lord Darcy by his first wife Domsabel, dau. and heir of Sir Richard Tempest, of Riddlesdale, co. Northumb. Lord Darcy was executed and attainted in 1537 on suspicion of having traitorously delivered the Castle of Pontefract to the insurgents in the north who had risen against the dissolution of the lesser monasteries. Sir Arthur was sent to Berwick in 1532 with 300 tall men for the defence of the English marches, and he did good service in the north against the insurgents in whose cause his father suffered.

[3] Worcester Registers, Bp. Peverell's, fol. 65.

1485. Aug. 19. Richard Beele,[1] instituted to the chantry or free chapel of Tokynton, within the parish of Olveston, vacant by the resignation of William Gvan ? on the presentation of William Herbert, Esq.

1485. Dec. 19. John Barton [2] was instituted to the perpetual chantry of the B.V.M. and St. Nicholas in the church of Olveston, vacant by the death of Richard Bele, upon the presentation of Henry King of England.

1492. Jan. 24. John Packer,[3] bach[r] of laws, instituted to the free chapel of Tokynton, vacant by the resignation of John Berton, upon the presentation of Sir Edward Berkeley, Knt.

1499. April 8. John Baker [4] was instituted to the free Chapel of Tokynton, vacant by the resignation of John Packer, upon the presentation of Sir Edward Berkeley, Knt.

Unknown. Richard Berrie was incumbent of the chapel in 1547/8, as shewn by the certificate of the Commissioners of Chantries, dated 14th Feb. in that year. He was then aged 58 years. It is probable there was one, if not more institutions between 1499 and this date. The endowment of the chapel, as before stated, amounted to only £3 13s. 4d. per annum, but Richard Berry held with it the Service of Our Lady at Dursley, of the value of £6 13s. 4d. per annum, so that together they formed a good benefice.

[1] Bp. Alcock's Reg. fol. 150.

[2] Ibid. fol. 152.

[3] Bp. Morton's Reg. fol. 47.

[4] Bp. de Giglis's Reg. fol. 10.

Tockington House.

Sir Robert Atkyns states that "Sir Nicholas Poyntz, Lord of Cory Malet, in the reign of King Henry III. granted a yard-land in Tockynton to Clement Parmiter and his heirs," [1] whose posterity enjoyed the estate, with a handsome seat in this place down to the present century, but it is now the property of Mr. Casmajor.[2]

We have the following notes of the name of Parmiter in connection with the parish of Olveston. In 38th Elizab. (1595) John Parmyter, gent., occurs on a lease, with others, as one of the feoffees of the church lands in Olveston. On 18th August, 1597, Ralph Green, Vicar, and Jane Parmyter were married. She died soon afterwards, and in 1599 he married Agnes Wasborowe. And in the next century the following baptisms occur:—

1642. Francis, son of Henry Parmiter, of Tockington, gent., and Elizabeth his wife was baptized.

1643, Israel, the son of Henry Parmiter, of Tockington, and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized.

We do not find that the name anywhere occurs in the Heralds' Visitations of the County, but Sir George Naylor, in his Collection of Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Gloucestershire, gives those of Parmiter of Olveston, as:—*ar. a saltier gu. between four mascles sa. on a chief vert a demi Eagle displayed with two heads or.*

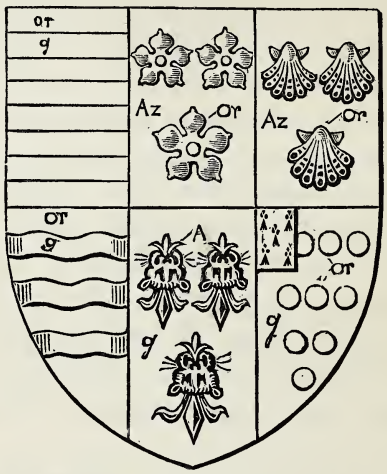
In 1712 Tockington House was the property of Henry Whitehead, Esq., Mayor of Bristol 1714, and on the death of his son William Whitehead, it devolved upon his daughters and coheirs, Mary, wife of ———— Turton, and Elizabeth, wife of Henry Casamajor, third son of Lewis Cassamajor, of Bristol, merchant, originally of Pau, Principality of Bearn. Henry died 6th Dec. 1775, and was buried at Olveston. M.I. In 1753 the latter purchased the pro-party of the former, and in 1774 Henry Casamajor sold the estate in its entirety to Samuel Peach, of Bristol, the great-great-grandfather of the Rev. James Legard Peach, the present owner.

It is now, 1888, the residence of Richard Randall, Esq.

[1] Hist. of Glouc. p. 311 [2] Rudder's Hist. of Glouc., p. 588.

PEDIGREE OF POYNTZ OF CORY MALET. *TABLE I.*

BARONS OF CORY MALET AND LORDS OF TOCKINGTON.



1 Poyntz
2 Bardolph
3 Malet
4 Basset
5 Cantilupe
6 Zouche

Pons, or Pontius, supposed to have come with William the Conqueror. Had large grants of lands in England. Dead before 1086. = ...

Drogo fitz Poyntz held land in Leach & Frampton, co. Glouc., manors in other counties of the King *in capite* & 73 manors in Devon of the Bishop of Coutances, he also held the manor of Swell, in Glouc., of William de Ou, 1086, ob. s.p.

Walter fitz Pons, held land in Leach, co. Glouc., in Oxon, and at Eton, near Wind'r. Gave lands at Eton to Westminster Abbey (Domesday) ob. s.p.

Richard fitz Pons, inherted the manors of Bampton, Leach, Frampton, &c., from his brother Drogo. = Maud

Osbert fitz Pons. = ...

William. Ralph.

SIMON FITZ PONS, inherited the manor of Swell, the tithe of the demesne of which he granted to the Church of Tewkesbury. = ...

A

Simon de Clifford, co. Worcester, founder of the Priory there, ob. s.p.

Walter fitz Richard fitz Pons, Seneschal of Roger de Toeni, born before 1116, ob. 1190.

Margaret, dau. of Ralph de Toeni, Lord of Flamstead. Received from her father the Castle of Clifford as her dowry.

Richard. — Berta, wife of Elias Giffard.

Walter de Clifford fitz Walter = Agnes, da. of Roger Cundi

The Earls of Cumberland.

William de Clifford.

Richard de Clifford, of Frampton, ob. 1213. = Letitia, da. of .. de Berkeley

Amicia, wife of Osbern Fitz Hugh, of Richards Castle.

Lucia, wife of Hugh de Say.

Fair Rosamund.

The Cliffords, of Frampton

A

PONS, or PONCIUS FITZ SIMON, held of the Honour of Glouc. eight Knights' fees in Swell and Tokinton of the old feoffment of the Earl of Gloucester. = ...

NICHOLAS FITZ PONS gave from Gloucestershire, in 1194-5, 300 marks of aid for the ransom of King Rich. I. (Rot. Pip. 6 Rich.I.) Patron of the Chapel of Tokinton. In 1218 he and Johanna his wife had a grant of a market at their manor of Ametut, granted lands in Catebroc to the Abbey of St. Augustin, Bristol. Paid scutage for 7 Knights' fees in Gloucestershire, 3 John. = Johanna de Traily, who, after the death of her husband Nicholas Poyntz, quitclaimed to the Abbot of St. Augustin's all her right upon lands called Kings-Marshe. She remarried Baldwin de Bethune, who joined with her in a further quit-claim of these and other lands.

HUGH POYNTZ confirmed the grant of his father of lands in Catebroc to the Abbey of St. Augustine, Bristol. Lord of the Manor of Tockinton, co. Gloucester. Living in 1218. = Juliana, dau. of Hugh, and niece and coheir of Robert Bardolf, of Kent.

HUGH POYNTZ, son & heir, a minor in 4th Henry III. his wardship and marriage granted to Gilbert Earl of Glouc. Died before April, 1219. Writ diem clausit extremum, dated 4 April. = Helewisia, dau. and coheir of William Malet, Baron of Cory Malet, by Alice, dau. and coheir of Thomas Lord Basset, of Hedington, remarried in 1221 Robert de Muscegros.

Ralph Poyntz had grant of the wardship and marriage of the heir of his bro. Hugh Poyntz, 1233-4.

SIR NICHOLAS POYNTZ, son and heir, Lord of Cory Malet, co. Som., Sutton, in Dorset; Hoo, in Kent; Tokinton, in Glouc.; and Dollingham, Camb. He was still a minor in 1232. His wardship and marriage granted to his uncle, 18th Henry III. (1233-4). In 1251 he exchanged lands in Swell with the Prior and Monks of Great Malvern, and other lands with Richard Earl of Cornwall. Died 1272 (Inq. p.m. 1st Edw. I. No. 17). = Elizab., dau. and coheir of Timothy Dyall.

SIR HUGH POYNTZ, son and heir, aged 21 years on his father's death; did homage for his Barony 2nd Edw. I, and was summoned to parliament from 23rd of that King. Held the Manor of Tokinton and presented one Walter Manford to the Chapel there 1293 (Worc., Bishop Gifford's Register, fol. 195) Served in person in the Welsh and other wars. Died circa 1307 (Inq. p.m. 1st Edw. II. No. 46). = Margaret, dau. of Sir William Paverley.

B

B

Elizabeth, dau. of Eudo de la Zouche, of Harringworth, by Milicent his wife, da. of William Cantilupe, Lord Bergavenny, and coheir of her brother George. 1st wife

= SIR NICHOLAS POYNTZ, son and heir, 2nd Baron of Cory Malet, aged 28 years on his father's death. Summoned to parliament from 1308-1311. Dd. 1311, seized *inter alia*, of the Manor of Tockington, and of many Knights' fees in Dorset and Somerset (Inq. p.m. 5th Edw. II. No. 62).

= Matilda, dau. and coh. of Sir John Acton, by Margery, dau. and coh. of John d'Anvre or Aln, of co. Som., 2nd wife assigned dower in her husband's lands 1314.

HUGH POYNTZ, son and heir, 3rd Baron of Cory Malet, aged 18 years on his father's death. Certified to be of full age 1316. Summoned to parl. from 1317-1330. Served in the Scots wars. Dd. on the feast of the Annun. B.V.M. 13th Edw. III. (Inq. p.m. 20th Ed. III. Part 1, No. 1).

= Margaret, da. of Sir Walter Paynel, of Brook, co. Wilts, Knt.

Nicholas Poyntz, of Hoo, co. Kent, 2nd son. Ancestor of Poyntz, of North Ockenden, Essex.

Sir John Poyntz, son and heir of his mother. *See Table II.* p. 150.

SIR NICHOLAS POYNTZ, son and heir, 4th Baron, aged 19 years at his father's death. Did homage for his lands and had livery of seizin in 1340, but was never summoned to parliament. He alienated the Manor of Tokinton to Thomas Lord Berkeley. Date of death not known. Escheats 35th Edward III. Part I, No. 131.

= Alianora, da. of Sir John Erleigh, Knt.

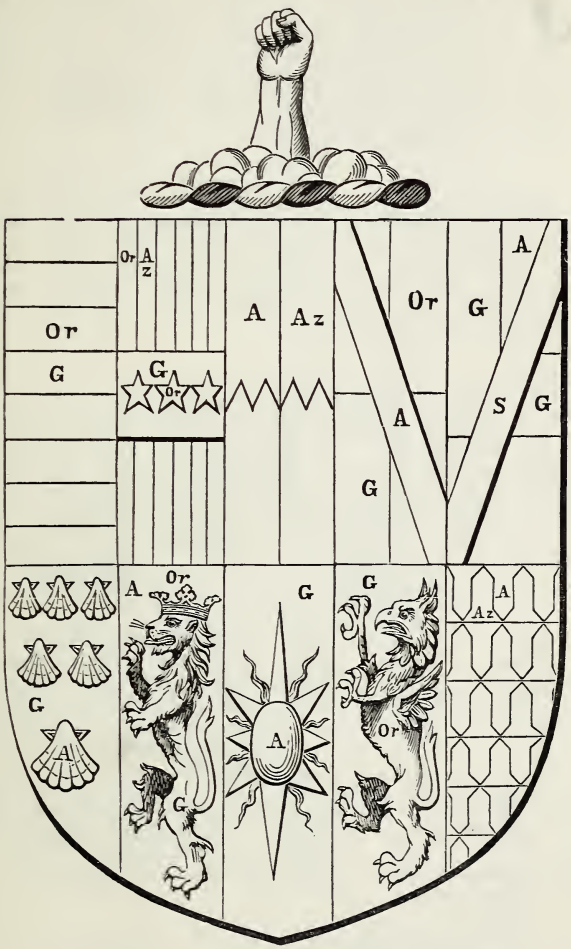
Johanna, to whom her father granted a pension out of the Manor of Stoke St. Edward and Batecombe.

Margaret, da. and coheir, wife of Sir John Newburgh, of Lullworth, co. Dorset.

Amicia, wife of John Barry, ob. s.p.

N.B.—Those whose names are printed in SMALL CAPITALS were Lords of the Manor of Tockington.

PEDIGREE OF POYNTZ OF IRON ACTON.



Escutcheon of Sir Robert Poyntz, from Jesus Chapel, St. Mark's Hospital, Bristol, which he re-edified, cir. 1520.

1 POYNTZ.
2 CLANVOWE.
3 ACTON.
4 FITZ NICHOL.
5 WYDVILLE.
6 SCALES.
7 ST. PAUL.
8 DE BEAULX.
9 UNKNOWN.
10 BEAUCHAMP.

N.B.—Sir Robert Poyntz was also, of course, entitled to all the quarterings displayed on p. 146.

TABLE II.—Continued from p. 148.

Margery, da. of..... Dead 24th February, 1375-6, 2nd wife. = Sir John Poyntz, of Iron Acton, son of Sir Nicholas Poyntz, 2nd Baron of Cory Malet, by his second wife Matilda, coheir of Sir John Acton, and heir of his mother. Was granted in 1343, *inter alia*, the Manor of Iron Acton to him and Elizabeth his wife and their heirs. Sheriff of Gloucestershire 1363. Presented to the Church of Iron Acton 1369. Died 21st Sept. 1376. (Inq. p. m. 1st Rich. II, No. 29.) = Elizabeth, dau. of Philip de Clanvowe 1st wife.

Katherine, dau. and coh. of Sir Thos. Fitz Nichol, of Hull and Nympesfield, co. Glouc. Bur.* M.I. = Robert Poyntz, Esq., of Iron Acton, born at Irchenfield, co. Hereford, and baptized there on Saturday in the Vigil of the Trinity, 33rd Edward III. (1359). Of full age 23rd May, 1380, and had livery of his lands. Sheriff of Gloucestershire 1397. Presented to the Church of Iron Acton 1400, 1420. Died 15th June, 1439. Bur.* M.I. = Anne, dau. of..... Bur.* M.I. ob. s.p. 1st wife

Maurice Poyntz, a matricide.

Blanch. — Isabel m. Robert Stanshaw. ⚭

Joan, m. William Dodington, Esq. as his 1st wife.

Thomas Poyntz, of Frampton Cotterell Dd. 1458. Admon. 12th Feb. 1458-9. = Jane, relict of. . . Harewell.

Elizab. da. of Sir Henry Hussey, of Harty, co. Sussex, 2nd wife. = Sir Nicholas Poyntz, of Iron Acton, Knt., son and heir, Knight for the Shire of Glouc. 1431. Died 1449. = Elizab. dau. of Sir Edw. Mill of Harescombe, 1st wife.

Margaret Poyntz, m. Ralph Grevill only son of Wm. Grevill, of Milcote.

Ellen Poyntz, a nun at Glastonbury.

Isabel, m. Richard Foster of Sudbury

Alice, marr. John Crossley.

Robert Poyntz, of Wyke. Dd. 1470. Will dated 26th Novr. 1470, to be bur. in the Ch. of Friars Preachers, London, s.p. = Sybil, executrix to her husb'd's will, which she proved 7th Feb. 1470. (Wattis).

Alice Poyntz, marr. Maurice Denys, of Olveston. Bur. there. M.I. ⚭

Elizabeth, a nun at Shaftesbury. — Margaret, marr. John Lisle, of Sussex. — Johanna, wife of Wm. Dodington., of Woodland.

Maurice Poyntz, of St. Thomas, Bristol. Will dated 9th October, proved 4th November, 1501. Names his wife Elena (3 Blamyr). = Elena.

Thomas Poyntz had grant from his brother of the Manor of Nympesfield 1451.

Nicholas.

Henry Poyntz. mar. cir. 1478.

Alice, relict of Wm. Canterbury, of Bristol. His will dated 3rd Mar. 1459-60. Proved at Bristol.

* At Iron Acton.

A

Eliz. Poyntz, nurse 1510-11 to the son of Henry VIII. by his Queen Katherine of Arragon. The child died in infancy.

John Poyntz, son and heir, aged 16yrs. on his father's death. Had livery of seizin 28th Oct. 1460. Dead before 1467-8. (Rot. Claus. 7th Edward IV.)

... Poyntz, marr, John Codrington

James. — Maurice.

Alice, dau. of John Cook, of Bristol, or of John Cox, of Skinfrith, co. Mon., who had an assignment of dower 1467-8 She remar. Sir Edw. Berkeley, of Beverston, Kt., as his 2nd wife. Dd. 29th Oct. 1507. (Inq. p.m. 1 H.VIII.

Humphrey Poyntz, 2nd son, of Elkston, of which he had a grant in tail male 4th May, 1473. Died 10Oct. 1487

... da. of ..... Pollard

Anne Poyntz, m. 1 Edward Yardley, 2 Robert Berkeley of co. Hants.

Nicholas Poyntz, son and heir, aged 21 yrs. on his father's death.

Thos. Poyntz, Esquire for the King's Body at the christening of Prince Arthur, Steward of the Hundred of Bisley, Keeper of the Parks of Barnesley, Brymsfield and Miserden, co. Glouc. Died 16th Feb. 1499-50.

Johanna, relict of Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers of Chartley. (Inquis. p.m. Tho. Baynham, Richard III. and Henry VII. No. 178.

Sir Robert Poyntz, son and heir, aged 17 on his father's death, made Knight Banneret at the Battle of Redmore, 1st Henry VII., immediately after King Richard was slain (Cott. MS., Claud. III). Sheriff of Gloucestershire 1469, 1480, jointly with Sir Wm. Berkeley 1483, solely 1484, 1494, 1500. (Inq. p.m. 12 and 13 Hen. VIII. Excheq.) Chanc. to Queen Katherine of Arragon. Died 4th Nov. 1520. Will dated 19th Oct. previously. Adm. to Anthony his son 1523 (28 Ayloffe).

Margaret, illegitimate daughter of Anthony Wydvill Earl Rivers, pre-deceased her husband.

Ann Poyntz, 2nd wife of Sir John Walsh, Knight, of Little Sodbury, Champion of H.VIII. marriage settl. 25th Jan. 1498. His will dated 31st Aug. 1546. Prov. by his relict Dame Ann, June, 1547. She mar. secondly, Robert Bulkeley, of Burgate, co. Hants.

Eliz. Poyntz, first wife of Nicholas Wykes, of Doddington.

Katherine Poyntz, mar. Sir Owen Perrot. He died 1513

Margaret Poyntz, mar. Sir John St. Lac, Knt., of Tormorton, co. Glouc. He was bur. at St. Helens, London, 23rd Mar. 1558-9. Will prov. by his relict Margaret 10 Apr. following (4 Chayney).

John Poyntz, of Alderley, named in his father's will. (Inq. p. m. 36-37 Hen. VIII. No. 12, Excheq. Ances. of Poyntz of Reigate, Shepton Malet, and Lineal represen. Edw. Poyntz, Lieut. R.N. now living, 1888.

Elizab. da. of Sir Matthew Browne, of Betchworth. Havant. Stephen

Sir Francis Poyntz Esquire for the King's Body, named in his father's will. Dd. 26 June, 1528. Bur. at Hunsdon s.p.m. (Inq. p. m. 20 21 Hen. VIII., Exch. No. 2.

Joan, da. of Sir Matthew Browne, of Betchworth, co. Surrey.

Nicholas Poyntz, dead 27th Sept. 1512. Bur. Grey Friars, London.

B

B

Jane, sister of Nicholas Lord Vaux, relict of Sir Richard Guildford, Knt. Will dated 30th August, 1538. Died 4th, buried 9th Sept. same year at Church of the Black-friars, London.

= Sir Anthony Poyntz, Knt., son & heir, of Iron Acton, aged 35 years on his father's death. Sheriff of Gloucester, 1507, 1522, 1527, 1535. Dd. 1535 No will or adm. traced.

= Elizab. da. and coh. of Sir William Huddersfield, of Shillingford, co. Devon, Kt. by Katherine, dau. of Sir Philip Courtenay, Knight. Sir Anthony Poyntz sold Shillingford to John Southcote.

C

7. Margaret Poyntz, m. Sir John Newton, of Barrs Court, co. Glouc., and East Harptree, co. Som., Kt. His will pro. 17 Nov. 1568, by Dame Margaret his relict. M.I. East Harptree.

8. Mary Poyntz, mar. Sir Edw. Gorges, of Wraxall, co. Som., Kt., pre-deceased her husband. His will at Wells. He died 11th Feb. 1565. Bur. at Wraxall.

5. Robert. — 6. Thomas Named in their grandfather's will as dead in 1520.

2. Giles Poyntz, ob. s.p.

2. Ferdinando Poyntz. Not named in grandwill.

Sir Nicholas Poyntz, Knt., of Iron Acton, Groom of the Bedchamber. Sheriff of Glouc. 1538, 1544. Knt. of the Shire 1547. Will proved 8th July, 1557 (22 Wrastley). [Inq. p.m. 3 and 4 Philip & Mary, Part 2, No. 51.]

= Joan, da. of Thomas Lord Berkeley, who in his will names "Johan Poyntz my daughter." She marr. secondly, Sir Edward Dyer. Died 31st March, 1563.

7. Jane or Joan Poyntz mar. 1568, as 1st wife of John Seymour, afterwards Kntd., bastard bro. of Lady Jane Seymour, consort of King Henry VIII. His will proved 4th Aug., 1599 (Kidd 69).

8. Frances Poyntz, m. Sir John Berkeley, of Beverston. She was bur. at Beverston 27 August, 1576.

Anne Poyntz mar. Sir Tho. Heneage, Kt. P.C. and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster &c. She died 30 Nov. 1594. His will pro. 13 Nov. 1595 (70 Scott).

Francis Poyntz, named in father's and bro. Nicholas' wills. Living 1587, of Thornbury.

= Jane Stawker.

3. Anthony, living 1585.
4. Edmund, ob. Paris, 1568.
5. John.
6. William, bur. at St. Margaret's Westm. 20 Feb. 1607-8.
All named in their father's will.

Sir Nicholas Poyntz, of Iron Acton, Knt., aged 21 years on his fathers' death, 1558. Sheriff of Gloucester 1569. Knight of the Shire 1571. Died at Iron Acton, 1st Sep. 1585. (Inq. p. m. 28th Elizabeth, Part 2, No. 81. His will made "when he was about 50 years old," wherein he names one Danske Cofer standing in the parlour at Iron Acton. Proved 15th Feb. 1586-7 (Bradenell 42.)

= Anne, dau. of Sir Ralph Verney, of Penley, co. Bucks, Knt., marr. contr. 12th May, 1555. 1st wife.

= Margaret, dau. of Edward Stanley, 3rd Earl of Derby. Will dated 5th April, proved 3rd June, 1586. (31 Windsor). 2 wife

D *See p.* 154.

C

Sir John Poyntz, of Iron Acton, Knt., aged 25 yrs. on his father's death. Sheriff of Glouc. 1591. Knt. of the Shire 1592. Bur. at Iron Acton 29 Nov. 1633. Mar. four times—1st, Ursula, dau. of Sir John Sydenham, of Brimpton, co. Som., Knt., mar. settl. dated 16 July, 1578; 3rd, Frances, da. of John Newton, 2nd son of Sir John Newton, of Barrs Court. She was buried at Iron Acton 1st Nov. 1599. Will (nuncupative) prov. 14 June, 1600 (49 Wallop). No will or adm. for Sir John Poyntz found either in P.C.C. or in Gloucester.

= 2. Elizab. dau. of Alex. Sydenham, of Luxbor'gh, Som., cousin of Sir John. Marr. settl. 10th Feby. 1581-2. In his will he names his son-in-law, Mr. John Poines, adm. of Hen. Sydenham to Lady Elizab. Poyntz, as next of kin, and to Sir John Poyntz her husb. She was bur. at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 7 December, 1595. Died in childbed.

= 4. Grissell, dau. of Walter Roberts, of Glassenbury, Kent, relict of Gervase Gibbons (ob. 1595) and Gregory Price. Mar. at St. Olaves, Hart St., London, Admon. 28th Jan. 1647-8.

Mary Poyntz. Mar. 1st, Francis Codrington, of Frampton-on-Severn, co. Glouc. His will prov. 28 Oct. 1581 (36 Darcy) 2nd, John Sydenham, of Nympsfield, co. Glouc. His will proved by Mary, his relict, 5th Jan. 1590-1 (1 St. Barbe). Buried at Iron Acton, 7 Oct. 1591. Will prov. 27th November following (87 St. Barbe).

Ursula, died unmarried.

Dorothy Poyntz, mar. 14th April, 1600, John Peny, of East Coker, Som., who was born 1563, and died 1613, named in the will of her uncle Hugh Poyntz as "my niece Dorothy Peny."

Frances Poyntz, bap.* 1st Feb. 1586-7.

Eliz. Poyntz, mar. 1st, Thomas Lord Thurles, who died 15 Dec. 1619. 2nd, George Mathews, of Thurles.

John Poyntz. Buried at St. Margaret's Westminster, 10th Dec. 1595, 3 days after his mother.

E

Nicholas Poyntz, bap. 15 July, 1591, alive in March, 1604-5, but died young.

See p. 155.

Frances Poyntz, bap. St. Dunstan's in the West, London, 3rd April, 1601? mar. ..... Gifford. Chanc. Proc. Ch. I. Bund. 8, No. 36. Glouc.

Ann Poyntz, bapt.* 29th August, 1602, mar. 3 Feb. 1628-9, Isaac Bromwich, Esq.

Mary Poyntz, bap.* 27 Sep. 1604, marr.* 1st, 12th May, 1636, John Walter; 2nd, Walter Bethell. He died 1st Nov. 1686. Bur. St. Laurence, York. M.I.

Nicholas Poyntz, born ..... 1607, matric. from Magdalen Hall, Oxon, as son of Sir John Poyntz, Knt., 31st Jan. 1622-3, æt. 16. Living at Tickenham 1646. Died 11th Feb. 1650. Bur. in the Savoy, Lond.

= Eleanor, only child and heir of Rice Davis, of Tickenham, Som., by Mary Pitt, relict of Robt. Owen, of Bristol, and 3rd wife of Rice Davis. Married 1638.

Eleanor, only child and heir, marr. 1st, Edmund Ashfield; 2nd, Richard Glanville. Her will proved 21st April, 1709.

D *Continued from p. 152.*

Ann, da. ..... 1st wife. = Robert Poyntz, matric. at Magdalen Hall, Oxon, 22 Oct. 1591, as son of a Knt., aged 10 = Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Walsh, of Iron Acton, bap.* 3 Dec. 1609. Marr.* 17th Dec. 1627. Bur.* 12 Jan. 1631-2.

Hugh Poyntz, of Tockington, co. Glouc., matric. from Magd. Hall, Oxon, 22 Oct. 1591, æt. 12. Died Mar. 11, 1604-5, and bur.* 13th, unmar. Will prov. 8 June, 1605 (38 Hayes).

Florence, dau. of John Jones, of Treowen, co. Monm'th. Died 15 Mar. 1598. Bur.* M.I. 1st wife. = Edward Poyntz, of Tockington, afterwards of Caerleon, co. Mon., matric. Magd. Coll., Oxon., 25 Oct. 1588, aged 13. Will (nuncupative) dated 3 Oct. 1613, proved 13 Sep. 1615, by Mary, his relict. Died at Caerleon, 5th Oct. 1613. (Inq. p.m. 12th James, Part 15, No. 61. Bur.* M.I. = Mary, dau. of .....

Bridget, dau. of Talbot Badger. ob. circa 1649. = Nicholas Poyntz, son and heir, aged 16 on his father's death, of Penrose, co. Monm., and of Tockington, named in his father's and uncle Hugh's wills. His will (nuncupative) dated 24 Apr. 1630, prov. 7 Mar. 1631-2 (35 Audeley). = Jeanette, relict of John Richard Edmunds. Marr. 1650. Prov. will of her husband Nicholas. Made her own will 1644, and died in that year.

John Poyntz‡ born 1602, died at Ghent 6 Mar. 1671, aged 69.

Mary, living in Paris, unmar. 1651.

—

Ann.

Bridget Robnett, 2nd wife, died cir. 1660. = Rowland Poyntz, of Llanarth, co. Mon., marr. a 1st wife, name unknown. = ..., 3rd wife, marr. 1650. Remar. David Lloyd, living in 1701.

Nicholas, bur.* 14th Nov. 1624.

John Poyntz, youngest son, named in his father's will, a Captain in the Parl. Army.

=

Three sons.

Nicholas Poyntz, born 1646, Chancery Depositions 17th Decr. 1701. No. 151, then dead Poyntz *v.* Powell.

Rowland Poyntz, of Monm., living 1701. Chanc. Depos. 17th Dec. 1701 Poyntz *v.* Powell.

* At Iron Acton.

‡ This John Poyntz, *alias* Stephens and Campion, after his humanities at St. Omer's College, entered the English College at Rome for his higher studies on 29th Sept. 1621, as a convictor under the name of John Campion, and, after affording a bright example of every virtue, left the College for England 17th Sept. 1624. He entered the Society of Jesus at Watten the same year, and was professed of the four vows 4th May, 1640. In 1639 he was Professor of Sacred Scripture at Liege, and was sent to the English Mission in the same year, serving in the College of St. Xavier (Hereford and North and South Wales District) for several years, and, when Missioner at Hereford, was connected with the relics of St. Thomas of Hereford, receiving them in charge from Father Alexander Cuffand (*alias* Day), also a Missioner at Hereford, and depositing them in St. Omer's College Church in 1668. In 1649 he was in the London District, and in 1655 was declared Rector of Ghent. On 13th May, 1659, Rector of the English College, Rome, and in 1663 Rector of the College of Liege. He died at Ghent 6th March, 1671. (Foley's Collectanea Soc. Jesus, Vol. VII., p. 628).

The following extracts from the Bollandists Acta Sanctorem, Vol. XLIX., Tom. I., page 540, October, relate to the St. Omer relic. It is a letter from John Poyntz :—

"This sacred pledge, which, wrapped up in green ribbon, I left at Paris in the year of our Lord Christ 1651 Nov. 12 in charge of my sister Miss Mary Poyntz, I John Poyntz priest S J. attest to be one of the bones of that great Prelate, most renowned for miracles, St. Thomas of Hereford, whose feast in the Roman Martyrology is celebrated on the 3 October. This precious jewell (together with the head and other relics of this Holy Prelate, which was preserved by the Catholics until these times with pious veneration, although secretly) was at length torn from them in the year 1642, when the Parliamentary forces under the command of the Earl of Stamford took Hereford. However by the pious exertions of a Catholic lady, Mrs. Ravenhill, at that time residing in Hereford, it was recovered. From whence I, the said John Poyntz, received this remarkable portion of so great a treasure from Father Alexander Cuffand, also a priest S. J., and I deposited it in the charge of my sister, Miss Mary Poyntz, at Paris, in order that, should anything happen to me, it might be delivered to the Very Reverend Father Provincial of England for the time being.

JOHN POYNTZ S. J."

"priest."

In other documents he is described as John Stephen Poyntz, S.J.

Continued from p. 153.

E

Hugh Poyntz, bap. St. James, Clerkenwell, 14 July, 1590.

Frances, dau. of Gervase Gibbons, of Benenden, Kent, mar* 18th June, 1604, died 13th March 1637-8 (Inq. p.m. 15 Chas. I. Part 4, No. 16).

Sir Robt. Poyntz, Knt., bapt.* 26th Oct. 1588, created Knight of the Bath at Coronation of Chas. I., matric. from Brasen-nose Coll. Oxon, 15 Mar. 1604-5, Knt. for the Shire of Glouc. 1625 and 1628, Sheriff 1637. Will dated 10th June, 1653, proved 12th July, 1666 (121 Mico).

Cecilia, dau. of ..... Smith, of Acton, bur.* 14 Sept. 1678. Will dated 13 Aug. 1678, proved by Frances Bynner, her sister, 5 Oct. following (115 Reeve).

This descent is claimed for Sir Charles Poyntz, of Brenock and Acton, co. Armagh

Grissell Poyntz, bapt. at Reigate, Surrey, 7th Nov. 1608, marr. 1640 Richard Porter, son of Sir Thomas Porter, Knt.

Margaret Poyntz, married 1st, 10 Dec. 1632, Thomas, son of Sir Robert Gorges, of Redlynch, marr. settl. dated 8th Dec. 1632. 2nd, at St. Bartholomew the Less, London, 16 Feb. 1646-7, Sir Richard Hastings, Bart. 3rd, at Wells, 24th Sept. 1669, Sam. Gorges, of the Inner Temple.

Sir John Poyntz, of Iron Acton, Knt., matric. from Oriel College, Oxon, 22nd July, 1658, eld. son of a Knight, æt. 12. Knighted 24th Feb. 1665-6. Died 1680, s.p. Bur.* 17 Oct. 1680. Will dated 23rd April, 1680, proved 29th Dec. following, (170 Bath).

Ann, dau. of Robert Cæsar, of Willian, co. Herts, marr. licence, Faculty Office, 27th May, 1667. He aged 24, she 18, married at St. Peter's or St. Margaret's, Westminster. Died 23rd June, 1729. Buried at St. Katherine's, near the Tower London. M.I. St. Katherine's, Regent's Park, Middlesex.

* At Iron Acton.

TOCKINGTON PARK.

There cannot, we think, be any doubt but that Tockington Park anciently formed parcel of the Manor of Tockington, which appears to have been dismembered during the time of the later Berkeleys of Beverston. Sir Nicholas Poyntz, to whom the manor was alienated by Sir John Berkeley, acquired the Tockington Park estate by purchase from Richard Houghton and Mary his wife, as we have noticed on a former page (p. 137), where we have alluded to the devise in 1581 by Sir Nicholas Poyntz of this estate, in remainder, after his own death and that of Lady Margaret his wife, to his second son Edward Poyntz and the heirs male of his body, in default of such issue remainder to Hugh Poyntz, brother of the said Edward. Sir Nicholas Poyntz and the Lady Margaret both died in the year 1586, and the estate devolved upon Edward Poyntz, who, afterwards, married Florence, daughter of John Jones, of Treowen, in the County of Monmouth, Esq., to which county he removed. During his absence Tockington Park was occupied by his brother Hugh, who made his will there on 9th March, 1604-5. By this he bequeathed to his niece, daughter of his brother Sir John Poyntz, a rent charge of £10 per annum for ever, charged upon the lands of Nicholas Dymerie, of Weston Birt, gent., according to a conveyance made by him to the said Hugh of that and other perpetuities. It is, however, provided that if the said Mr. Dymerie should repay the £100 to testator's executors and redeem the said annuity as above, testator's niece was to receive the £100 instead. This annuity was probably charged upon the Manor of Tockington, which Nicholas Dymerie had purchased of Sir John Poyntz about the same date. He mentions Mr. Dymerie as his "good friend," and appoints his brother Edward executor of his will.[1] Edward Poyntz, his brother, died at Caerleon on 5th October, 1613, leaving by Florence, his wife, Nicholas his son and heir, aged 16 years, and other issue.[2]

In 1623 Nicholas Poyntz, being of full age, by indenture dated 28th October 21st James, wherein he is described "of

[1] Probate to Edward Poyntz, brother, 18th June, 1605, P.C.C.

[2] Inq. p. m. 12th James, part 15, No. 61.

Tockington Park," in Olveston, Esq., " conveyed to T. Middlemore, of Rotherford, Sussex, gent., and Richard Staunton, of Cirencester, gent., in consideration of the sum of £100, all that one capital messuage in Tockington Park called " The Lodge," and all lands, etc., which Nicholas Poyntz, grandfather of the said Nicholas, purchased of one Richard Houghton and Mary his wife, to have and to hold during the lifetime of the said Nicholas Poyntz, but if the said Nicholas should tender and pay to the said T. Middlemore and Richard Staunton on the font stone of the Temple Church, London, between two and five of the clock in the afternoon before the 2nd February then next ensuing the sum of one shilling, this indenture to be void.[1]

We do not find Tockington Park vested in the Poyntz family after this date.

Within the next six years the estate had passed, probably, by purchase, to Humfrie Browne, of Bristoll, merchant, who, by his will, dated 20th May, 1629, devised to Elizabeth Browne, his wife, *inter alia*, his farm of Elberton, and also his park, messuages, and land, with appurtenances called Tockington Park, in co. Glouc., for the term of her life, and, touching the reversion and inheritance of the same, he devised as follows:—if his brother Francis Browne should have any issue male of his body which should be living at the time of the death of testator's wife, testator gives the inheritance of the said park and lands to the eldest son of his said brother Francis as should be living at the death of his said wife, and to his heirs and assigns for ever. In default remainder to testator's brother William Browne under like limitations, and if neither of his brothers should have issue male of his body living at the time stated, he gives the inheritance of Tockington Park, &c, to his nephew William Lardge and the heirs male of his body to be begotten, and in default of such heirs to his nephew John Lardge and his heirs and assigns for ever.[2]

[1] Indre in Public Record Office.

[2] Proved by Francis Browne, Esq., 19th June, 1632, P.C.C. Original Prob. penes Sir John Maclean.

We have no evidence of the issue of the parties named under the limitations of this will, and have now a considerable gap. In the year 1687, Benjamin Whetcombe, of London, merchant, was the proprietor, and by his will, dated 19th April in that year, he devised his Manor House of Tockington Park, with all his lands thereto belonging, as also his two messuages at Tockington Park, to Samuel Crisp and his cousin Hugh Browne,[1] of Winterbourne, co. Glouc., Esq., and their heirs upon trust for his daughters and their children.[2]

By indenture dated 28th Sept., 1726, the grandchildren of Benjamin Whetcombe, covenant to levy a fine of all those two messuages called the Great House and the Day House,[3] together with barns, woods, land, and premises called Tockington Park; and Sarah Williams, of Bristol, spinster, one of the grandaughters of the aforesaid Benjamin, by her will, dated 28th May, 1737, reciting that she was seized in fee of one fifth part of the aforesaid capital messuage, Day House, &c., as before described, devised the same to her niece Mary Crisp;[4] and three years later by an indenture dated 24th March, 1740, all the said messuages and lands, as before described, were sold by the descendants of the said Benjamin Whetcombe to Thomas Elbridge, of Coat, in Westbury-on-Trym; and in 1742 Thomas Elbridge devised his estates to his kinsman Whittington Rooke in fee, which Whittington died intestate, and was succeeded by Thomas Rooke, of Somerton, his brother and heir, which Thomas, by his will dated 21st August, 1761, devised his estates to his son Thomas Elbridge Rooke in tail.[5]

[1] A pedigree of this family of Browne, of 5 descents, is recorded in the Heralds' Visitation of Glouc. in 1623. Humphrey Browne was the eldest son of Christopher Browne, of Butcombe, co. Som., by Elizabeth, daughter of..... Tichborne, of Tichborne, co. Southampton. He is described "of the City of Bristol, captain." And among those charged to find horses for the trained band for the Hundred of Berkeley in 1626, we find the name of Humphrey Browne, of Elberton, gent., who found a horse for the dragoons (See Smyth's Hund. of Berkeley, Maclean's edn., p. 409). He married Elizabeth, daughter of George White, of Bristow, but died s.p. His brother Francis married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Winston, of Standish, co. Glouc., a gentleman of long descent, and had issue a daughter Elizabeth, aged 20 years in 1623 (See Visit of Glouc. Harl. Soc., pp. 31 and 129.)

[2] Prob. 29th Mar. 1688, P.C.C. [3] A local name for Dairy, still in use.

[4] Prob. 26th Oct. 1737, P.C.C. [5] Prob. 23rd Nov. 1764.

In an indenture, in Nov. 1789, made to bar the entail, the property, is described as all that messuage or tenement and farm, with barns, lands, &c., known as Tockington Park. By deed dated 15th January, 1794, Lydia Rooke and others sold the estate to Thomas Llewellin, of Bristol, Esq., in which deed the estate is for the first time, with the exception of the will of Humfrie Browne, above abstracted, described as all that manor, or reputed manor, and capital messuage, or tenement and farm, with the barns, called Tockington Park; and in 1831 Richard Llewellin, brother of Thomas, party to the last cited deed, sold the estate to Samuel Peach Peach, Esq., the grandfather of the present owner, and in the deed of conveyance the same description is given as in the former deed of 1794.

The Roman Villa.

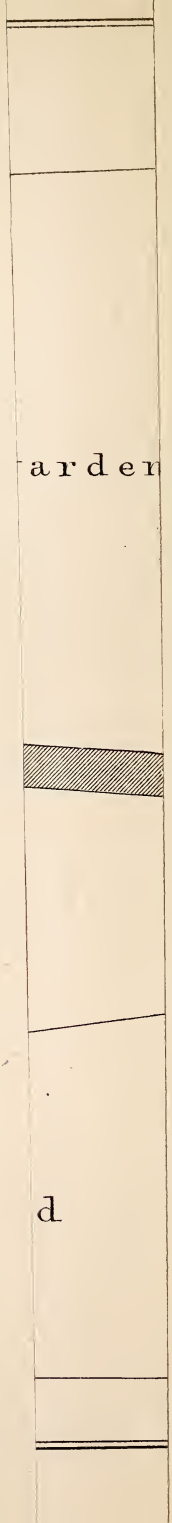
The Roman Villa is situated on the Tockington Park estate, and lies in the heart of the farm homestead, a large portion of it being covered by the farmhouse and other buildings. It is distant about half-a-mile east from that part of the great highway leading from Bristol to Gloucester, known as the Ridgway, and supposed to have been a portion of the Roman Road road leading to Aust.

The site of the homestead, and consequently of the villa, lies on a gentle declivity falling eastwards and southwards. The place was formerly of greater importance than it is at present, it being doubtless the site of Tockington Lodge, which in 1584 was the residence of Sir Nicholas Poyntz, Knt., and afterwards of his issue for two or three descents, and the house continued to be described in legal documents as "the mansion house" down to 1687, and subsequently as a "capital messuage," and "the Great House" down to the end of the last century. When the mansion house was removed, or converted into the present farm-house, we are unable to state. A portion of it probably still remains in the ancient walls of the building now called the Granary, which are

parallel to, and partially built upon, the foundations of the Roman walls.

The late discovery of the remains of this villa arose from the simple accident of building a wall around what is called the "Cow Barton," in the farm-yard, about three years ago. In digging the foundations for this wall the workman employed, by chance, cut through the pavement of the room numbered XII on the ground plan (*Plate IV.*) Nothing was said upon the subject for some days when the man shewed Mr. George Pullin, the Bailiff on the estate, what he called some "curious little stones" which he had found in the operation. Mr. Pullen at once saw what they were, and called the attention of Mr. George D. Crossman, of Friezewood, the agent of the property for the Rev. James Legard Peach, the owner, to the circumstance. Mr. Crossman at once directed that some small portion of the pavement should be uncovered, which was accordingly done, but inasmuch as the winter approached it was, necessarily, covered up again.

In June of the present year (1887), however, Mr. Crossman caused the whole of the pavement within the new wall to be again uncovered, and thereupon wrote to the Rev. Preb. Scarth, Rector of Wrington, Somersetshire, whose reputation as an expert and diligent student of Roman antiquities is well known, and invited him to visit and inspect the Remains. Mr. Scarth was good enough to send Mr. Crossman's letter to the writer of this notice with the remark that the exploration of this most interesting discovery was rather a matter for the "Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society" to take up than the Somersetshire Society, and accordingly it was arranged that the subject should be submitted for the consideration of the Council of the former Society at an approaching meeting. This was done, and the Council resolved to undertake the exploration of the site, but, because the funds of the Society would not bear the strain of the special expenditure which the development of the Villa would entail without checking the ordinary work of the Society, it was proposed that a special subscription should be raised to carry out a thorough exploration. This was agreed to, and was afterwards confirmed at a general meeting of the members. An appeal for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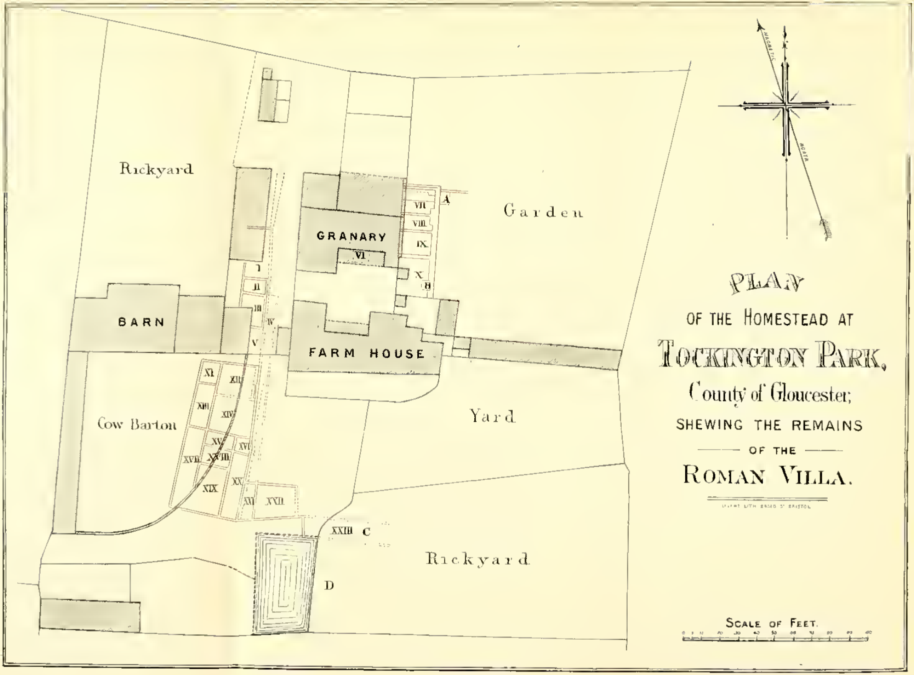
Rickyard
Garden
GRANARY
BARN
FARM HOUSE
Cow Barton
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XXI
XXII
XXIII
PLAN
OF THE HOMESTEAD AT
TOCKINGTON PARK,
County of Gloucester;
SHEWING THE REMAINS
OF THE
ROMAN VILLA.
SCALE OF FEET.

in the farm-yard had been discovered just a century ago. It is mentioned in Sayer's *History of Bristol* (Vol. I. cap. 2, p. 203) that it was found in 1787, and that a part of it, about a yard square, was then laid open. It is added that very little notice was taken of it, and it was soon forgotten.

The excavations were commenced, as stated above, at the Room No. XII. on plan (*Plate IV*). Nothing was found in this room except two floor tiles and many small pieces of painted wall-plaster and broken tiles, accompanied by indications of fire. From this spot the excavations were carried northward, but the foundations were found to be not very definite beyond the room No. II (*Plate IV*). Distinct foundations, however, were found to branch out in the west side, and these, upon further investigation were found to form rooms I., II., III., IV., and V. (*Plate IV.*), but the two latter have not yet been fully explored. Excavations were then continued in the farm-yard in a southerly direction, and the foundations of rooms XIV. to XX. (*Plate IV.*) were opened out. After this excavations were made in the "Cow Barton," leading to the exposure of rooms XI., XIII., and XVII.

In consequence of the receipt of the second anonymous letter we commenced work in the garden, and rooms VII., VIII., and IX. were disclosed. The division numbered X. has not been cleared out, but in tracing the eastern wall the square well-like place marked B was found, and on clearing this out, on the north side was discovered a Roman arch, which is 2 ft. wide, and 2 ft. 7 ins. to the spring (*Plate IX., fig. 8*). From this arch flues are supposed to extend to room No. IX. The opening was closed by a flat stone, about an inch or more in thickness, cut to fit the opening, and sloping back at an angle of about 25 degrees, but whether or not a flue opens above extending upwards has not, as yet, been ascertained.

Some years ago in making a conduit for the drainage of the farm-yard there was found about 3 or 4 feet below the surface in the rick-yard (marked D, *Plate IV.*) a remarkable stone, which is figured (*Plate IX., fig. 1 to 6*). It measures about 2 ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 2 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. and 3 ins. thick, was firmly set upon masonry,

apparently as a base of something. This led to our making excavations in that direction, and rooms XXI., XXII. and XXIII. (*Pl. IV.*) were partially opened out. Further excavations to some extent were made towards the site of the stone. The ground was found to be much broken, but no foundations were discovered, and the exact site is now covered by a rick of corn.

It must be borne in mind that, with one exception, the rough foundations of the walls only remain, and these, in many places, have been obliterated. Hence we do not find any doorways either for entrance to the building or for communication between the rooms. The foundations would, of course, be continued underneath the thresholds of the doors. The only exception, to which we have alluded, is on the north-west angle of the room numbered XI. in the "Cow Barton," where, upon the foundation, rests a fragment of Roman-walling, consisting of four courses of masonry about 18 inches or 2 feet high, extending about 20 feet. There were no bonding tiles used, nor indeed would they be necessary, for the wall was constructed of dressed freestone.

Lysons mentions that many similar tiles were found at Woodchester Roman Villa. Some of the tiles having square and others semi-circular flanges. He considered them to have been used for walling, but they would seem to us to be very unsuitable for that purpose, and rather think they were roofing, or flue, tiles.

The relics found have been very few and imperfect :—

Room I. The objects found in this room consisted of a few loose floor tiles, about 8 inches square, fragments of flanged tiles as before, a considerable quantity of flat stones, which had been subjected to fire, and a small piece of tesselated pavement, not *in situ*, but the tesseræ remained united by the cement.

Room II. This room is paved with mosaic pavement, arranged in the well known *fylfot*[1] pattern, made of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. tesseræ of blue

[1] This device is of great antiquity and widely extended use. It is the most ancient religious symbol known, not excepting those of the Egyptian mythology. It is of mystic origin, and is supposed to be connected with the worship of fire. It has been found in all parts of the world—in India, China, and Japan—in Asia Minor, Egypt and North Africa—throughout Europe—

and white lias, with a border on the two longer sides about 12 ins. wide, of a greyish white tesseræ from 1 in. to 1½ ins. square (see *Plate V. fig. 3*). A few fragments of flue tiles and coarse pottery only were found in this room.

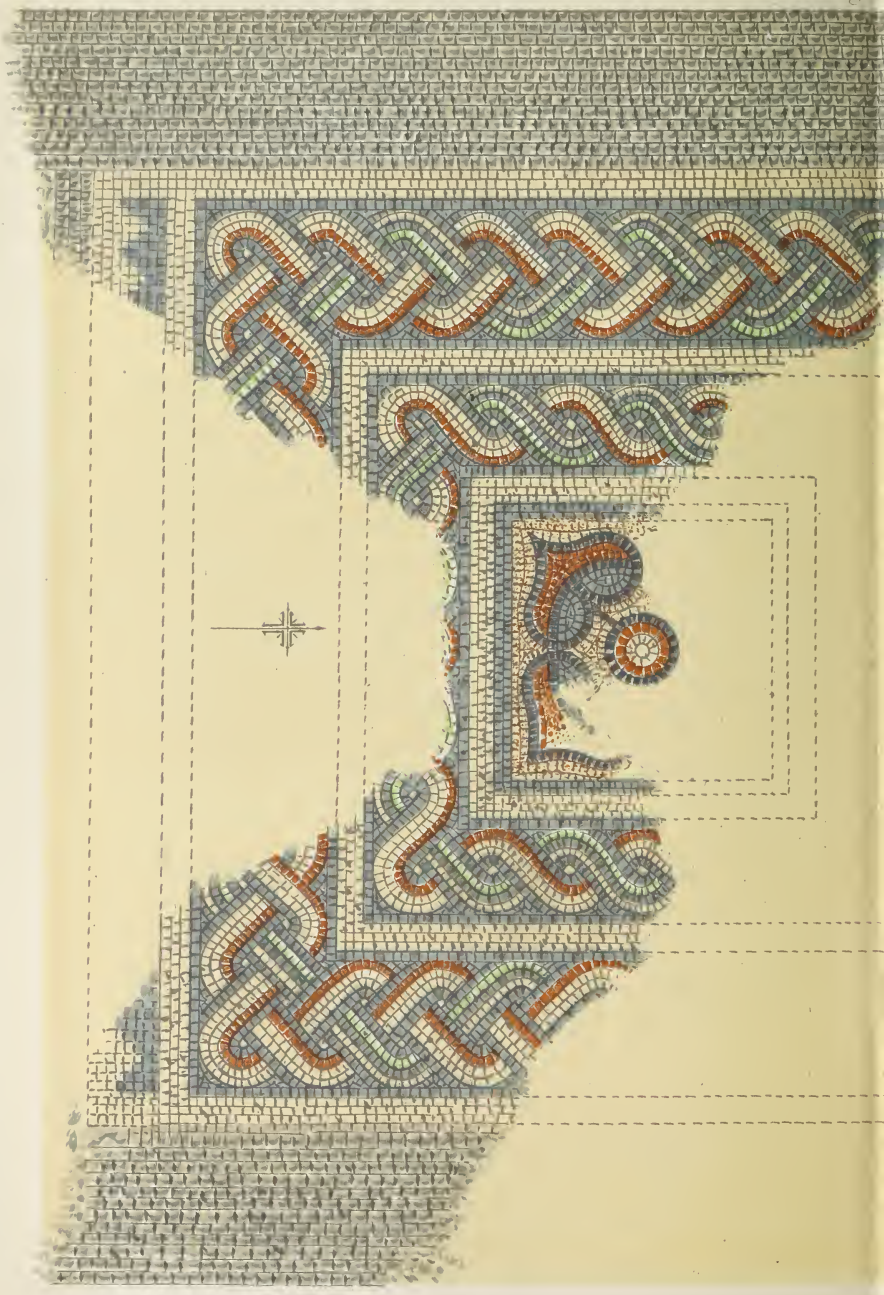
Room III. The pavement of this chamber is much broken, but it is very chaste and good (see *Plate V. fig. 1*, and on a smaller scale, *fig. 3*). In the south-east angle of this room was fouud loose the base of a column of the Attic character, considered the most beautiful of all the bases (see *Plate IX. fig. 7*). There were also found the fragments of a vase of a rather fine grey ware, and a few broken tiles with eliptical groves, to cause the plaster to adhere to them.

Rooms IV.-V. These spaces shew indications of enclosing walls, but they have not been excavated.

Room VI. This floor is 3ft. lower than those in the rooms of which we have treated. A portion of it has long been opened. It is of grey and blue tesseræ. A man named Edward Rosser, of Tockington, called at the farm on the 4th of Oct. and informed Mr. Smith that "he remembered its discovery about fifty years ago. It was found in making a drain leading from the back of the east part of the dwelling house in the little yard adjoining the cowhouse. In this yard, he said, they found a big square pit walled up on each side. He did not remember the depth, and had no notion of the purpose to which it had been applied. At the bottom were two pieces of wood in good condition." It is very desirable that this spot should be carefully excavated. It might throw much light on the arrangements of the building.

in Scandinavia—in Greece some 700 or 800 years B.C., and Dr. Schlieman has found it in the excavations of Troy. In Asia it is known by its Sanscrit name *Ovastica*, or the Vedic Cross. It was early adopted as a Christian symbol, and as such is found in the Catacombs of Rome. Its English name is the *fylfot*, and it is thus 卐 represented in British Heraldry. (For further particulars see Archæological Notes by Mr. M. J. Walhouse, in the Indian Antiquary. See also Trans. of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 1880-81, p. 159).

PAVEMENT OF ROOM Nº III. Fig



SCALE OF 1 6 9 6 3 0 1 2 3 FEET

LAVARS, LITH BRISTOL.

Fig 2.

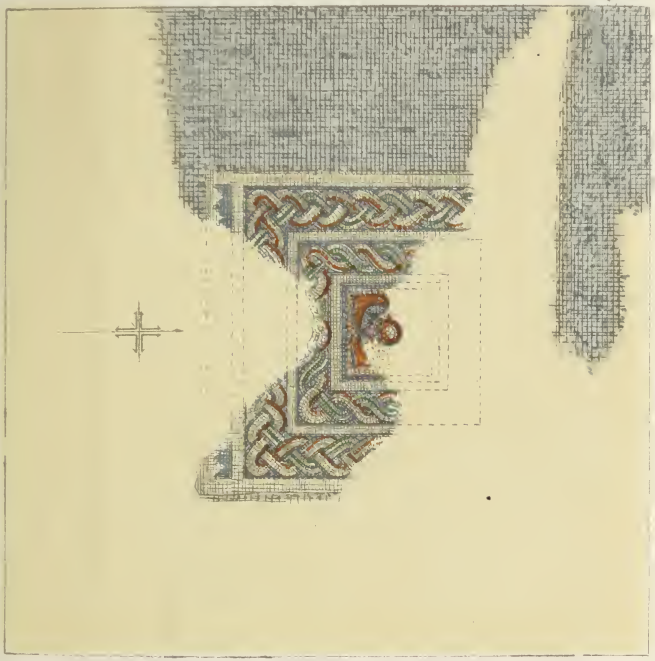
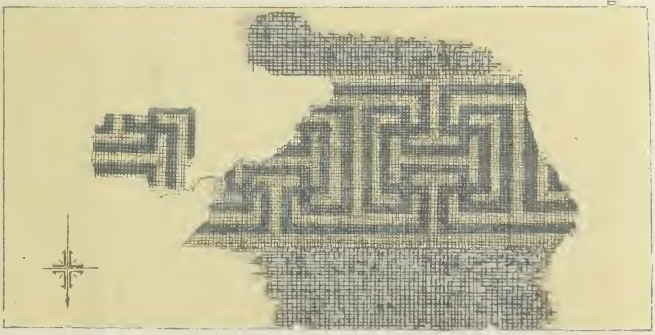


Fig 1 on a smaller scale

Fig 3



PAVEMENT OF ROOM Nº II.

Frederick Judge, Del. 1887

Room VII. On the outside of the north wall of this room, at a foot distant, is a second wall, at the east end of which is a square block of freestone. It is rebated as if for a doorway. The wall probably belonged to an extension of the buildings on that side. In the room itself there appears in the north wall a recessed bench, or seat, and, external to the wall, on the east side, is laid a flat stone 7 feet by 5 feet (marked A on *Plate IV.*), the use of which we are unable to state. The objects found in this room consisted of broken glass, some of it flat and thin, and much filmed, apparently window-glass, the bottom of a thick glass bottle, also much filmed, flue-tiles, fragments of pottery, bones of animals, some of them split for the sake of the marrow, oyster and snail shells, large pieces of wall plaster, painted, and striated at the back from impressions of the flanged tiles so abundantly found throughout the excavations; and plaster adheres to the wall as before stated. There is no trace of a flooring in this room.

Room VIII. This room is paved with flat stones. The objects found therein are of the same character as those found in room VII., except that in this room was found an iron strigil. (*See Pl. IX., fig. 9*). In these rooms two Nuremburg tokens were also found. On the obverse of one there is, within an inner ring, a rose within an orle of three crowns and as many fleurs-de-lis, and the circumscription : HANNS · KRAVWINCKEL · IN · NV. (Hanns Krauwinkel in Nuremburg). On the reverse, within a circle, an orb and cross within a foliated triangle, and circumscribed : GOTTES · GABEN · SOL · MAN · LOB. (God's gifts should be man's praise). The other is precisely like it, but the legends are so much defaced that we are unable to read them with certainty. These tokens are very common. There were ten in the collection of Mr. Bravender, noticed in Vol. VIII. of the Society's Transactions. There were three of Hanns Kravwinckel, but neither of them precisely like that described above.[1]

[1] We hope it will be understood that these tokens have no other connection with the villa than that they were found in making the excavations. They are, probably, at least 1000 years later than the villa.

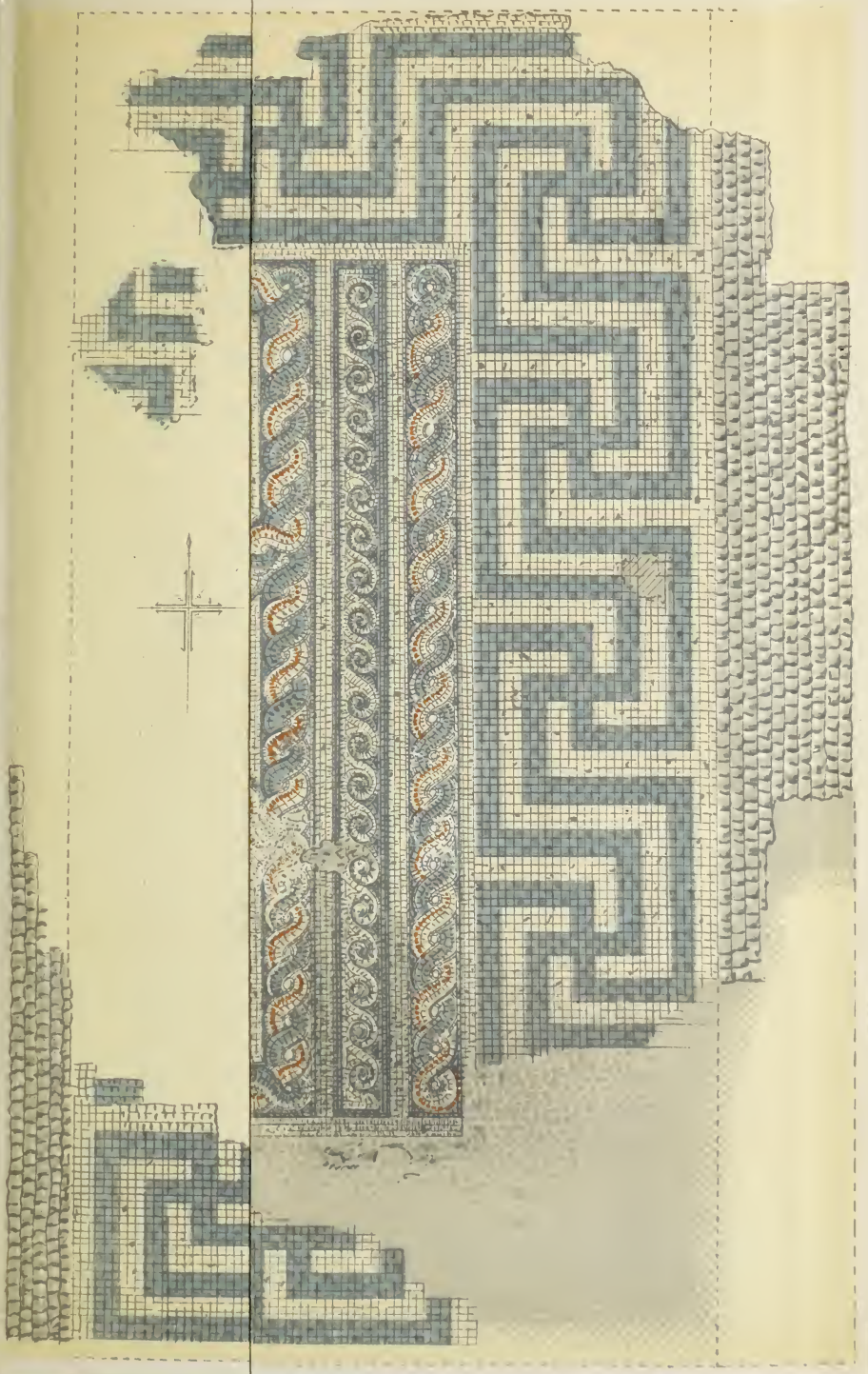
Room IX. This is the room which is supposed to be mentioned by Mr. Smith's anonymous correspondent, and the rooms on this side were discovered by means of that writer's letters. The pavement is a very beautiful one (see *Plate VI.*), but it has given way and sunk in several places in consequence of the falling in of the flues underneath it, which lead from No. x. and radiate under the floor of this room. No objects of interest were found in this room save some pieces of painted plaster. In one place it had received damage in Roman times, and has been repaired with tesseræ of a common kind, as shewn on the plate.

Room X. This space has not been explored, with the exception of the spot marked B on the plan (*Plate IV.*) which is 4 ft. by 5 ft. and 3 ft. 6 ins. deep. On the north side is the a archway already mentioned (*Pl. IX., fig.* 8), and described p. 162. In clearing out the chamber a denarius of Carausius was found in excellent preservation on the obverse, but much coroded on the reverse. On the obverse is the Emperor's head, wearing and Eastern crown, looking to the right, and circumscribed : IMP · C · CARAVSIVS · FF · AVG · On the reverse is a figure of Pax, and the legend PACI AVG. There is also on the reverse the letter P, shewing that this coin was one of the first issued of a particular series. The coin was struck between A.D. 287-293, but this is no indication of the date of the erection of the villa.

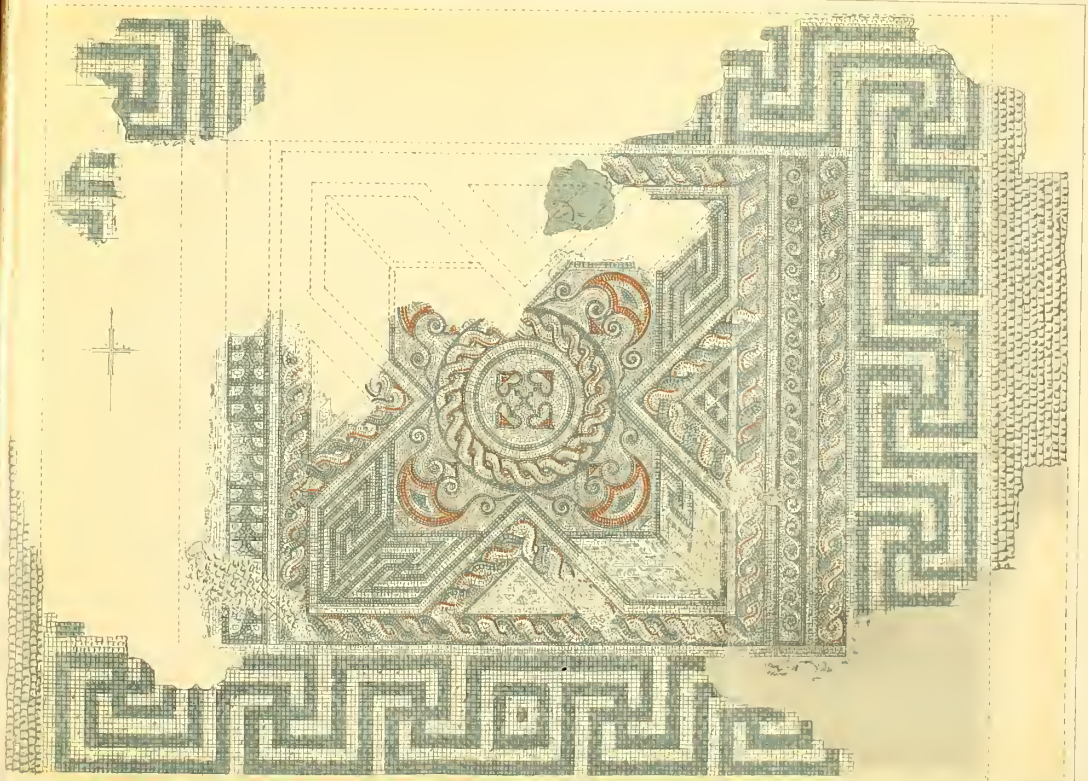
Seyer (Hist. of Bristol, Vol. 1. p. 156) mentions that a very similar coin was found at Blaise Castle, the only difference being that for the name Cæsar on the obverse CAES is used instead of the simple initial C.

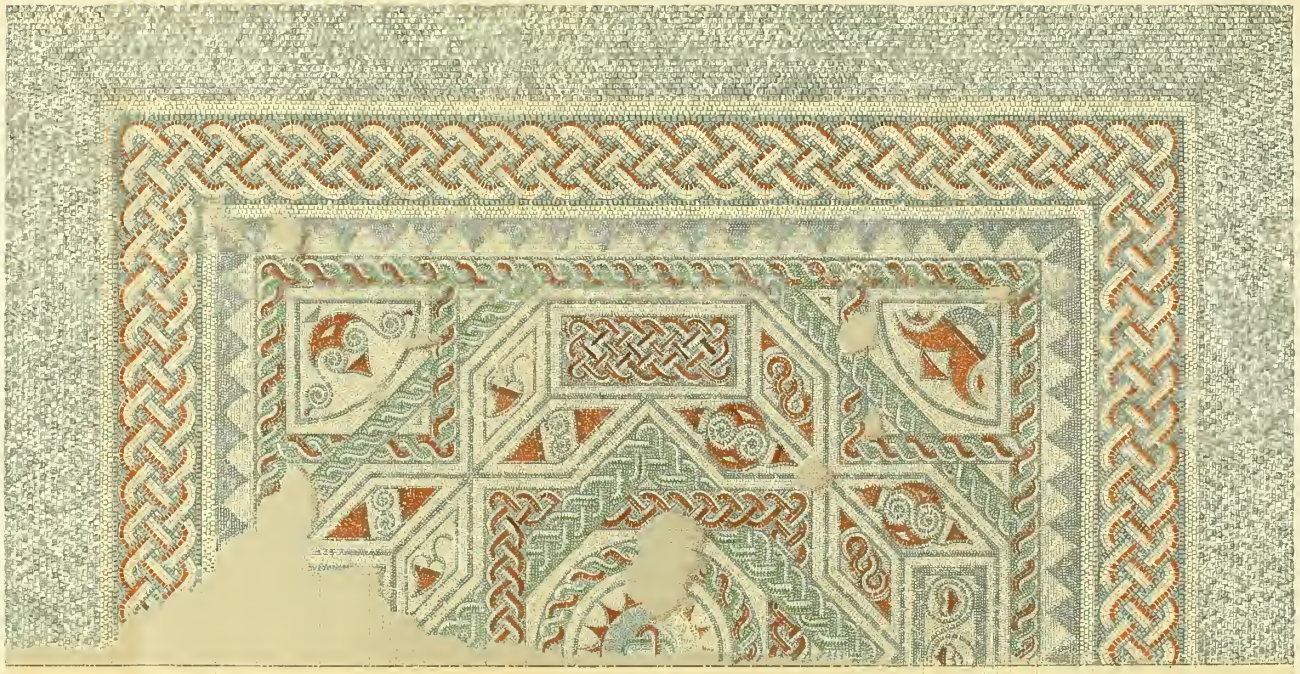
Room XI. No pavement, and a few broken tiles only were found, with the exception of a piece of red pottery forming the bottom of a vase, found in number XIII., and some fragments of Samian, upon one of which the name of the potter

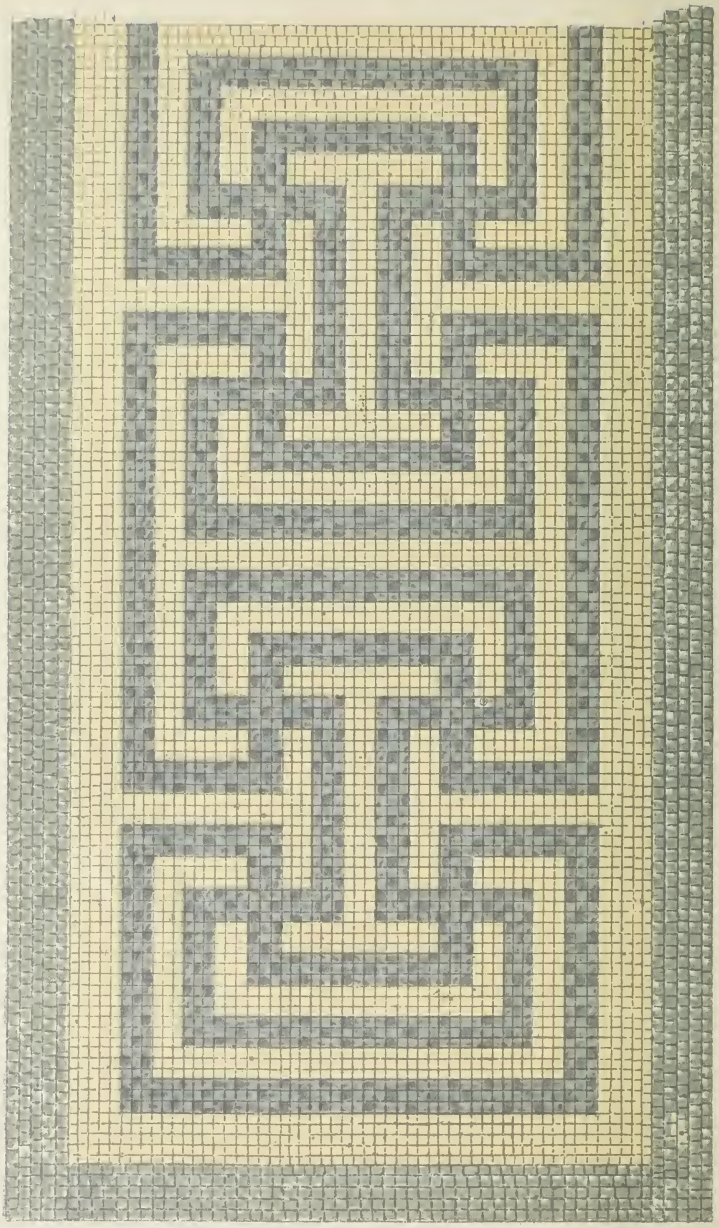
[1] This was, probably, a sudatorium or hot air chamber, or an apodyterium or dressing room.

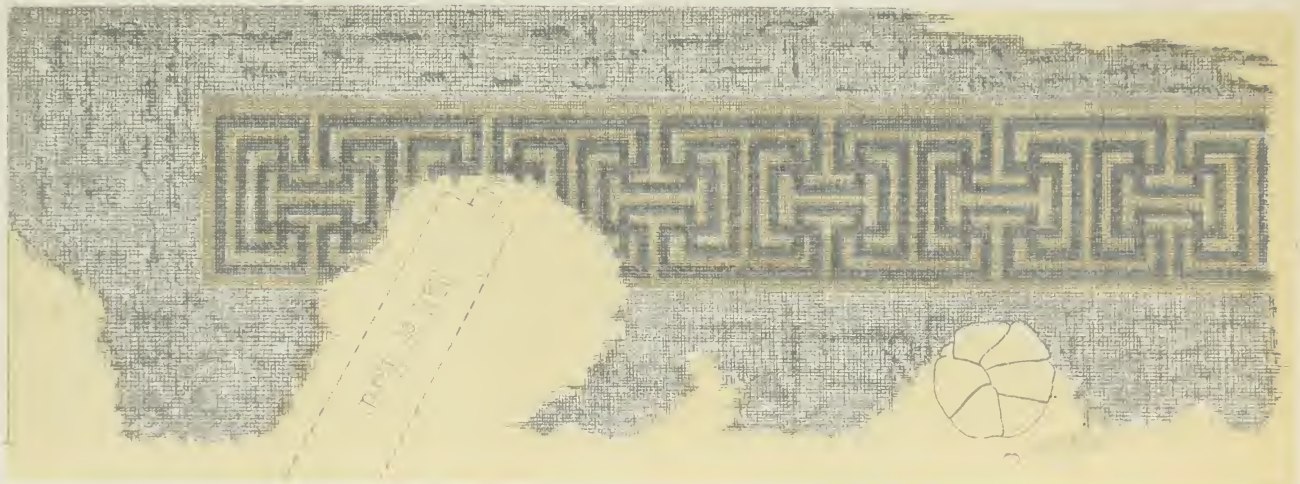


PAVEMENT OF ROOM Nº IX.






1
2
3 FEET



occurs within a single circle an inch in diameter. The name of the potter would seem to be a new one. Two of the letters in the middle, on the bulge of the vessel, are abraded. It is, perhaps, Docc[av]ivs, but we cannot find this name in any list of Samian potters in which, however, Doccivs frequently occurs, but it is certainly not that name. Nothing more was found in any of the rooms down to xxii.

XII. There was nothing found in this room, as stated above (p. *162*), except the beautiful pavement (illustrated *Pl. VII.*)

Room XXII. In digging out the foundation on the eastern side several pieces of painted wall plaster were turned up. It would be right here to observe that none of these rooms have been cleared out to the floor.

XXIII. This is a long corridor reaching, at least, 50ft. The pavement is of the *filfot* pattern, beautifully arranged (*Plate VIII. fig. 2*), precisely like that in room No. ii., and extends in a tollerably complete condition about 30ft., and the remaining 20ft. has small spaces of tesseræ *in situ*, but, generally, the pavement is broken up and the tesseræ are mixed with the soil. We have not found any wall terminating this chamber at the east end, and the walls at the sides, bounding the pavement, are, to a great extent, destroyed. This corridor might have been much longer. About two-thirds along the length of the existing pavement on the south side five rough stones are set in a radiating manner, forming an irregular circle, as if intended to support something without damaging the pavement (see *Plate VIII.* c), the tesseræ of which are set around it. A hand mill was found in this corridor. On the south side, about 25 or 30 ft. from this pavement (at d *Pl. IV.*) was found the flat carved stone[1] already mentioned. We believe good results would arise by further excavations, when the

[1] The use to which this stone was applied would seem to be very uncertain. It is of a tabular form and measures 2 ft. 11½ ins. by 2 ft. 2½ ins. and 3 ins. in thickness. Three of its sides are well carved (see *Plate IX., figs.1 to 6*), but one of the longer sides is quite plain, as if it were intended to be set in, or against, a wall, and the angles and central base in front would appear as if they were intended to support small columns. Possibly its

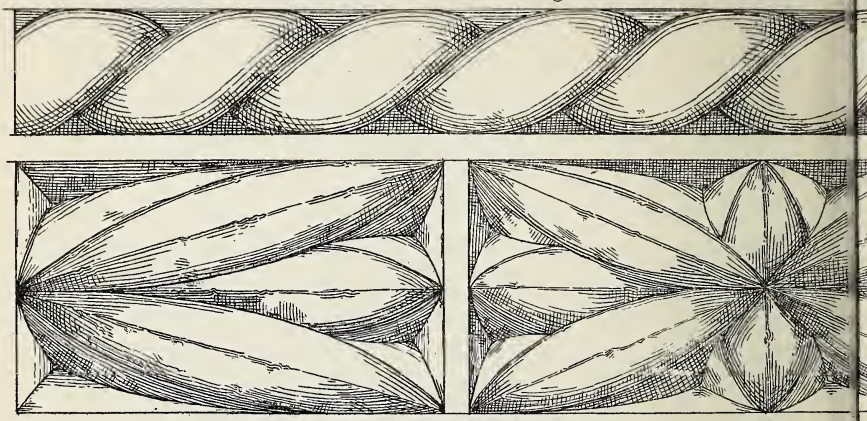
mow is removed from the ground on that spot, and also of the ground in the rick-yard on the north side of the corridor, and of that lying between the present excavations by the pond and the dwelling house, and we trust further subscriptions of sufficient amount will be forthcoming in the spring to complete the excavations of this very interesting building.

In the present partially explored condition of the structure it is difficult to form any opinion of the purpose for which it was erected, or used. It may have been the residence of the Prætor of the district, or some other important Roman functionary, but the absence, so far as the excavations have extended, of the discovery of any room sufficiently large for a prætorium, or hall, in which the Prætor could administer justice, would seem to exclude this purpose, whilst the villa wouid appear to be unnecessarily large for the residence of a private Roman gentleman. It may have been a Posting Station, for which its situation close to the Ridgway leading south from Gloucester, and near the intersection of that road by the Ikenild Street, the great road from the north-east of the island into Wales by Aust, would well suit it. Moreover, in plan, so far as it has been developed, it very much resembles the villa at Widcombe, admittedly a Roman posting station, and that at Chedworth.

We have not, however, found any buildings which appear suitable for stable accommodation, and we must, therefore, for the present, refrain from forming a definite opinion. We may, however, observe that let its purpose have been what it may it is undoubtedly of an early date in the Roman period. This is shewn by the character of its pavements. They are all of geometrical design and of great chastness and beauty. As they are more beautiful, so we believe they are earlier than designs embracing figures or

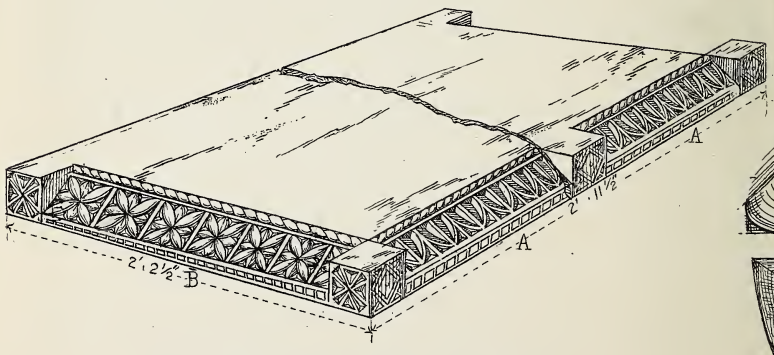
purpose was to support an upper slab or table, on which were placed small figures of the *Penates*, or household gods, which were generally placed in the inner recesses of the house. A slab of a somewhat similar character was found at Ancaster, co. Lincoln, in 1831. It was 6ft. by 4ft., and supported the effigies of the *Deæ Matres*, and before it was a small pedestal, 20ins. in height, with a small altar upon it for incense. The whole appeared to be *in situ*. It is not improbable that by further excavations in this spot the remains of the columns alluded to might be found and possibly the figures also.

Fig. 2

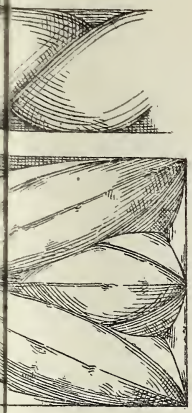


B. Full size.— Slab 3" thick.

Fig. 1.



Stone slab Tockington Park Farm.



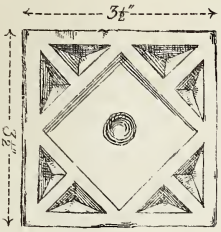


Fig. 3

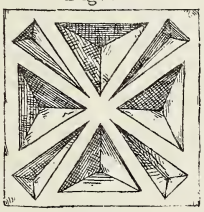


Fig 4
Ornaments at angles

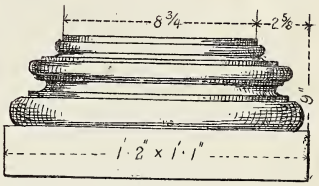
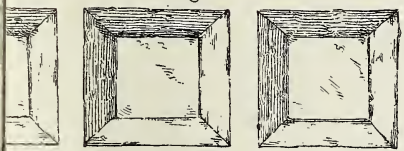


Fig. 7

Fig 5.



Ornamental edges at A

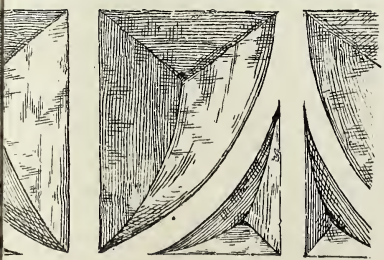


Fig. 6.
A.A. Full size.

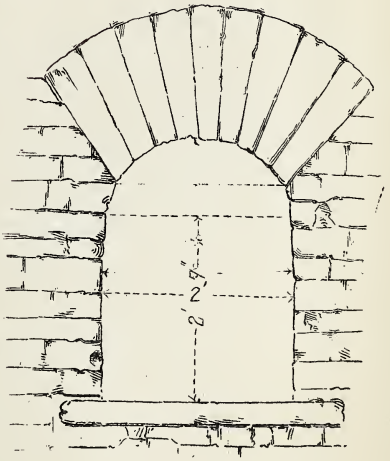


Fig. 8.

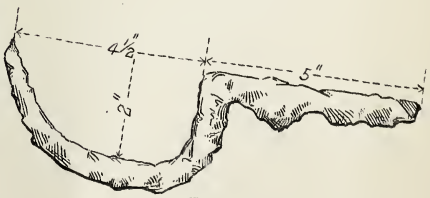


Fig. 9

LAVARS 11TH. BROAD S^T BRISTOL

allegorical subjects. The tesseræ also, we consider, harmonises better in mosaic work with geometrical patterns than with the last mentioned subjects.

The relics found during the excavations have been comparatively very few and much broken, which leads us to believe that the villa had been ransacked before—probably centuries ago, when the walls were razed to the foundations. This might have been when the mediæval, or sixteenth century, buildings were erected.

We must not close our remarks without expressing our warm acknowledgments and thanks to the Rev. James Legard Peach, the owner of the property, for his courteous permission to make these and any future necessary excavations for the development of this villa; to the contributors to the fund which has enabled us, thus far, to carry them out; to Mr. George D. Crossman, the steward, Mr. Pullen, the bailiff, and Mr. Richard Smith, the occupier of the farm, for the great interest they have, severally, taken in the work, and, further, to the latter for superintending the labourers in our absence; also to Miss Crossman, Mr. T. S. Pope, and especially to Mr. F. Judge for the beautiful drawings which they have respectively given to the Society, now admirably lithographed by Mr. Lavars, of Bristol.

FURTHER REMARKS ON AN ASTROLABE.

By ROBERT TAYLOR, M.A.

As I have had an opportunity of again inspecting the instruments in the British Museum, and have been permitted by the Treasurers of Oriel to examine minutely that in their charge, I must ask permission to add a postscript to my notes on Mr. Hyett's Astrolabe.

The first point of Aries is against 13-14 March in the Sloane instrument, against 12-13 in the Blakenei.

The Oriel instrument consists of a table prepared for latitude 51°, and a rete, kept together by a rivet on which they turn freely, and of which the head formerly bore a pointer now broken off; the thinness of the metal, and the fact that a strip three quarters of an inch long has been neatly cut out of the upper edge of the table, seem to indicate that it was made to lie in a mother, kept steady there by a tooth filling this notch ; on the other hand there is no sign of a hole through which might pass the pin tying all moveable parts together, and the piece removed is far too large for a notch : of course if there be no part missing the instrument cannot have been used for observation, but only to facilitate calculation. The circle of Cancer is drawn only up to the points at which it would cut the horizon obliquus ; that of the equinoctial is cut deep up to the same points, but beyond only faintly, so faintly that at first I took it to be only a guide line to help the engraver in the neat arrangement of the numbers of the almucantaras ; these are drawn, and numbered from each side, for every other degree up to 30, and thence the numbers run in a single line to the centre for every third degree. The azimuths are drawn at intervals of 15 degrees. The outer circle is divided into the 360 degrees, which are numbered in fives ; and again into hours numbered 1 to 24. The outside diameter of the table is 13.5 inches. On the back are some lines which seem intended to serve the purpose of an umbrae-recta-versa table, and for other uses which I cannot conjecture.

The rete is 12.5 inches in diameter, and names 18 stars, among which the tongue for Alhabor alone is broken off; the outer rim, which I have seen on no other rete, is divided into months and days, but the upper portion of the rim, that which should bear the days before January 20, and after November 3, is broken away; it seems that the first point of Capricorn was to answer to December 12, but measurement proves that there must have been a gap equal to 9 degrees between the two ends of the rim, which, for a circle of that diameter, would measure something less than an inch, and so corresponds pretty closely with the bit cut out of the table. The first points of Aries and Libra, of Cancer and Capricorn, are evidently intended to agree with the twelfth of the corresponding months; this could never be right, and I infer that the calendar is engraved on the rim by way of ornament only; the gap left at the top also would prevent any accurate agreement of the points of the zodiac with the days of the year. When I have added that the names of the later months are abbreviated as in the Merton instrument, I have exhausted my notes.

I should take it to be the whole of an instrument (not of observation, but) of calculation, of much the same date as the fine one at Merton, and possibly made by the same hand; I have said above that this is for use in latitude 51°, but if it be really intended, as that is, for 52° 6′, I can only say that the circle for 51° would be the nearest drawn, and would pass very close to the centre of the table. After seeing all the old English Astrolabes I can hear of, I may repeat my conclusion; the Merton instrument is the most curious, the Sloane the most interesting, and Mr. Hyett's the best typical specimen of the Astrolabes actually in use for observation in the 14th century.

In Memoriam.

THE late SIR WILLIAM VERNON GUISE, Baronet, F.G.S., F.L.S., departed this life on Saturday, the 24th September, after an illness of some duration. He was well known in his county, and greatly respected as far as he was known ; and the intelligence of his death, though not unexpected by his friends, cast a gloom of sorrow over the whole county.

Sir William was descended from one of the most ancient families in England. His ancestors were probably retainers of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, and Grand Justiciary of England, for they bore, and still bear, the the same arms, differenced only by a canton charged with a mullet. *Gu. seven lozenges vair, 3, 3, and 1, conjoined, upon a canton or a mullet pierced sa.*, and John de Burgh, son of the famous Justiciary, granted to Anselm de Gyse (as the name was then written) for his homage and service all the Manor of Elmore, to be held to the said Anselm and the heirs of his body for ever of the said John and his heirs by the payment, annually at Easter, of one clove (*unum clavum gariophili)* ; and this manor has continued to be held in the male line by the descendants of the said Anselm, without alienation or forfeiture, from the date of the grant to the present time, nineteen descents. The charter is preserved among the muniments at Elmore, with the heraldic seal of *de Burgh*, in white wax appended. It is undated, but in the Record Office still exists the fine levied for the Warranty of the Charter on the morrow of the Ascension of Our Lord 1274. Previous to this grant the family of Gyse was seated at Apsley Gyse, in Bedfordshire, though for what period we know not, but sufficiently long for the manor to acquire the name of Gyse as a distinction ; and this manor the Gyses also held until 1539, when it was exchanged with the King for the Manor and Lordship of Brockworth in Gloucestershire,

Sir Christopher Guise, of Elmore and Brockworth, was created a Baronet in 1661. This title, however, became extinct on the death of his great-great-grandson, Sir William Guise, in 1783, unmarried ; but it was revived in the same year in the person of Sir John Guise, of Highnam, the grandfather of the late Sir Wm. Vernon Guise, whose father, Sir John Wright Guise, succeeded his broher, Sir Berkeley, and was a very distinguished officer, and at the time of his death was the oldest General Officer in the service. It may be here noticed that as usual when made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, General Sir John Wright Guise was granted supporters to his arms, but such supporters are, as a rule, granted for the life of the grantee only. In 1863, however, by the special favour of the present sovereign, these supporters were authorised by Royal Patent "to be borne and used by the said Sir John Wright Guise, Bart., and the heirs male of his body, upon whom the dignity of a Baronet shall descend."

Sir William Vernon Guise was born on the 19th August, 1816. He received the education of a soldier at Sandhurst, and subsequently studied in Germany. After passing through the University of Oxford he was, in 1836, gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 75th Regiment, with which he served at the Cape of Good Hope. The routine life of a soldier in time of peace was not cosonant to his active and energetic mind. He was fond of study,

especially of Natural History in all its branches, Geology, Botany, &c., and he yearned for more time to devote to them. Accordingly in 1839 he resigned his commission and returned to England. He was immediately placed in his Commission of the Peace for his native County, and two years afterwards was made a Deputy Lieutenant. He took an active part in the business of the county, and in 1872 served the office of Sheriff. For many years before his death he was Chairman of the Petty Sessions at Gloucester, and attended the courts with great regularity until his last illness rendered it no longer possible.

Sir William took a great interest in the Volunteer movement from the commencement. Two companies were formed in Gloucester, denominated the City and Dock Companies, the latter of which, enrolled in 1859, Captain Guise commanded, and though appointed Lieut. Colonel of the Administrative Rifle Battalion he still continued to hold the command of the Dock Company until 1869, when he resigned; and it is gratifying to notice that so greatly was he respected that nearly twenty years after he had ceased to be connected with the Company it was represented at his funeral. In 1868 Sir William was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal South Gloucestershire Militia, now the third Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment, in which his two sons at present hold commissions. This command he resigned in 1880.

In no way will the loss of Sir William Guise be more severely felt than in the Scientific world. He was a student of Science from his earliest youth. Even when a subaltern at the Cape of Good Hope he devoted all the time he could spare from his military duties to a close observation of nature in her varying forms, especially in the study of marine zoology and the molluscan fauna with which the coasts there abound. The routine of his military duties became irksome to him, and to obtain a greater amount of freedom to pursue these loved investigations he eventually sacrificed his military career, to which, as we have seen above, he was not by any means indifferent. By diligent study, close observation and enlarged experience as time advanced and he became a most accomplished geologist, botanist and zoologist, and with increasing knowledge he pursued his favourite studies with greater ardour. He was a man of the highest mental culture. His was not a mere smattering of science. Every subject he took in hand he completely mastered. He was *thorough* in all things from the least to the greatest.

In 1849 he became a member of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, in the scientific excursions of which he took great interest and seldom failed to be present. Of this club, some ten years later, he was unanimously elected President, and so continued down to the year of his death, a period of nearly thirty years. During this period, accompanied by friends of like tastes and accomplishments as himself—by Symonds, by Lucy, by Hooker and other naturalists of eminence, he traversed a large portion of the Continent of Europe in the examination of the physical geography of the nations. Among his diversified studies conchology was a favourite one. He made a fine collection of shells, which he presented to the Gloucester Museum, and it is related of him that in five years he captured, within walking distance of Newnham, 500 species of *macro lepidoptera*. At Elmore there is now a fine collection of birds, most of them, we believe, shot with his own gun.

We have noticed before that Sir William Guise has throughout his life been omniverous in the acquisition of knowledge. Some forty years ago a Gloucestershire Archæological Society was formed, chiefly through his instrumentality, and he was elected its first President. This scheme was somewhat premature. The study of the science of Archæology had not sufficiently developed to penetrate into this western county. The Society was a weakling from its birth, and eventually it was absorbed into the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, before mentioned, which from that time included antiquities in the course of its studies; and its Proceedings contain some good papers on Gloucestershire Archæology.

The history of the past as exhibited in its ancient remains, whether written on stone or vellum, asserted its importance in all parts of the world, and nowhere more generally than in England. The two great peripatetic Societies, The Royal Archæological Institute and the British Archæological Association, by means of their annual provincial meetings, brought the value and interest of the local study of the past within the knowledge of the people generally, and the visit of the last mentioned Association to Bristol in 1874 aroused the spirit of enquiry and research among the most active and intelligent of her citizens, and led to the desire for the revival of the old County Society. The suggestion first originated with Mr. John Taylor, then Librarian of the Bristol Museum and Library, to his lasting credit, who was seconded by many of the leading and literary citizens, by whom the proposal was submitted to the Earl of Ducie, Lord Lieut. of the County, Sir William Guise, and other gentlemen. Sir William Guise at once, with the impulsive energy of his nature, took the matter up, and was successful in establishing the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, of which he was elected the first President, and on the conclusion of his year of office as such he was unanimously elected President of the Council, and he continued to preside over the deliberations of the governing body of the Society until his lamented death. He was a good archæologist, possessing a thorough knowledge of some branches of antiquities, *e.g.* Ancient Armour and Arms, Ecclesiastical Architecture, &c., &c., and the Transactions of the Society are enriched by some beautiful drawings from his pencil, which, with his usual liberality, were engraved at his own expense.

We do not know of any special works with which Sir William Guise has enriched the scientific literature of his period. He was as modest as he was learned, and contented himself, we believe, by contributions to the Journals of the various Societies with which he was connected, especially the Cotteswold Field Club. The summaries of the work done in each year by this club, which he, as President, gave annually at the close of the season, were so lucidly and tersely written as vividly to revive in the minds of the members the scenes they had witnessed, the work in which they had taken part, and the gratification they had experienced in these excursions. So freshly and eloquently, in the most simple language, was it presented to them that these addresses were regarded by them as the treat of the year.

Some people have thought the late Baronet stern and haughty in his manner, but we, after an intimacy of many years, can say we have never seen in him such traits of character. In his family he was unusually gentle

and affectionate, and was beloved and respected by his servants. He was a cordial, true-hearted and sincere friend, whilst his many mental gifts and anecdotal power rendered him a most agreeable companion.

Sir William Vernon Guise married in 1844 Margaret Anna Maria, daughter of the Rev. D. H. Lee-Warner, of Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk, who survives him, and leaves issue to mourn his loss two surviving sons and five daughters : William Francis George who succeeds him as fifth Baronet of the new creation, who has recently married Ada Caroline, second daughter of the late Octavius Edward Coope, Esq., M.P, of Rochetts, Essex, and Christopher Dering.

SAMUEL HIGGS GAEL, Barrister-at-Law, was born in August, 1808, educated at Gloucester, and afterwards at University College, London. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1835, and practised at that Inn as a Conveyancer many years. He was reputed an able lawyer, and was the author of several legal treatises and hand-books : viz., *The Bench Formalist, The Constable's Guide, Law of Easements, &c., &c.* He was employed by the first Board of Health, the Precursor of the present Local Government Board, and, again some years ago, in drafting of Bills connected with the Sanitation of Towns for Lord Robert Montague's Committee for presentation to Parliament, his knowledge of sanitary law being most valuable at a time when sanitary science was, comparatively speaking, in its infancy. Previous to the passing of the Cheltenham Improvement Act in 1852, Mr. Gael made an able report on the sanitary condition of the town, and many clauses testify to his legal acumen and thorough grasp of the subject.

He was in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Gloucester several years, and took much interest in county and local matters, and also in its antiquities and local history. On the formation of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society in 1876 he was appointed one of the original Members of Council for the Cheltenham District, and was a frequent attendant at the meetings. At the meeting of the Society at Cheltenham in 1879 he acted as guide to Southam de la Bere House, and delivered an address on its antiquities, and at the same meeting he read a paper *On Bishop Hooper's Visitation of the Diocese of Gloucester in* 1551-2. On 7th December, 1880, he was appointed one of the Vice-Presidents of the above-mentioned District.

He edited the continuation of Bigland's *History of Gloucestershire.*

Mr. Gael in 1837 married Annie, daughter of George Hassart, of Skea, County of Fermanagh, Esq., by whom he has left issue. Died 17th Sept. 1887, in the 80th year of his age.

Notices of Recent Archæological & Historical Publications.

HOW TO WRITE THE HISTORY OF A FAMILY.—A Guide for the Genealogist. By W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L., Late of Queen's College, Oxford. London: Elliot Stock, 1887.

THIS useful little Book, just issued by one of the members of the Society, affords a vast amount of information, collected, with much labour, from many sources, and useful not only to the genealogist but also for other literary purposes. There is not, however, any Royal road to writing the history of a family. The great principle to be observed, and which is now recognised by all scientific genealogists, is *accuracy*. Nothing should be taken for granted. Every statement which will not bear the test of investigation should be rejected, or, at least, placed in abeyance until proof can be shewn. Even the pedigrees recorded at the Heralds' Visitations of the 16th and 17th centuries, valuable as they are, cannot be relied upon, and should be carefully criticised, and in the event of no error being discovered they may be accepted. The facilities for discovering evidences in proof of descent now are a hundred fold greater than they were a century ago, and consequently the responsibilities of the genealogist, and indeed of all other historical writers, have increased in the same proportion; and one of the greatest merits of Mr. Phillimore's Guide Book is that it shows the sources from which the recognised evidences may be obtained; and we may add that the authorities for every fact stated in a Family History should be specifically cited so that reference may be readily made to it.

In addition to the valuable information above mentioned, Mr. Phillimore gives his readers much curious and useful instruction upon various genealogical subjects, useful not only to young students of the science but also to those who have grown grey in the study of Family History. We can confidently recommend this little work, which is quite a *multum in parva* to all who take an interest in the subject.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, of the reign of Charles I. 1641-43. Edited by WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, ESQ., F.S.A., of H.M. Public Record Office and the University of London. London: Printed for H.M. Stationery Office, 1887.

THIS is, we think, one of the most interesting Calendars of the Domestic Series of the State Papers which has yet been published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, as it covers the most momentous crisis of English History. The great rebellion at the beginning of this period had not yet broken out, but the fire was smoldering, and before its close had burst into flames. The incessant and persistent attacks upon the constitution of the country by a majority of the House of Commons must necessarily provoke resistance, and lead to a condition of things which could only be settled by the power of the sword.

Mr. Hamilton, in his able preface, points out with much justice, that the controversy between the King and his parliament was not wholly political. No doubt important religious differences was a strong, if not the chief, factor in the case. Even during the reign of Elizabeth what we know as puritanical sentiments were continually growing, and developing into numerous sects; but the Queen, by her strong will, was able to maintain some check upon them, but, after the popish plot, Puritanical protestantism gained new strength, which James was too deficient in tact and strength to suppress, and because he would not yield to the unconstitutional demands of an ever encroaching parliament they refused the supplies required to meet the necessities of the state; and, it must be admitted, his own extravagance. Moreover, the Elizabethan and Jacobean Metropolitans were too feeble to grapple with the religious insubordination which set ecclesiastical law at defiance. When an able and resolute Metropolitan arose in the person of Archbishop Laud, who attempted to restore order in the church, it was too late. He was a strong man but the spirit of insubordination had grown stronger than he, and he soon perished. To add to the difficulties the King was gentle, weak, irresolute, and vacillating, and his unfortunate yielding to the demands of parliament in sacrificing the lives of Archbishop Laud and the Earl of Strafford deprived him of the little power which remained with him. The next misfortune which occurred was the King's yielding to the demands of the commons that they should not be dissolved without their own consent. "This," as oberved by Mr. Hamilton, "virtually closed the period of Monarchial government, and rendered it impossible for Charles's faithful lieges any longer to do him true, because constitutional, service." From this time one illegal demand followed another in rapid succession, until at last parliament demanded regal power, the surrender of the command of the militia, the last remaining shred, to which the King refused to submit.

The first important event chronicled in this volume is the King's visit to Scotland. This produced great excitement in the English parliament, which feared that the King would make friends with his Scottish subjects; and his favourable reception increased their apprehensions of a union between them and his loyal subjects in England. They had, however, no reason to be alarmed. Religious differences barred the way. There was one subject upon which the King's conscience forbad him to yield—the destruction of the Church by the abolition of the Episcopate.

It is difficult to select any documents calendared in this volume for special remark. They all exhibit, in a very vivid manner, the distractions and turbulence of the time, and will be read with much interest. They are very fully and skilfully abstracted, as might be expected from Mr. Hamilton's great experience.

In the spring of 1642 the greatest anxiety and excitement prevailed. The Londoners marshalled their thousands of trained bands, which were reviewed by the two houses of parliament in Finsbury Fields, and they passed an Ordinance for mustering the militia, whereupon the King issued his commissions of array in the usual manner, and we all know the insolence and violence offered to Lord Chandos when he went to Cirencester to execute his commission.

Sir John Danvers, writing from Chelsea on the 18th July (whose letter is abstracted in this volume p. 355, No. 75) gives an account of the first

blood shed in this unholy war. It occurred at Hull, where Sir John Hotham acted as governor for the parliament. Hs made some signal at night to draw a party of cavaliers towards the town, and then fired upon them with artillery, and some were wounded. Military operations soon after took place in the western counties, in which the King's forces had the advantage, causing dismay among the parliamentarians, and Essex, with his army, hastened to Worcester and occupied the city. Worcestershire and Herefordshire were almost wholly for the King, and so also were the nobility, gentry, and landed yeomen, of Gloucestershire, but the tradesmen and lower classes of the towns were parliamentarians. The citizens of Hereford appealed to the parliamentary leaders for succour and a body of the trained bands of London, to whom we have alluded above, were hastily sent as a reinforcement to Essex. Among these was a person named Nehemiah Wharton, late servant to one George Willingham, a merchant at the sign of the Golden Anchor in St. Swithin's Lane, now a subaltern in this force, to whom he addressed nine letters, which are printed in this volume, almost *in extenso*. They were communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Sir Henry Ellis in 1853, and are printed in the Archælogia, Vol. XXXV. pp. 310-334. The writer belonged to the 6th Company, which marched from London on the 8th August, 1642. He seems, though coarse in his language and feelings, to have been intelligent and observing, and he gives a very graphic description of the incidents of his march from day to day, and a fearful account of the profanity, insolence and brutality which marked the course of this undisciplined rabble, and the plunder and outrage inflicted upon all whom they supposed differed from them in opinion, especially on the clergy. "Atrocities of the worst kind," as remarked by Sir Henry Ellis, were followed by "a famous," "a worthy," "a godly," or "a heavenly sermon" by one or other of the trumpeters of the time who inflamed the population. These letters are moreover interesting from the topographical descriptions of the places through which the party passed, and of the principal buildings therein, and, generally, before such buildings suffered the outrages to which they were afterwards subjected. All this occurred before the King, in his own defence, very unwillingly, raised his standard at Nottingham on the 25th Aug. 1642, and summoned his lieges to attend him, protesting that he had no intention of making war upon his parliament and subjects ; and this we can well believe, for the King shewed, as is admitted on both sides, the utmost clemency and kindness to his enemies throughout the struggle.

The volume concludes with a list of papers containing the charges brought against Archbishop Laud, most of them *ex parte*, but some have the Archbishop's replies.

EARLY CHRISTIAN ART IN IRELAND, by MARGARET STOKES. Published for the Committee of Council on Education. London : Chapman and Hall, Lim., 1887.

MISS STOKES claims that the term "Celtic" as applied to the special style of ornament based on the spiral pattern in its various forms, convergent and divergent, and interlaced work in endless variety, without any intermixture of foliage, is a misnomer, and affirms that it is purely IRISH. We shall not contest this point, for whether it originated in Ireland, or in Scotland, or elsewhere, it is, with rare exceptions, in this country found only in districts which

at the dawn of history were inhabited by the Celtic races. In Wales it is not so frequently found. The patterns are very varied, of singular intricacy, refined taste, and exquisite workmanship. It is marvellous that works of art of such exceeding beauty, which, with all the appliances of modern skill could now be but feebly copied, should be produced in the hardest and most stubborn materials by the most simple means at so remote a period.

Miss Stokes claims for these exquisite devices that they are of Irish origin, and were introduced into Albion by the original immigrants from Scotia, or by the first Christian missionaries to the former country from the latter. This question is also, we think, not worth contesting. As pointed out by Mr. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., in treating of the decoration of the Font at Deerhurst various forms of spiral were in use as ornament in early times all over the world, and can be traced back almost to the dawn of art amongst pre-historic races. "A design very similar to the spiral work which decorates the font referred is given by Mr. Owen Jones from an ancient Egyptian tomb, which carries back this characteristic Celtic design to a time long before that of the earliest christian missionaries," (Trans. Vol. XI. p. 97.) And Miss Stokes herself admits the same. She writes (Pref. viij): "The peculiarity of Irish Art may be said to be the union of such primitive rhythmical designs as are common to barbarous nations, with a style which accords with the highest laws of the arts of design, the exhibition of a fine architectural feeling in the distribution of parts, and such delicate and perfect execution, whatever the material in which the art is treated, as must command respect for the conscientious artist by whom the work was carried out." Moreover the interlaced patterns were not confined to the Celtic races. It was used by the Romans. An example may be seen in the mosaic pavements in the Roman Villa lately uncovered at Tockington Park, and illustrated in this volume. Nevertheless, though the rudiments of this class of ornamentation may be found all over the world, it is only the Celtic races, and primarily the Irish, who have brought it to that height of perfection, taste, and elegance which we find in the illuminations, metal-work, and other classes of Celtic ornamentation.

Miss Stokes describes in detail some splendid examples of these beautiful decorations and the application of them in various classes of antiquities. First—In the illuminations of manuscripts which, as vellum is a material most easily operated upon, so is the work most elaborate and effective. She gives many examples from the famous *Book of Kells*. Her descriptions are most clear and instructive. She truly says "no copy of such a work as this can convey an idea of the perfection of execution shewn in the original, for as with the skeleton of a leaf so with any microscopic work of nature, the stronger the magnifying power brought to bear upon it the more is this perfection revealed." (16). Many other exquisite examples of Irish illuminations are given. The specimens of similar decorations in metal work, are in their degree, equally beautiful. Among these examples may be mentioned the chalice of Ardagh, which is as remarkable for the skill of the craftsman as for the exquisite taste and feeling of the decoration. An analytical description of it is given by Professor Sullivan, which will be studied with much advantage. The ornamental designs upon this cup, the Author tells us, belong to the Celtic period of art, which, according to Dr. Petrie,

reached its highest perfection in the tenth and eleventh centuries. Of these designs there are about forty different varieties all showing a freedom of inventive power, and a play of fancy only to be equalled by work upon the so-called Tara brooch (described and figured pp. 75-77).

The examples of Cumdacks, or Book Shrines, are well worthy of attention and study. We may mention the case of Morlaise's Gospels, the history and description of which reaches back to the early part of the eleventh century.

The sculptured and inscribed monumental remains of Ireland are of still greater antiquity. In some of them the names of the deceased are inscribed in the vernacular idiom of the country, not in latin, showing that they were executed previous to any connection between the Irish and Roman Churches. Some of them are as early as the fifth century. Many of the names in these inscriptions can be identified with historic personages. Examples are given of the development in the forms of the alphabetical characters between the seventh and eleventh centuries.

The High Crosses of Durrow and Murdach are splendid examples of their kind, and ornately decorated, rude, and conventional in details it is true, especially as regards the human form, but possessing some kinds of intricate interlaced work which are found in greater beauty and finish in illuminations and metal work.

It will be scarcely necessary here to allude to the architecture of the ancient Irish further than to say that it is of precisely the same type as is found in Scotland, except as to the greater rarity in the latter country of the mystical Round Towers.

This volume has been published by the Committee of Council on Education as a hand book of Christian Art in Ireland, and it does for that country what Mr. Anderson has so admirably done for Scotland, with which we may say, it is, in character, identical. Mr. Anderson writes: "Neither the history nor the remains of the early christian period in Scotland can be studied apart from those of Ireland." But it is not for inculcating a knowledge of art and cultivating public taste alone that this volume is of great value. Much information may be acquired from that study of the feeling, character, and manners of the ancient Irish, and the primitive practices of the Early Celtic Church before the introductions of Romish corruptions—practices derived from its early teachers in the fourth and fifth centuries and enshrined in its early sculptured and incised monuments, and brought down to the present time. We find among the church goods, the bell, the highly venerated cross, the chalice, the pastoral staff and the vestments of the clergy depicted in sculptured stone, and in the words of the author, "The practice of offering prayers for the dead has no such testimony as to its early prevalence in the church as that afforded by Ireland, whose every tombstone almost from the earliest time, is inscribed with a request for intercession for the soul of the departed." The descriptions are most lucidly stated, and cannot fail to be most useful to all who desire to become acquainted with the ancient history and remains of Christian Art in Ireland.

THE TSHI-SPEAKING PEOPLES OF THE GOLD COAST OF WEST AFRICA, their Religion, Manners, Customs, Laws, Language, &c. By A. B. Ellis, Major, 1st West India Regiment. London: Chapman & Hall, Lim., 1887.

This very interesting work brings us acquainted with the religious opinions, manners, customs, &c., of races hitherto almost entirely unknown to us. The Tshi-speaking tribes occupy vast tracts of dense forest, almost impenetrable to Europeans, lying north of the British settlements on the Gold Coast. The course of his duties, as an officer of the first West India Regiment, has entailed upon Major Ellis a lengthened residence at this unhealthy station, and the energy of his character has enabled him to battle against the relaxing and lethargic influences of the climate, which produces an intense disinclination to enter upon any mental or physical labour, and to study the habits and feelings of the native races; and these causes affect also the character even of natives as well as Europeans, and enfeebles both their bodies and their minds, which greatly retards their progress in civilization.

All the Tshi tribes, about one dozen of them, reside in insignificant villages built in small clearances in the forest, the only communication between them being narrow footpaths. There are, in the whole district, but two places which deserve the name of towns, Coomassie and Djnabin, so that communication generally with the country is very difficult.

Major Ellis observes that "with most races that are relatively low in the scale of civilization it is found that their religion, that is their ideas and belief upon what we term the supernatural, is frequently the mainspring of their actions. Religion is with them a subject which in some degree influences almost every action of their daily life, and is closely interwoven with all their habits, customs, and modes of thought, and, he says, that customs which are most barbarous and cruel, and which ultra-zealous professors of christianity only seek to explain by assuming an innate viciousness and depravity in mankind, may, when traced to the fountain head, he found to have arisen from the most pious motives, and to have been carried into effect through the most religious convictions. Hence he thinks it desirable in the first place to make his readers acquainted with the religious beliefs and forms of worship of the remarkable people of whom he treats, and he explains, that in using the words *religion* and *religious beliefs*, he does not mean a belief in a Supreme Being who controls the universe, but a belief in the existence of beings, ordinarily invisible, but of personal individuality and power, upon whose favour man and his fate depend. The deities of the Tshi country are strictly local. They inhabit the sea, mountains, rivers and other particular places. Though invisible they are described by the priests as being of human form and of both sexes, some of them gigantic in stature, some black and some white. They are, generally, of a vindictive character, jealous of their dignity, and of any supposed slight or neglect, and are only to be appeased by the most abject humiliation and costly sacrifices. Morality, in our sense of the word, has no place in their religion. To the grossest crimes between man and man the gods are perfectly indifferent. That is man's affair. But all the ills of life are attributed to their offences against their gods, whose anger can only be appeased by sacrifices offered through the priests or priestesses, for no one can approach or communicate with the

deities but through these functionaries. There is a regular descending scale of sacrifices, from human victims down to bullocks, sheep and fowls, and these are proportioned to the wealth or otherwise of the penitent. Special sacrifices may also be offered, through the same channels, either for the attainment of public or private benefits, and the priests communicate the pleasure of the gods in vague language like the Delphic oracles. If the prophesy fails they are not abashed. The explanation is that some more powerful god frustrated the good intentions of him invoked, but in important affairs of State the false prophesy may be answered for with the prophet's life.

These principles form the basis and the key to the whole secular and religious polity of the King and people. The space at our command would not allow us to do more than just allude to a few of the more striking incidents given in these interesting pages. The initiation of priests and priestesses is a very weird ceremonial, and is very graphically described in Chapter X. and the chapters following, relating to human sacrifices, fetishes, oaths, ordeals, omens, &c., the division of families, reckoning of time, &c., will be read with much interest, and are deserving of careful study. The chapter on the relations of the sexes and the ceremonies at marriages and burials are very curious. In the chapter on State ceremonies there is much of interest, especially in the magnificent ceremonial attending the public reception of ambassadors or other distinguished visitors. It is a scene of dignity and barbaric splendour scarcely to be equalled elsewhere in the world. A vivid description is given in detail by Mr. Bowdich, a civilian sent from Cape Coast Castle on a mission to Coomassie in 1817, of the grand reception awarded to himself. Receptions of the same magnificent character are still used on such special occasions, descriptions of which follow. And there are other subjects upon which we should like to touch, but must conclude by saying that we have not read a more interesting work for some time.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF KIRKBURTON, Co. YORK, Edited by FRANCES ANNE COLLINS, Vol. I. 1541-1654. Exeter : Printed by W. Pollard and Co., 1887.

THIS Register appears to have been very conscientiously edited, the original spelling of the names being carefully followed. In the Introduction the author gives a short sketch of the History of the Parish, in which she refers to a very ancient Crucifix (of which an illustration is given) which was found broken in some rubble, and is now, we are glad to say, set up in the chancel. It is supposed to be as early as the fourth century, but upon what data is not stated. The stone appears to be much abraded and the pattern of the sculpture indistinct, but the ornamentation is of a Celtic type. In this Introduction are printed lists of names of residents in the parish in 1379 and 1524 for comparison with those of later time. The first is of great local interest and value. It is from the Roll of the Graduated (or second) Poll Tax levied to meet the expenses of a war with France. The assessments, unlike those of the first Poll Tax, under which a groat was charged upon every adult person, are graduated according to the rank or estate of each person, beginning with ten marks (£6 13s. 4d.) for a Duke, and at various rates down to

4d. Traders, not being merchants, were charged at 3s. 4d., 2s. and 1s. according to their estates respectively, and all other persons (beggars excepted) as under :—every married man and his wife, and every man and woman sole, over sixteen years of age, 4d. This return throws great light upon the social state of the parish at the period to which it relates. It gives not only the name of each person, but his or her social condition. There was not a gentleman or a professional man resident in the parish. There was one person only who was taxed as high as 1s., and three at 6d., all the rest at 4d. It affords also a means of ascertaining, approximately, the number of the population. Accepting the number of adults as stated, the whole population would amount to 407 souls; and considering the small number of persons above 16 years of age and unmarried, and considering that many of them must have been widowers and widows, it may be inferred that early marriages were the rule.

The second list is founded upon the Subsidy Roll of 14th and 15th Hen. VIII. cap. 16, by which was granted a subsidy of 4s. in the pound upon all lands, and 12d. upon goods, &c., with certain limitations, payable in four years, one half in the first year and the remainder in the two following years. The extract would be from the first collection.

The entries in the Registers are made promiscuously throughout the whole period, and the Editor has numbered them consecutively. Interspersed among the entries we find many interesting notes, we think, however, it would have been more convenient if they had been treated as footnotes instead of being introduced into the text. There is a good Index to the names. We have not seen a Parish Register more carefully edited.

In the two succeeding volumes the Editor intends to publish a few particulars of families.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH IN BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, comprising the facts and incidents of nearly 200 years, from original and contemporaneous sources. By the Rev. George Morgan Hills, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's Parish, and Dean of Burlington, Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, &c. (*2nd edition*). Enlarged and illustrated. Trenton, N. J. : The W. S. Sharpe Printing Company.

We owe Dr. Hills many apologies for the delay which has occurred in our notice of the second edition of his valuable work on American Church History. A notice ought to have appeared in our last volume, but, from some unaccountable cause, it was overlooked. We inserted a review of the first edition in Volume V. of our Transactions. In this we referred more especially to the zeal, energy, and self-denying pious labours of John Talbot, sometime Rector of Fretherne, in the County of Gloucester, who was the founder of the Church in Burlington, of which Dr. Hills is now Rector, and of which he lovingly treats in this handsome volume. Since the publication of the first edition, Dr. Hills has devoted himself to the collection of further particulars relating to the church, which, without disturbing the arrangement of the first edition, he prints by way of a supplement. Not the least interesting of the additional documents is an Index to the names which occur in the Parish Registers from 30th February, 1702-3 to 1836.

The documents collected with much labour and printed in this volume are of the highest historical value, though they reach back barely two centuries, for they shew the foundation, the early struggles and untiring labours of the earnest men by whom the infant church in America was planted and sustained. So far as we know nothing specifically relating to the church in Burlington is mentioned in the literature of the centenary held last year. Talbot, of course, as he never in his lifetime claimed episcopal rank, or, at least, publicly exercised episcopal functions, could only be regarded as an earnest and laborious priest, highly venerated in his life, and on his death; though by some he was much maligned on account of his supposed Jacobite predilections, and suffered no small persecution for conscience sake. Dr. Hills has collected a large number of letters from various sources, which exhibit John Talbot's untiring labours and the difficulties with which he had to contend. The Author has treated the subject in an exhaustive manner, and the work is illustrated with a large number of portraits, views, &c., all well executed, but it is to be regretted that no portrait of Talbot himself can be found. The work is of great interest as illustrating the early settlement of the country, and ought to find a place in every Public Library in this country and in America.

THREE YEARS IN SHETLAND. By REV. JOHN RUSSELL, M.A.: Alexander Gardner, Paisley, and 12, Paternoster Row, 1887.

THIS is an interesting little Volume, though in some respects disappointing, and in others open to criticism, from which, however, we shall abstain.

Mr. Russell informs us that he had been many years licensed and was almost in despair of becoming an ordained minister of the Established Church of Scotland, when he was elected minister of the *quo ad sacra* parish of Whalsey in the Shetland Islands. He was at this time parish schoolmaster at some place, not named, on the south side of the Moray of Frith, and sixty miles from Aberdeen.

The Shetland Islands, as our readers will remember, are situated in almost as high a degree of north latitude as any portion of Her Majesty's dominions. They are nearly 100 in number, many of them very small and uninhabited, and the gross population, Mr. Russell informs, is about 30,000, being about the same as in 1831. The chief industry is fishing, the surrounding seas abounding in fish, though the principal fishermen generally occupy some small tenements, or crofts. It seems, however, that agriculture is only second in their estimation, and hence the methods of cultivation are of a very low character, and the results, consequently, unsatisfactory, though some of the land is not wanting in fertility. The climate is very humid, but though the latitude is high the cold is never severe, the temperature during the winter being more often above than below 32 degrees Farh. The population was originally Norse, and the circumstances attending its acquisition by the Scottish crown in the 15th century naturally led to the inhabitants being allowed to live under their ancient laws until a comparatively recent period, nevertheless there is not so large a survival of Norse manners and customs as might be expected. This is doubtless due to a great immigration of Scots who now hold nearly all the land in the Islands.

Mr. Russell's charge consisted of Whallay and the Out Skerries, containing a population of about 900, and three Churches, which were visited in turn "on the sabbath by the minister," weather permitting, but these churches being situated at considerable distances from each other, one of them, we think, as much as seven miles by sea, in very tempestuous weather the visits were not unfrequently intermitted, so that the Church was without a minister for as long as six weeks, but in such cases the chief elder officiated for him. We have the misfortune to be not very well acquainted with the economy of the Scottish Establishment, but Mr. Russell gives us some very interesting information upon the subject.

The money required for the maintenance of the ordinances of religion in Scotland, as in other places, is partially, if not wholly, derived from the offertory—indeed in that country the practice is universal. Mr. Russell was disappointed at the amount collected. He naively says "The coin usually put into the ladle was a farthing. As the collections were exchanged at the shop for silver, and as it was at the shop that my hearers provided themselves with those farthings, I thought that if the Session hoarded up the farthings, and so stopped the supply of them, we might get halfpence put into the ladle instead. But if this should be done, I was given to understand, that instead of farthings we should get nothing at all, so the experiment did not get a fair trial."

Mr. Russell is a shrewd observer of men and character, and is not without a considerable amount of dry humour. He relates an amusing anecdote arising out of a meeting of the Presbytery, which was usually concluded with a good dinner and other creature comforts, possibly not unneeded in the distant journeying in so wild a country, and Mr. Russell assures us that it must "not be supposed that in all this there is any intemperance, or want of that sobriety which becomes the ministerial character." During these festivities, in evidence of social good fellowship, it had formerly been the custom to drink each other's healths, but this had been abandoned, the drinking of toasts being now deemed not fashionable. Mr. Russell relates that "at a Presbytery Meeting in a remote part of the Highlands a strange minister was present. He was a member of a Presbytery on the Borders, and was on a visit. He was, as a matter of course, invited to dine as a guest. After dinner, though there was no wine, there was no lack of whiskey. This each made into toddy, according to his taste, weak or strong just as he liked it. No set speeches were made nor toasts proposed. After each had drunk two or three tumblers, and no voice was heard above the hum of conversation, the stranger got to his feet and craving the leave of the company begged to propose a toast. All were silent until the Moderator, with solemn voice, told him that God's people in that part of the country were not in the habit of drinking toasts. He felt himself rebuked, but he rejoined that he had been in a good many places, but had never before seen God's people drink so much toddy."

An interesting account is given of the writer's visit to the remote island of Foulah, which lies out in the Atlantic 16 miles from the nearest point of the mainland. He says "the party with which I went consisted of the methodist minister and his lady; the doctor of the place, also accompanied by his lady; and the inspector of the poor," who, we suppose had no lady

to take with him. A very pleasant description is given of the excursion to this out-of-the-way little island. It was the breeding season of the sea-fowl, and the island was swarming with them. "The Puffins," Mr. Russell says "are the most numerous in one place, the cormorants in another, whilst at the northern extremity of the precipices the kyty-wakes form a colony by themselves. The air and the cliffs are full of them, some are darting out from their nests and others are returning." Those who are acquainted with the north coast of Cornwall, and the south coast of Pembrokeshire, at the same season, will be able to form some conception of the scene.

On landing Mr. Russell determined to climb to the top of Sneug, the highest hill in the island, and his companions could not accompany him. "My friend, the methodist minister," he says, "could not well leave his lady," who was suffering from the effects of the voyage, so I started alone. His experience on reaching the summit was new. The ground was covered with a long coarse grass, in which the skua gulls bred, and these birds, resenting his intrusion assailed him on every side to his great consternation. He had no stick and there were no stones to throw at them, so that "their attacks" he says "were somewhat alarming. But they by degrees flew to a greater distance and I was permitted to advance" to the edge of the cliffs. He proceeds to describe the manner in which the fowlers descend the precipices by means of a rope to rob the nests of the birds. A most dangerous practice in which many persons lose their lives. When this happens the saying is: He gaed o'er the banks like his father and gutcher (grandfather) before him." But we must not longer linger over these details though interesting, but follow the writer on his return to the landing place, where, he says, he was very hospitally and courteously received at the house of the schoolmaster of whom the following account is given.

Various sects had arisen even in this small remote island of some 250 souls, and great religious rancour prevailed. And Mr. Cheyne, the schoolmaster, would seem to have been a veritable *Caleb Quotum*. "Besides acting as schoolmaster," we are told "he officiated as catechist, and with the adherents of the Church of Scotland held divine service in the church of the island during the year, the minister of Walls visiting this part of his parish at intervals. In addition to the office of teaching and catechist Mr. Cheyne exercised, also, the crafts of tailor and shoemaker during his hours of leisure. He also possessed a small flock of sheep and went to sea as a fisherman occasionally." He could not, we think, be deemed an idle man. Upon the whole, the amusing description of the visit to Foulah will be read with pleasure, as will be indeed the whole book. In it will be found a description of the flora and fauna of the islands, a lively account of the people, and of their social condition and habits.

DEVONSHIRE PARISHES, or the Antiquities, Heraldry, and Family History of Twenty-eight Parishes in the Archdeaconry of Totnes. By CHARLES WORTHY, ESQ., late H.M. 82nd Regiment, *Author of Ashburton and its Neighbourhood, &c., &c.*, in two volumes. Vol. I. Exeter: William Pollard & Co.; London: George Redway, 1887.

THIS work does not profess to be a Parochial History. It contains rather a series of essays, originally published in the "Western Morning News" and

the "Exeter Gazette" some years ago, but since almost re-written with considerable corrections and additions, and Mr. Worthy has done well in collecting and printing them in a more endurable form. His object is to add something to what is already known of twenty-eight parishes in the Archdeanonry of Totnes, of which the volume before us contains fourteen.

Mr. Worthy treats of the several parishes under three divisions—historical and descriptive—genealogical and heraldic—and ecclesiastical and ecclesiological. The first section appears to us to be the weakest though it contains much of interest, and is, perhaps, sufficiently extended for a work of a popular character, which this avowedly is. Genealogy, which seems to be the Author's favourite study, is the strongest section. The pedigrees are written in a narrative form, are very full, and some of them are carried up into the clouds so high that we apprehend they would scarcely bear the critical examination of a genealogist. This is specially the case with the pedigree of Russell, and the author fails in citing evidences of the descents, and this is particularly desirable in cases in which he criticises and corrects the statements of other writers.

His ecclesiological descriptions of the churches are full and valuable, as showing the original character of the buildings and the changes which they have undergone of late years. It is very sad to learn the mutilation and destruction they have suffered under the false description of "Restoration," especially in the removal of chancel screens. The county of Devon, not long ago, was justly regarded as famous for the magnificence and beauty of these structures, many of them with their lofts entire, and it is provoking in reading Mr. Worthy's descriptions that of church after church he is obliged to write "the screen is removed." We regret very much that he has not stated when and by whom this was done, so that the names of the vandals might be handed down to the just reprobation of posterity. We remember some forty or fifty years ago paying a hasty visit to the Church of St. Peter, Tavy, when we were much struck with the chancel screen. The twelve close panels in the base were filled with quaint paintings of saints, each bearing his, or her, proper emblem. This church also, we learn from Mr. Worthy, has been *carefully restored* (restored, God save the mark !) but in this case "he mildly adds "it is to be regretted that it had been found necessary to remove the chancel screen," some portions of the lower parts of it, however, are still preserved at the western end of the building, and I was able to recognise the well-known figures of several saints and apostles, and amongst others those of St. Mary Magdalene, S. Joseph, S. Peter, S. Andrew, St. Mathew with his carpenter's square ; St. John, with the chalice ; St. Paul with the sword ; St. Thomas with the arrow ; St. James the less ; and St. Philip, with his spear." There was also in this church at the time we mention a remarkable Jacobean pulpit richly decorated with very fine arabesque carvings of figures and foliage. Has this also, in the process of "restoration," been removed ?

The volume is one of much interest, and Messrs. Pollard & Co. deserve great credit for the manner in which they have presented it to the public.

A MENOLOGY OF ENGLAND AND WALES, or Brief Memorials of the Ancient British and English Saints, arranged according to the Calendar, together with the Martyrs of the 16th and 17th centuries. Compiled by the order of the Cardinal Archbishop and the Bishops of the Province of Westminster. By RICHARD STANTON, Priest of the Oratory, London. London: Burns and Oates, 1887.

THIS work is stated to have been written in conformity with instructions received from the [Roman Catholic] Bishops on the occasion of their annual conference in 1882, and it has the imprimature of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. The object of the publication is stated to be the promotion of a more general devotion to the saints of our country, to add to the festivals in the Breviary and Missal, and to give short notices, as far as authentic records permit, of all the saints connected by faith, or by their labour, or by death with the present Ecclesiastical Province of Westminster, in other words the whole of England and Wales. In the second section are included the names of pious, able, and zealous men who have suffered for the sake of their religion, but have not received official beatification.

We cannot take exception to the design here laid down. It is well that the righteous should be held in perpetual remembrance. We can scarcely, however, consider those zealous, and doubtless, in other respects, good men as martyrs, who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, after the issue of the Bull of Pope Pius V., deposing and excommunicating the Queen, we find holding her up to public execration, and urging the people to withold their allegiance, and even teaching them that her assassination would be an act pleasing in the sight of God. No State could endure this, and having been expelled from the realm because of their treasonable practices, if, in spite of their proscription, they returned again to renew their criminal courses we cannot regard their doing so a religious act. There was no article of the faith involved, and we consider the course they pursued as a leading cause, much as we deplore it, of the severe persecution which their innocent co-religionists for centuries suffered. Had the Roman Catholic clergy been content to live quietly and exercise their office in an unobtrusive manner we do not believe they would have been molested. In the course they took the safety of the State demanded that their action should be suppressed. Nevertheless we are pleased with the short memoirs of these conscientious, though mistaken, sufferers, though we are unable to regard them as martyrs to christianity. In most instances the memoirs are pleasantly written and are of considerable biographical interest.

Hagiology is a science becoming more and more valued by topographical and historical students. The dedications of churches have often been found instrumental in determining the nationality of the people who first inhabited a district subsequent to the introduction of christianity. This was shewn a few years ago in a memoir by one of the most ingenious and valued members of this Society on *The Celt and Teuton in Exeter*—a paper very highly commeuded at the time by Mr., now Professor, Freeman, and the brief lives of the holy men, whether clerical or lay, who, at an early period founded churches in this country, cannot fail to be read with interest, and none the less because they are shorne of the absurd legends of miracles by which notices of the Saints have by earlier writers been defaced.

A work of this kind requiring a vast amount of research cannot be perfected in a short time, and doubtless a second edition, in no long while, will

be demanded. This will afford an opportunity of introducing any notices accidentally omitted, and of collecting further materials for illustrating the lives of the unfortunate men who suffered in the 16th and 17th centuries. Upon this head the State Papers, and probably the archives of the Bishop's and Archdeacon's courts will afford much information.

MEMORIALS OF THE WEST, HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE, collected on the Borderland of Somerset, Dorset and Devon. By W. H. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A. Exeter: James G. Commin, 1888.

This is one of the most pleasing and generally satisfactory volumes which we have read for some time. The Author disclaims it as a text book, in which, perhaps, he is right. His endeavour, he says, "has been to wed the past with the present and preserve as much as may be the delightful continuity of living interest that ever exists between them and lends also the most attractive form to these investigations." In this endeavour he has amply succeeded.

Mr. Rogers' first Ramble is to Beer and its Quarry. He is an adept at verbal picture painting, and here he brings vividly under our mental vision the grandeur of the coast scenery, illustrated by those charming artistic details which give life and harmony to the scene. In writing of the "White Cliff" at Seaton, he mentions "the bevy of choughs darting out and in from numerous coigns of vantage at the apex, chattering noisily, while at some distance below, in mid air, a solitary gull sweeps slowly on in grand and noiseless equipoise, his long wings glancing in the sunlight;" and, moreover, it is touched off by an introduction to the fisher-folk and their homely little cottages and nondescript little church. The gravestone of the gentleman who died in 1646 of the plague is, we fear a commentary on the picturesque beauty of the scene, for we are told that the ravages of that fell disease in that year in the neighbouring parish of Colyton were terrific. Out of a population not exceeding 1000 souls there died in two years, 1645-6, 458 persons, as recorded in the parish register.

His next excursion was to the ruins of the Cistercian Abbey of Newenham, little of which, unfortunately, now remain. Musing, as is his wont, he writes: "The rustic of to-day that herds his swine or tethers his cattle to the fragments of the cloister wall sees not the white habited Cistercian that once paced its precincts in pious contemplation, and is now sepulchred beneath his feet—hears not the swell of voices that in solemn service of praise and thanksgiving, for three centuries night and day, arose ceaseless from within the ruins around him—dreams not of the attractive influence of the profession of those who aforetime dwelled within the old foundations, which brought Kings to seek hospitality at their doorstep, and the most powerful in the land to ask consolation for the vicissitudes of life at their hands, not elsewhere to be found, and finally in death to crave the privilege of laying their bodies beside them." (page 31) A visit was also made to Axmouth, of which the well-known John Prince, the quaint biographer of the Worthies of Devon, was for more than forty years vicar. We are glad to know that there is another volume of his memoirs in manuscript, yet unpublished, in the Thirlstane House Library, at Cheltenham.

The following chapter treats of the fate of Clifton Maubank, and includes a visit to, and description of, the fine church of Bradford Abbots, with its

noble tower, which formerly belonged to the Abbots of Sherborne, and was granted by King Henry VIII., in 1539, to Sir John Horsey, of Clifton Maubank, together with all the large possessions of that abbey. Clifton Maubank was acquired in the reign of Edward III. by John de Horsey in marriage with the heiress of Maubank. John de Horsey, the heir of this union, married another rich heiress in the person of Elizabeth, the sole heir of Richard Turges, which is said to have doubled his possessions. Another John, the heir of this marriage, our author describes as "a man of wealth and foresight." He flourished in the reign of Henry VIII., and not content with his own vast estates he coveted those of the church, and got himself appointed Steward of the Abbey of Sherborne, and when the King was despoiling the Church of her possessions, and lands could be bought cheaply, he laid out vast sums in the purchase; and when the possessions of the Abbey of Sherborne were seized the steward purchased the whole for the small sum of £1,242; so the old Abbot, his master, with the whole fraternity, had to walk out and the steward walked in; but the curse which attends simony was upon it as we shall presently see, the family afterwards never flourished. Sir John Horsey, by his wife Elizabeth Turges, had two sons and three daughters. Sir John, the eldest, married Edith, daughter of Richard Phelips, of Corfe Mullen, Esq., and died in 1564, seized of 18,000 acres of land in Dorset and Somerset. He was succeeded by his son, the fifth Sir John in succession, aged 18 years on his father's death, who, though twice married, died childless in 1588, having by his will devised Clifton Maubank to his kinsman, Ralph Horsey, grandson to Jasper, brother of Sir John the Steward, who had married the last Sir John's sister, Elizabeth. Ralph Horsey, through reckless extravagance, greatly encumbered the estate, and his son and successor squandered the whole, so that of all the splendid possessions which "the man of wealth and foresight" had acquired, in the fourth generation not an acre remained, and the palatial residence had passed to another name.

A visit to Broadhembury introduces us to the Devonshire home of Augustus Montague Toplady, the author of the well-known beautiful and touching hymn "Rock of Ages, cleft for me." He ministered at Broadhembury 7 years, leaving the parish in 1775 without vacating the benefice, and died in 1778. An interesting account is given of his life and ministrations. Extracts from some of his poems are appended, together with the hymn above referred to, accompanied by a Latin paraphrase by Mr. Gladstone. A notice is next given of the Purdues, the famous Bell founders, the predecessors of the Rudhalls. There are 39 bells cast by the Purdue family remaining in Gloucestershire towers (see ante p. 82.)

We must pass on to the Cradle of Marlborough, who was born at Ashe, in Devonshire, the seat of the Drake family. His mother, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Sir John Drake, of Ashe, who married Sir Winston Churchill. A brief account is given of the great general's life and eminent services as a soldier, which have never been surpassed. An interesting notice is also given of the Drake family.

A few lines must be devoted to the Daubeneys, whose descent is from the same illustrious source as the Duke of Norfolk's and the Arundels'. Our interest chiefly centres in two members of this family. William, the eldest son of Giles Daubeney, whose first introduction to court was as Esquire of

the Body to Edward IV. We may conclude that he was at this time a Yorkist, but his loyalty to that house would seem to have hung lightly upon him, for he appears to have taken some part in the revolt of the Duke of Buckingham, and upon its failure Sir Giles Daubeney, with others, escaped into Brittany, where, it is supposed, he joined the Earl of Richmond, in whose train he returned to England in 1485. There is no direct mention of his being present at Bosworth, but as his name, thenceforward, is continually found associated in services and bracketed in honours with those of the most distinguished combatants, and in the patent of nobility he afterwards received it is recited that it was bestowed upon him for his aid to Hen. VII. *in bellis*, such was doubtless the case. In 1487 he was made a Knight of the Garter and advanced to the highest offices. A full and lively account is given of Lord Daubeney's services, his difficulties and dangers, for which we must refer to Mr. Rogers' pages. "He was," Mr. Rogers says, "literally gorged with honours, and wealth proportionate." He died in 1507 leaving issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, Cornwall, one son, Henry, aged 13 years on his father's death, and a daughter, Cecily.

Young Henry was the companion of Henry Prince of Wales, and when, in 1509, that Prince succeeded to the throne, Lord Daubeney's name is found the third in the list of Knights created by the King in the first year of his reign. He took part in all the extravagance of that extravagant period, and in the boundless expenditure of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, at which he was present, which, notwithstanding the great wealth he had inherited from his father very few years before, "crippled him beyond the power of retrieval." In 1538 he was created Earl of Bridgewater. He married, as his second wife, Katherine, daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, relict of Sir Rhys ap Thomas. This lady was the aunt of Queen Katherine Howard, which relationship caused both her and her husband the greatest trouble and anxiety. This again we must pass over, referring to Mr. Rogers' pages, who, in concluding this chapter, truly writes :—From the field of Bosworth to the death of Elizabeth the history of the dynasty of Tudor may be traced in blood, and the executioner's axe, ready at every emergency, lurked unceasingly in the shadow of the throne." The unfortunate Queen was executed in 1542, from which time little is known of the Earl of Bridgewater, who lived in close retirement the remaining six years of his life, outcast and alone, and so impoverished that there is not a letter or symbol to mark his last resting place. We know not in family history anything more pathetic than this narrative. He died childless.

The ramble through the valley of the Coly canot fail to be read with great interest. We know of no more pleasing or vivid picture of rural scenery and life. We had marked several passages for extract, but our space, upon which we have already greatly encroached, constrains us to pass them over. We cannot, however, resist the temptation to introduce a few lines upon Ottery Mohun the "Nest of the Carews." Our author points out that Ottery Mohun, was anciently called Ottery Flemming, from its possessors, and that it devolved upon Mohun by marriage, and afterwards upon the Carews by an alliance with the heiress of Mohun. The Carews were of the first rank in antiquity and honour. Several members of the family greatly distinguished themselves both by sea and land throughout the whole of the

Tudor dynasty, especially during the reigns of Henry VIII. and his three successors. In 1549 two Knights of this family Sir Gawen and his nephew Sir Peter, were chiefly instrumental in the defeat before Exeter of the Cornishmen under Humphrey Arundel of Helland, who had risen in resistance to the changes in religion. And again, though Sir Peter himself had proclaimed Mary Queen, the uncle and nephew were foremost in a conspiracy to prevent the landing in Devon of Philip of Spain when he came to marry her, to which they, being rigid protestants, were, from religious motives, strongly opposed. If either of the projects had succeeded it is probable that the destiny of England would have been completely changed. h e life of Sir Peter is one of the most remarkable in family history, and the stirring incidents connected with the events just referred to, occurring on every page,are briefly and vividly related by the author. The work is freely interspersed with poetry. Many stanzas selected from the best authors, and not a few from the author's own accomplished pen, which are pleasantly and gracefully written, and all appositely introduced. It is very fully illustrated with well executed and picturesque engravings and illuminations of arms, &c. and the work altogether does credit to both author and publisher.

A LITERARY & BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH CATHOLICS from the breach with Rome in 1534 to the present time. By JOSEPH GILLOW. Vol III. London : Burns & Oates.

WE noticed the first two volumes of this interesting work in the last volume of our Transactions in which we described, generally, its plan and scope. Volume III. has just been issued. In this the Biographical notices are more full than in the two former volumes, as are also the Bibliographical notes, a collection of four volumes of such notes having been presented by Mr. John W. Fowler, of Birmingham to Mr. Gillow since the last issue. This section of the work, as regards the present volume, must now, we imagine, be pretty nearly exhaustive.

The frightful persecution to which Roman Catholics were subjected in the reign of Elizabeth and during the Stewart dynasty, not indeed from the desire of the latter sovereigns, but forced upon them by the malevolent hatred of the puritan faction, which had got beyond control, is fully exemplified in this volume. This is specially manifested in the case of Hugh Green, a priest who was seized on entering a boat at Lyme, with the intention of leaving the kingdon in 1642 in obedience to the King's Proclamation, but from accidental causes was a day or two after the time limited by the King's command. He was tried, admitted he was a priest, and was ordered for execution, the sickening details of which, as given by an eye-witness, make ones blood curdle to read. Fortunately Mr. Gillow has not allowed himself, in any other instance, to print such details or his work would be too repulsive to read.

The memoirs, generally, are very pleasantly written, and many of them are of considerable interest. Among these we may mention that of the learned and greatly respected Bishop Grant, of Southwark ; Thomas Habington, of Hindlip, co. Worcester, whose MS. Collections for that county, which formed the basis of Nash's history, are now in the library of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He married Mary, daughter of Edward

Parker, Baron Morley, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Stanley, Baron Monteagle. Mrs. Habington is credited with being the writer of the famous letter addressed to her brother Lord Monteagle, which led to the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. We should also mention that of the ingenious Thomas Aloysius Hansom, architect, whose name is perpetuated in the hansom cabs which were invented by him. He was, for a short time, in partnership with Mr. Welby Pugin, which connection, we are told, had a disagreeable termination in 1863. Mr. Hansom founded "The Builder" newspaper, of which he was sometime editor, the last editor of which has recently died leaving a personalty of the value of upwards of £78,000, but poor Mr. Hansom lived a life of misfortune, and after contributing to the wealth of many others we fear died impoverished. We find also a very interesting memoir of the gifted Robert Stephen Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow, Cornwall, and well-known to the writer of this notice. His charming poetical pieces will not soon be forgotten. Throughout his life he was known as a loyal member of the Church of England, and in his later days restored his church, but within a few hours of his death was received into the Roman Communion. The memoir of Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York, is of much historical value. It shews the troubles and struggles of an able and honest man at a period when few such were to be found, in resistance to the proceedings of the self-seeking iniquities of those in power. He was prepared to go as far in reforming the abuses under which, it is admitted, the Church of England at that time laboured, as was possible without the sacrifice of the faith. His opposition, however, was characterised by his usual moderation and good temper, but because he could not subscribe to the novelties introduced he was removed from his See.

There is no memoir which engages the attention of the reader more closely than that of Mr. Hope Scott, D.C.L., the eminent Parliamentary Lawyer, and for many years a munificent, earnest and devoted member of the Church of England. This is, perhaps, because he was a man of our own time, and a sharer in the anxieties and struggles which beset the church during the fifth decade of the present century. The Gorham judgment, so called, led many able and good men to lose their heads. Newman was lost to us, and, alas! Mr. Hope Scott and his friend Manning on Passion Sunday, 1851, were, together, received into the Church of Rome.

But no memoirs will be read, generally, with more interest than those of the unfortunate Queen Henrietta Maria and her fair and facinating daughter the Princess Henrietta Anne, whose sad and unhappy life terminated in 1670 at the age of 26.

In the memoir of King James II. his character is, we think, admirably drawn. His tactical skill as a commander, both on sea and land, his undaunted personal bravery, and the conquests he achieved are fully recognised, as are also the truthfulness and straightforward candour which he in all cases displayed, whilst his faults as a King, in allowing himself to be deceived by dissemblers, and the self-will and obstinacy of his conduct, by which he brought himself and his family to ruin, are fully acknowledged.

The work is one of great labour, and is, historically, most interesting and valuable, and, to the genealogist, in dealing with the history of the old Roman Catholic families, it is absolutely indispensable.

NOTES ON CEREMONIAL. The Order of the Holy Communion, with Prayers and Rubrics, from the Sarum Missal, for use at the altar, and Ritual Directions for Choral and Plain Celebrations of the Holy Eucharist, Solemn Evensong, and Funerals. *Second edition.* Revised and enlarged. London: Pickering & Co.

No act can be performed without some ceremonial, and a number of people cannot unite in a common act without some rule of guidance, and this is especially necessary in Public Worship in which everyone is intended to take a part. Without conformity to such rule there must necessarily arise confusion of tongues. This has led to what is known as ritual, or the mode of performing rites, and for the sake of order and decency it is necessary that the people, as well as the ministers, should understand the *rationale* of the ceremonial.

In these days of what is called Ritualism, people are often mystified at what they see going on, and not understanding it, are not infrequently offended at what they conclude must be *Romanism.* Sometimes, perhaps, the clergy, with the best intentions, do adopt Roman practices for want of better information, not knowing that the Church of England has its own ritual as dignified and reverent as any other Church in Christendom. The history of the Church of England is the history of England, and the religious practices of our forefathers are, at least, as deserving of our study as other of their manners and customs, or of those of any other Peoples.

In the volume at the head of this notice is given, in English, and adapted to the Book of Common Prayer, the ceremonial of the Church of England according to what is called the the Use of Sarum, which, in former times, prevailed throughout the whole of the southern dioceses.

We are no advocates for what is called a high ritual, but we more intensely dislike slovenliness, which is, we are glad to say, fast passing away, in many places we regret to add, to be succeeded by a fancy ritual, that is the adoption of little "fads," often most inappropriate and offensive in themselves, and quite unknown to every portion of the Church throughout the world. It is not necessary, or desirable, that the whole minutiæ of the ancient ritual should be everywhere adopted, but it is desirable that we should possess a historical knowledge of what it was, and that the ritual of the English Church in the present day should be, as far as it goes, in conformity to it.

The marvellous life and progress which has been developed in the Church of England within the last forty years is with thankfulness acknowledged by all who desire her welfare. Some few may fear to what this progress may lead. We have no apprehension of a Romewards tendency, feeling assured of the steadfast loyalty of her members. But, to avoid any peril on this score it is well to shew what had been the ritual of the English Church from the time of the Heptarchy to the 16th century, and is still legal unless formally altered by Canon law. The object of the Editor of the volume before us is to afford information upon the subject of ritual, and to guard clergymen against adopting practices foreign to the use of the Church of our forefathers for lack of knowledge. Though minute directions in the rubrics are cited he does not advocate anything approaching an

elaborate ritual, but is desirous that whatever may be done in the improvement of ritual, however simple, should be correct.

IN CONVENT WALLS. The Story of the Despensers. By Emily Sarah Holt. London: John F. Shaw & Co.

We presume that there are few of our members who are not acquainted, more or less, with Miss Holt's charming historical stories, several of which we have, from time to time, noticed in our previous volumes. The last two to which we invited attention were "The Lord of the Marches" and "The Lord Mayor of London," in Vol. IX. of our Transactions. The hero in the first of the works cited was the chivalrous, romantic, and amiable young noble, Roger Mortimer, fifth Earl of March, son of Edmund the fourth Earl by his second wife Phillippa, only child of Lionel Duke of Clarence, son of King Edward III., and acknowledged by Richard II. as his heir to the throne.

The volume before us is a sequel to another work of Miss Holt's entitled "In all Time of our Tribulation," which we have not had the advantage of seeing. It tells of the sad story of the Despensers, brought to ruin chiefly by the machinations of the ancestor of the young noble we have mentioned above, but a different character. Roger Mortimer, the first Earl of March —the hated paramour of Isabella of France. Doubtless the course of this despicable man is more fully revealed in "In all Time of our Tribulation," but in the volume under notice Miss Holt brings before us the abandoned conduct of the Queen down to the murder of the unfortunate King Edward II. at Berkeley Castle, by the procurement of the unworthy pair, and their subsequent shameless proceedings, until the end came at last and Roger Mortimer received his deserts at Tyburn in 1330.

Miss Holt gives us a touching account of all that is known of the unfortunate children of Hugh le Despenser. The little girls, in their tender age, were immured in convents by order of the Queen, doubtless at the instigation of Mortimer, the arch-enemy of their house, and nothing more was heard of them. It is altogether a sad relation and will be read with much interest.

Miss Holt, from the Rolls of the Great Wardrobe and other authentic records, corrects in an Historical Appendix many historical errors, and also supplies brief notices of several eminent families.

Like others of Miss Holt's life-like tales it will be read with much interest and pleasure, and not the less so that, throughout, it maintains a high moral tone and character.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY, being a classified collection of the chief contents of the Gentleman's Magazine from 1731 to 1868. Edited by George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. *Romano-British Remains: Part II.* London: Elliot Stock, 1887.

Since the issue of our last volume Mr. Stock has published the second part of the section in the Gentleman's Magazine Library relating to *Romano-British Remains*. This work still maintains its high character under the able editorship of Mr. Gomme, as it doubtless will to the end.

In this volume is completed the correspondence on Local Discoveries in England, taking up the counties from Stafford to Yorkshire, and adding a short supplementary list of items omitted from any of the counties from the beginning. A similar chapter is given relating to the discoveries in the several counties in Wales and in Scotland, also arranged alphabetically. This section of the work brings under the notice of the reader, in a most convenient form, descriptions of all the more important Roman antiquities discovered in Great Britain and communicated to the old Gentleman's Magazine during the 137 years existence of that valuable periodical, with the discussions arising thereon by some of the most eminent antiquaries of the period.

Two new sections have been introduced into this volume: viz., 1st, *Roman Roads and Stations*, and 2nd, *Historical Notes*.

On the first subject we may remark that there is no one within the range of archæological studies more obscure, and the identification of the sites of some of the stations has baffled the ingenious researches of some of our most ingenious antiquaries. Mr. Gomme remarks that much unprofitable discussion has taken place as to the sites of particular stations. He has found it necessary to omit many communications made to the Gentleman's Magazine, and those that are printed, he says, are not all presented to the reader for their value in determining the subject with which they ostensibly deal, but because the writers in prosecuting researches for their particular theories very often bring forward the results of local discoveries made by themselves, and that such information is very valuable because it cannot be found elsewhere than in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine. He does not, however, condemn all the theories which are propounded by the various writers, and says that many of them are accepted by modern inquirers, and states that the greatest blots arise from the writers' reliance upon the forged Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, the worthlessness of which was not proved until 1866.

The chapter on Historical Notes will be read with great interest, especially the communications which relate to Cæsar's invasions and his Cantian compaigns. We must also mention the notes under the head of Samian ware, a material very extensively used by the Romans. They do not treat only of the fine red ware, much of which found in this country is of British manufacture, but also of the black ware and other kinds of pottery. The value of these notes will be indicated by the names of the contributors, among whom we may mention, A. J. Kempe, W. C. Chaffers, E. B. Price and Dr. Birch. Several lists of Samian Potters' names are given.

The Editor gives a series of notes in illustration of various passages in the two volumes forming this section. They are of much interest and value. He also, under the heading of "Roman Remains in Gloucestershire," introduces a comparison of the "finds" recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine, with a complete county list (to) illustrate the degree of importance to be attached to the former. He says Mr. Witts's Archæological Hand Book of Gloucestershire affords a ready means of applying this test. This is supplemented by a list of Addenda containing further notes arranged under localities, and concludes with a list of communications which have been omitted as not important enough to reprint. It is announced that the next volume will contain *Litterary Curiosities and Notes*.

DEERHURST, a Parish of the Vale of Gloucester. By George Butterworth, M.A. Tewkesbury: William North. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

Mr. Butterworth published a small Hand-book of his very interesting Church about 10 years ago, but notwithstanding the comparatively short time which has since elapsed, another was greatly needed to chronicle the important discoveries which have since been made. To say nothing of the much greater light which has been thrown upon the history of the Church and Parish in the last decade, the discovery of the highly interesting pre-Norman Chapel, made chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Butterworth himself, already pointed out in the Transactions of this Society (Vol. XI.), would alone justify a republication. It was found concealed within the shell of an ancient building called Abbot's Court, supposed to have been the Manor House of that portion of the Manor of Deerhurst which was granted by King Edward the Confessor to the Abbey of Westminster. As it was through Mr. Butterworth's means that the chapel was found and identified, so was it also through him and largely at his expense that it has been strengthened and preserved to future ages. For information on these points we must refer to his little volume, and for further particulars to the Transactions of the Society above cited. Beyond this Mr. Butterworth gives many curious notices of the old houses, and the old families, and old legends of the parish. The Parish Registers and Churchwardens' Accounts, the former extending back to the accession of Elizabeth, and the latter to that of James I., and other particulars of local interest are treated of, and the little volume is very well illustrated.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL REVIEW. A Journal of Historic and Prehistoric Antiquities. No. 1. March, 1888. London: David Nutt, 270, Strand.

This is a new candidate for popular favour in the science of Archæology. It is based upon a plan different from all its predecessors. Mr. Laurence Gomme, whose name is a tower of strength, has undertaken to edit the new work, and, in a most comprehensive and able preface, describes the aim and object of the undertaking. He fully recognises the excellent work performed by the special local associations now established in almost every county for the study of its local history and antiquities, but complains that the work is desultory and disconnected, and is practically useless because it is not conducted upon a common plan to attain a given object. "National institutions," he observes, "are built up upon local institutions," and he is desirous that the work of the latter should be summarised and compared, not only with one another, but also with the existing customs of uncivilised man in distant regions. He considers that Archæological science should be treated as a whole. The first step, he says, must be taken by specialists if we would arrive at satisfactory results, and he invites such specialists to send their communications to this Review, where they will be classified under different heads for convenience of comparison and the results arrived at. There is much truth in these remarks, but the design of the new Review would seem to be a very ambitious one, and we must confess to being very sceptical as to its attaining the desired object, nevertheless the qualifications of Mr. Gomme are well known, and we believe that, if any one can, he will make the Review a success.

It is difficult to form an opinion on a first number. This contains some interesting papers, though we think they are too short to deal as fully with the subjects treated of as their nature and importance deserve. Mr. Palmer writes on the Open Field System in Wales, pointing out the different results arising from the tenure of gavel-kind in that country from those under the tenures which generally prevailed in England. There are also several other useful and interesting papers commenced but not concluded, a practice which seems to us very undesirable. A new feature in publications of this kind is an Index to Archæological papers in the Transactions of Local Societies. This will form a Supplement with a special pagination, so that it may be bound up as a separate volume. This reference index will be found very useful.

THE REGISTERS OF ST. BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE, transcribed by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A. Aloa, N.B. 1888.

MR. HALLEN has just issued Part VI. of "The Registers of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate," in which is concluded the first volume of the Registers of this important parish. It will include the entries of Baptisms from 1585 to 1628—Marriages from 1558 to 1753—and Burials from 1558 to 1628, occupying 597 pages, exclusive of the Index, which will be issued with the next part. In the present issue are also given the entries of burials from 1628 to 1643.

We cannot say anything further of this part than that in carefulness of editing and excellence of typography, it maintains the high standard which we have recognised in the former issues.

This part covers the period of the interregnum in which, by an Ordinance of Parliament, persons after 21 days publication of their intention, in the market place, or elsewhere, may be married before a magistrate, and the author gives the forms of the procedure. Marriage was regarded as simply a civil contract, and we must say that the ceremonial, if it may be so called, was somewhat more formal and becoming than the marriages at present performed in the Registry Offices. In connection with this period, the amusing instances of narrow-minded bigotry of the puritan faction in altering the names of parishes by universally dropping the designation "St.," as in such names as Botolph, Mary Wightchapel, &c., &c., will be noticed.

There is one important feature in this Part which deserves attention—the high rate of infantile mortality. The ages of the deceased, with very few exceptions, are given in the registery of burials, and out of 263 burials in 1629, 140 were children of five years of age or under, or still-born, upwards of 53 per cent; and in 1641, when the number of funerals was 637, the number of children interred was 337, or more than 54 per cent. The cause of this great increase in the general mortality is not shewn, and in 1636 it was much greater than is here stated.

Mr. Hallen, though he is constrained to say that the subscriptions to his work are still inadequate to meet the heavy expenses of printing, is able, we are glad to see, to speak encouragingly of the future, saying, that with a few more subscribers the continuance of the series will be assured. We trust that the means of removing this deficiency, so well deserved, will soon be supplied.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society,

AT THE SUMMER MEETING, HELD AT STRATFORD-UPON-AVON,

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th of August, 1887.

THE Twelfth Annual Summer Meeting of the Society was held at Stratford-upon-Avon as above stated, the arrangements for which had been carefully and effectively made by a Local Committee consisting of the following gentlemen: SIR ARTHUR HODGSON, K.C.M.G. (Mayor of Stratford), *Chairman;* REV. F. H. ANNESLEY, REV. G. ARBUTHNOT, REV. A. BEALE, REV. G. HESKETH BIGGS, REV. CANON BOURNE, REV. P. H. BRODIE, J. F. BURKE, ESQ., LORD WILLIAM COMPTON, REV. CHARLES EVANS, EDGAR FLOWER, ESQ., REV. C. D. FRANCIS, W. G. FRETTON, ESQ., R. LATIMER GREENE, ESQ., S. G. HAMILTON, ESQ., REV. J. C. E. HORNBY, REV. A. C. JACKSON, J. COVES JONES, ESQ., REV. R. DE C. LAFFAN, THOMAS LLOYD, ESQ., REV. W. W. PERRY, A. G. PICKERING, ESQ., REV. FRANK SMITH, SAMUEL TIMMINS, ESQ., R.F. JAMES, ESQ., F.TOWNSEND, ESQ., M.P., of whom MR. EDGAR FLOWER acted as *Local Secretary* and MR. A. C. PICKERING as *Local Treasurer.*

Accommodation in the Town Hall was courteously granted to the Society for a Reception Room, Meetings, and other business purposes.

MONDAY, 8TH AUGUST.

A Prelimimary Meeting of the Council was held in the morning at 11.45 for the General Business of the Society. In the absence of the President, Sir John Maclean was requested to take the chair, several new members were elected, and the Council adopted the draft circular relative to the exploration of the Roman Villa at Tockington Park. At noon the members of the Society and their friends were formally received in the large Hall by the MAYOR and other Members of the Local Committee. Amongst those present were the following: LORD SHERBORNE, *President Elect*, SIR HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., &c. *President*; SIR BROOK KAY, Bart., SIR JOHN MACLEAN, The REVDS. E. F. BROOM WITTS, T. W. ALLEN, D. ROYCE, W. BAZELEY, *Hon. Sec.*, S. E. BARTLEET, T. EMERIS, MAJOR-GENERAL VIZARD, COLONEL G. H. A. FORBES, R.A., SURGEON-GENERAL COOK, LIEUT.-COL. BRAMBLE; MESSRS. E. HARTLAND, *Hon. Treasurer*, ROBERT TAYLOR, W. LEIGH, J. BAKER, E. A. D'ARGENT, P. D. PRANKERD, A. E. HUDD, A. LE BLANC, H. S. SWAYNE, A. H. PAUL, CHRISTOPHER BOWLEY, G. B. WITTS, R. F. TOMES, &c., &c., and many ladies.

SIR ARTHUR HODGSON took the chair, and, as Mayor of the Borough, offered the Society a cordial welcome to Stratford, and on the part of the inhabitants he thanked them for the honour they had conferred upon the borough by making this very interesting visit. He felt, not for the first time in his life, in a delicate and difficult position. He was Mayor, and, perhaps, on that score he had a right to occupy the chair; but the gentleman who had done all the work during his absence on the Continent was Mr. Edgar Flower—and if any success attended that meeting—and he was sure it would be a successful meeting—their thanks were due to Mr. Flower. He was present, therefore he should be very careful what he said about him. Mr. Flower was one of those gentlemen who chose to "do good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame." Like his munificent brother, Councillor Flower, one of the members of this time-honoured Corporation, he had conferred lasting benefit on this borough. He should not say this in the presence of Mr. Flower were it not that he felt it might be said hereafter that, in occupying the chair for a moment, and giving the Society a cordial greeting to this borough, he had taken upon himself a position which would be more properly occupied by Mr. Flower. "*Hos ego versiculos feci tulit alter honores.*" All he could say was that they were delighted to see the Society at Stratford, and he trusted that the members would be rewarded for their visit by many pleasant reminiscences. They knew what Stratford was famous for, and what it was not famous for. With these few remarks he should vacate the chair, and ask the President of the Society to be good enough to take it.

SIR HENRY BARKLY said he rose, on behalf of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, to express their warmest acknowledgments to his worship the Mayor, Mr. Edgar Flower, and other members of the Local Committee for the cordial welcome which they had given to the Society on their visit to this ancient, and, as Sir Arthur had called it, time-honoured borough. And they were especially indebted to the Corporation for having given them the use of the Town Hall for the meetings of the Society. As the birth-place of the greatest dramatist that any age or country had produced, Stratford-on-Avon had long been looked upon as a sort of heritage of the civilised world at large, and especially of the English-speaking portion of it. Its inhabitants for generations past had always distinguished themselves by being foremost in everything that tended to cherish and venerate the memory of their great fellow-townsman, and they knew that even at the present day, its leading citizens vied with each other in munificence in promoting any object with which the name of Shakespeare was associated. Stratfordians could, therefore, easily understand the feelings which induced others to visit the Poet's grave, and did not require any explanation of the reasons why the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, when it desired to explore some of the antiquities of the north-east corner of the latter country—which, he believed, ran within a mile or two of this borough—chose Stratford as the centre for their annual meeting. Gloucestershire, indeed, had sometimes laid claim, and especially Dursley, to close connection with Shakespeare. But so little was known of the early history of the Poet, and there was so much scope for imagination, that, perhaps, he had better not enter upon that subject. He should be approaching a matter in which, no doubt, they would find a better pilot in Stratford-on-Avon. He

would, therefore, proceed at once to the business immediately before them by calling on the Hon. Secretary to read the Report.

The Rev. W. Bazeley read the following

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1886-7.

The Council, in presenting its Twelfth Report, congratulates the Society on the success which has attended the meetings of the members during the past year.

There are at the present time on the Society's list 402 annual, 79 life, and 2 honorary members, making a total of 483 as against 495 at the corresponding period of 1886. During the past year 25 have been elected, of whom one is a life member, and 37 vacancies have occurred, 10 through death and 27 through other causes.

On the 21st of April (the close of the Society's financial year) the balance at the Society's bankers was £284 4s. 4d., as against £157 4s. 6d. on the 21st April, 1886. To this balance must be added a funded capital of £432 3s. 8d. representing the composition fees of the life members, and a debt of £84 7s. 10d. due from the Berkeley MSS. fund to the general fund of the Society. The Council has raised the price of copies of *The Lives of the Berkeleys* and *The History of the Hundred of Berkeley* from £3 to £4 4s., and continues to restrict the sale to members of the Society. When the surplus copies of the Berkeley MSS. are disposed of a considerable profit will accrue to the Society from the printing of these valuable works.

The first part of the eleventh volume of the Society's Transactions is in the hands of the members, and the second part will be issued at an early date.

During the past year the Rev. T. P. Wadley's *Notes on the Bristol Book of Wills* have been completed, and the first part of *An Analysis of the Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire*, by the Rev. Charles S. Taylor, Vicar of S. Thomas the Martyr, Bristol, has been printed and issued to the members. The second part is in the press, and will be issued with Vol. XII. Part I. These works will form valuable additions to the library of the Gloucestershire Historian.

The Council is pleased to inform the members that it has been invited by Lord Sherborne to print in two volumes, similar to *The Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the middle ages*, published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, the Cartulary of Winchcombe Abbey.

This Cartulary, which has been in the possession of Lord Sherborne's family for several centuries, was mislaid for many years, and, it was feared, was irrecoverably lost. It was, however, discovered about ten years ago, and has been carefully transcribed by the Rev. D. Royce, Vicar of Nether Swell. Lord Sherborne, and Mrs. Dent, of Sudeley Castle, have each offered to guarantee £25, if needed, towards the expenses of printing, receiving an equivalent number of copies; and the Rev. D. Royce has not only placed the transcript, which he has made with great labour, at the disposal of the Society, but has most generously offered to edit the Cartulary, free of all cost.

Such an opportunity as this rarely occurs, and it will now rest with the members individually to decide whether or not the work shall be proceeded with under the auspices of the Society. A small sub-committee of Council consisting of Sir John Maclean, the Rev. D. Royce, Mr. E. Hartland, and the Rev. W. Bazeley, has been appointed to draw up and issue to the members a prospectus of the work with an invitation to subscribe for it. If the replies are sufficiently encouraging the Council will print the work.

The Council has learned with very deep regret that the roof of Fairford Church is in a dangerous state of disrepair, and that the stained glass windows require releading to preserve them from destruction. Any lasting injury to these invaluable examples of mediæval art would be nothing less than a disaster; and the Council trusts that a very general response will be made to the circular which has been issued by the Vicar of Fairford and the other members of the Restoration Committee.

It was unanimously agreed at the annual meeting of this Society, held at Dursley last year, that a County Historical and Archæological Library should be formed at Gloucester in connection with this Society, and deposited in the Gloucester Museum. In the autumn, therefore, the Council directed the General Secretary to issue a circular to the members, inviting contributions of books and money, and proposing to issue at an early date a list of donors and donations, and also a catalogue of the books, with rules and suggestions for their use by the members. The list of donors and donations, which is attached to the first part of Vol. XI. of the Society's Transactions, is a satisfactory proof that the scheme meets with the approval of the members. A further list will appear with the second part of Vol. XI., and the Council only awaits replies from those members who have not yet responded to the circular to issue the Catalogue and Rules.

It is usual to record in the Council Report the donations of books during the past year. The list is fortunately too long to be included within the limits of a Report.

The Council has authorized the General Secretary, who has undertaken for the present to act as Librarian, to expend £10 annually, in addition to donations of money, in the purchase and binding of books; and some valuable and interesting works have thus been purchased since the foundation of the Library. The Council has in addition secured for the Society at a public sale two very important manuscripts, compiled by Archdeacon Furney at the commencement of the 18th century. These MSS. contain abstracts of deeds and other documents which were found by him in the Bishop's Registry and in the Muniment Room of the Corporation of the City of Gloucester.

The Village Cross of Ashelworth, to which attention was called by the visit of this Society in 1885, has been carefully restored; and it is hoped that other Gloucestershire Crosses, in a state of more or less delapidation, will be treated in the same satisfactory manner.

The Council thought fit to issue an appeal to the members to assist in the preservation of the Saxon Chapel at Deerhurst, which the Society visited and examined last year. Some response has been made; but it is feared that the greater part of the expense has been borne by the Vicar of Deerhurst, the Rev. G. Butterworth. The Council considers that the thanks of

the Society are due to that gentleman and to Mr. T. Collins for their zeal in rescuing from oblivion so precious a relic of bygone times.

The Council refers with much satisfaction to the success of the meetings of the Society at Dursley and Cirencester, the details of which will appear in the Transactions. The thanks of the Society are due to the Local Committees, and especially to the Local Secretaries, Col. Forbes, R.A., and Mr. E. C. Sewell, for the admirable way in which the arrangements were made and carried out. A small balance accrued to the Society from the former, and a still smaller one from the latter, of these meetings.

More than eleven years have now elapsed since the formation of the Society, and during this time upwards of twenty-five meetings have been held in Gloucestershire or on its frontiers. Gloucestershire is not inferior to any other county in the possession of objects of historical and archæological interest. The lower vale of the Severn is especially rich in ancient towns and in abbeys of Saxon and Norman origin. The Cotteswold hills are everywhere dotted with camps and barrows which have done service for the successive races which have defended or conquered our land. Where the hills melt into the plain, in almost every combe, have been found traces of Roman villas and other proofs of Roman civilization. During these eleven years of the Society's existence all our large towns and their neighbourhood have been visited, many of them, it must be confessed, far too hurriedly and imperfectly. In the future it may be necessary to select small country towns, village churches and manor houses of no great note lying in sequestered nooks and corners of the county as was done last year ; or to re-visit with greater care and leisure such centres of archæological interest as Gloucester, Bristol, Cheltenham, Stroud, Tewkesbury, Cirencester and Fairford. It must be remembered that whilst a certain degree of permanency belongs to the places and objects of interest, those who visit them pass away. For the sake of new members it will be necessary as time goes on to pass over the same ground as some of us have trodden with those that have gone. The Council would take this opportunity of impressing on the younger and rising members that not only the future success of this Society is in their hands, but that after a while they must occupy the positions which the course of time, alas, too rapidly, lays open to them.

During the last year we have been deprived of a few of our members by death, and it is to be deplored that, owing to a serious illness, our President of Council, Sir Wm. Guise, will, we fear, be unable any longer to cheer us at our General Meetings with his presence, or guide us in our researches.

The time has come when vigorous exertions should be made to encourage archæological research in every locality. We have the machinery—Vice-Presidents, Members of Council, and Local Secretaries, representing eighteen various districts—but it wants setting in motion. It was the intention of the founders of this Society that in every one of those districts the members should form a local Society for studying the history of the immediate neighbourhood and developing archæological remains ; and so preparing for the visits of the General Society, and providing matter for the Society's Transactions. This has been only very partially carried out. The Council would suggest that in every district the Local Secretary should summon at least one meeting of the resident members annually and make a

report to the General Secretary of any resolutions passed, of persons who wish to join the Society, of matters of archæological interest, and of papers on local history that might be forthcoming at the General Meetings. Many very important papers have appeared in the Society's Transactions, but much more remains to be written.

The Council ventures to point out, as a proof of this, that in relation to Gloucester five MS. Registers of S. Peter's Abbey, the Corporation Muniments and the Registers of Llanthony Priory, are still sealed books to the general public, and that the history of the three Gloucester Hospitals of S. Bartholomew, S. Margaret and S. Mary Magdalene and of the Priories of S. Oswald, Llanthony, the Grey Friars, and the White Friars—to say nothing of several ancient guilds—are still unwritten.

The Council nominates for re-election the President of Council, the Vice-Presidents, the General Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Secretaries, local and sectional, with the exception of Mr. E. C. Sewell, the Rev. F. S. Forster and Prof. Middleton, who have resigned the Local Secretaryships of Cirencester, Chipping Campden and Cheltenham. The Council desires to nominate Mr. R. F. Tomes as Local Secretary for Chipping Campden and Mr. G. B. Witts for Cheltenham. The members resident in and near Stroud and Cirencester will be asked to recommend two gentlemen to act as Local Secretaries for those districts. There are also vacancies at Berkeley and Winchcombe. The following members of Council retire by rotation, but are elegible for re-election :—Messrs. J. Reynolds, A. le Blanc, Robert Lang, Herbert New, the Rev. D. Royce, Prebendary Scarth and Col. Lawson Lowe. There are also two vacancies for East Gloucestershire and a vacancy for Tewkesbury.

The Council has held seven meetings during the past year—two at Bristol, three at Gloucester and two at Stratford-on-Avon, and desires to express its acknowledgement to the Mayor and Town Clerk of Gloucester and to the Mayor of Stratford for the use of the Tolzey at the former place, and of the Town Hall at the latter.

Mr. ALLARD proposed that the Report of Council for the year 1886-7 be adopted, which was seconded by Mr. J. Williams, who, after remarking upon the great work which that Society had accomplished in the 11 years of its existence, said there was a great deal yet to do, and he hoped that their work would be as fruitful in the future as in the past. Before closing his remarks he would wish to remind the members how much their meetings had been stimulated and brightened by the genial presence of the President of the Council, Sir William Guise, and he would ask them to join with him in requesting the Secretary to convey to Sir William their sincere hope that his recovery might be soon and permanent.

Mr. SWAYNE then proposed, and Mr. Day seconded, the following gentlemen as members of the Council :—Mr. J. Reynolds, Mr. A. le Blanc, Mr. Herbert New, Rev. D. Royce, Rev. Prebendary Scarth, Mr. W. C. Heane, Mr. J. D. Robertson, and Mr. H. D. Prankerd.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN said he had been requested to propose a resolution which he had much pleasure in doing, and he had no doubt it was one in which the members would most cordially concur. It was :—"That the

thanks of the Society be given to Sir Henry Barkly for the very able and courteous manner in which he has presided over the Society during the past year, and for the very great assistance which he has rendered to the members in their historical researches." He could safely say that no one knew so well as he did the value of the services Sir Henry Barkly, both before and since his election to the Presidency, had rendered to the Society.

Mr. A. LE BLANC, in seconding, said all present must have seen the great ability and unfailing courtesy with which they were presided over last year, and it was due to Sir Henry Barkly that they should accord him their warmest thanks.

Sir JOHN then put the resolution to the meeting and it was unanimously adopted.

Sir HENRY BARKLY having briefly acknowledged the vote of thanks, referred to the Report of the Council, observing that it was unnecessary that he should criticise it as it explained fully what the Society had done in the last year. There was, however, he said, one important subject which had arisen too late to be embodied in the report. He referred to the proposal for the exploration, and, as far as possible, the preservation, of the newly-discovered Roman Villa at Tockington Park, which he considered to be a very important work, devolving upon the Society as lying immediately within the range of those objects for the carrying out of which the Society was formed; and he expressed a hope that the members would cordially co-operate in its performance. He also adverted to the project for printing the Cartulary of Winchcombe, speaking, from his own knowledge, of the great value of records of this class in the elucidation of local history. In conclusion, Sir Henry introduced the new President,

LORD SHERBORNE,

who thereupon took the chair, and delivered his

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

which will be printed *in extenso* in this volume.

Sir HENRY BARKLY proposed that a vote of thanks be given to the President, Lord Sherborne, for the interesting address he had given to the Society, and adverted to the care he had displayed in the endeavour to recover and preserve all he possibly could of the wreck of the contents of of the muniment room at Sherborne, which, from his lordship's description, were of great importance to the local history of the county.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER BOWLEY, in seconding the vote of thanks, said it was always an advantage when they got large landowners like Lord Sherborne to take an interest in archæology, because they would do so much in preserving objects of interest on their estates. He believed it was not generally known that on Lord Sherborne's estate there was a buried Roman villa, a small portion of which had been opened up, and he hoped proper steps would be taken to explore and preserve it.

Lord SHERBORNE suitably acknowledged the vote, and made a few remarks respecting the Roman villa.

After partaking of some light refreshment in the Town Hall, which had been provided by the hospitable care of Mr. Edgar Flower, the party proceeded to the parish church, where, in the absence of the vicar, they were

received by the priest-chaplain (the Rev. F. Smith), who gave a brief sketch of the history of the church, and pointed out the various features of interest.

The church is cruciform, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It consists of an unusually long chancel, probably lengthened when rebuilt by Thomas Balshall, Dean of the Church, then Collegiate, cir. 1480, central tower, with short transepts, nave, north and south aisles, and a chapel at the east end of each, not structural, north porch, and south door without porch. The chapel in the north aisle was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was sustained and used by the Gild of the Holy Cross and St. John Baptist, but when Sir Hugh Clopton rebuilt for the Gild the chapel adjoining the Hospital, the fraternity ceded to him the chapel in the church, and he converted it into a family chapel. The south aisle, with its chapel, which is dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, was rebuilt by John de Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury, cir. 1338-1348. The north transept is now used as an organ chamber and the south as a vestry.

On the north wall of the chancel, or choir, is a monument commemorating William Shakespeare. In a recess, above the tablet containing the inscription, is a half length figure of the renowned dramatist, his hands resting upon a cushion resembling, and perhaps representing, a woolpack, and above is the shield of arms granted to John Shakespeare, his father, in 1596. At the time of the restoration of the church the bust was painted stone colour, but when the Archæological Institute visited the church in 1864 it was found to be painted in bright colours, as it now appears, and the late Bishop of Winchester (Wilberforce), and the late Mr. Beresford-Hope and others took exception to the figure having been coloured, and the then Vicar, the Rev. G. J. Granville, stated that on the removal of the stone colour, with which it had been covered, distinct traces of the original colours appeared ; and that, by his direction, the colours had been carefully restored.

In the Clopton Chapel are some fine monuments. In the midst of it, upon an altar tomb, lie the effigies of William Clopton, Esq., who died in 1592, and his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir George Griffith, Knt., who died in 1596. On the south side of the tomb are three shields of arms. In the centre panel, within a ribbon with the motto PATITVR VINCIT QVI, (*sic*) is a shield bearing : *Paly* of four, *or and az, a lion ramp. counter-changed*, for CLOPTON, impaling : *Gu. on a fess dancettée ar. between 6 lioncels ramp. or, 3 martlets sa.* for GRIFFITH. On each side are the same arms sole. On the north side of the tomb are sculptured figures of the 7 children, the issue of this marriage, 3 of whom died in infancy, William, the only son, died unmarried, and of the 2 surviving daughters and coheirs, Joyce the elder is represented with her arms, as above blazoned, impaled with those of Sir George Carew, her husband ; and Anne with her arms impaled with the same, as those of her distant kinsman, William Clopton, of Sledwick, whom she married. Here is abundant evidence that this coat was borne by William Clopton as those of his family, but there is some difficulty in reconciling this fact with the arms impaled by Lord Totnes as those of his wife Joyce Clopton on the monument which we shall presently describe. The former were doubtless the arms of COCKFIELD, for, in the Heralds' Visitation of Warwickshire in 1619,[1] we find the pedigree of COCKSFIELD *alias* CLOPTON, on the top of which

1 Harl. Soc. Pub., Vol. XII. pp. 108, 109, 110.

three descents of Clopton are shewn with the arms : *per pale, or and gu. a cross pattée fitchée counterchanged*, tricked in the margin ; and it is stated that James de Clopton, with his two sons John and Henry, sold the Manor of Clopton (in Essex) to Sir Walter Cockfield in 4th Edw. I. Then follow three descents from Sir Walter designated de Cockfield, the last being described as "John Cockfield *alias* Clopton, Ric. 2," which said John is shewn to have had three sons : Thomas of Stratford his heir, Hugh, Mayor of London, and John, described as merchant of the Staple, London. For this family is tricked in the margin the arms blazoned above as used by William Clopton, who was fifth in lineal descent from John Cockfield, *alias* Clopton, just mentioned. There is no alliance whatever shewn between Cockfield and Clopton.

The pedigree printed by Dugdale[1] differs materially from that which is cited above. He derives the personal name of Clopton from the Manor of Clopton, co. Warwick, and states that a certain James de Clopton was Lord of that manor at an early date, and that he was the son of John, the son of Robert de Clopton, t. Hen. III. (citing Cart. de Clopton), and further that Walter, grandson of the said James, being owner of Cockfield, in Essex, where he then had his residence, resumed the name of Cockfield, and that Walter, grandson and heir, was succeeded by his son John, who was succeeded by another John, who resumed the name of Clopton, which last John was the father of Thomas, and Hugh, Mayor of London, 1491-2, but John, the third son, mentioned in the Visitation pedigree, is not named. There was a Sir Robert de Clopton who in 1238 for twelve marks and four shillings annual rent, sold a meadow in Hamptone, near Alvestone, to the Prior of Worcester. From the time of Henry VII. the pedigrees agree. In support of this pedigree Dugdale gives seven references to the Clopton Cartulary, but this authority is not accessible to enable us to verify the references, and with all due deference to the high authority of Dugdale, we are constrained to say that it is by no means satisfactory, unless the amended pedigree should be found recorded in the Heralds' College at a later date than 1619. It is well known that Dugdale's great work, the Baronage, important and valuable as it is, contains a great number of errors, and we cannot, therefore, be surprised that the Antiquities of Warwickshire, written when he was a young man, and some years before he was connected with the Heralds' College, should not be faultless. He was not appointed a Pursuivant until 1638, after the death of both Lord and Lady Totnes.

The changes of name, mentioned by Dugdale, would not affect the arms, for arms do not pertain to *names*, but are heritable in the descendants of the grantee, and the Cockfields, of Stratford, though styled *de Clopton* from their residence at Clopton, continued to the end of the 15th century to bear the arms of Cockfield as their paternal coat. On the arch over the cenotaph in Stratford Church, attributed to Sir Hugh Clopton, is a shield quarterly, Cockfield and Clopton. This would seem to indicate that, at some earlier period, a Cockfield had married an heiress of Clopton, and by her was ancestor of the Cloptons, of Stratford.

The sumptuous monument of Sir George Carew, Earl of Totnes, and of his wife Joyce Clopton, is placed against the east wall of the chapel. It is

1 Hist. of Warr. p. 685.

a very dignified structure, erected by the Countess after the death of her husband, which occurred in 1629. She died in 1636. On an altar tomb, forming the plinth of the erection, the front of which is sculptured with guns, powder-barrels, shot, and other symbols of his office as Master of the Ordnance, lie the effigies of the Earl and Countess, very well sculptured and in excellent condition. He is represented in armour with an Earls's robes over it, and both wear coronets. This elaborate monument has been well engraved by Dugdale, and it is only with respect to the armorial insignia on it that we allude to it here.

On the summit of the erection is the Earl's achievement of arms containing 16 quarterings, surmounted by an Earl's coronet, over which is the barred helmet supporting the crest, *a lion statant guardant. Supporters, two antelopes.* The quarterings are—

1. CAREW.—Or three lioncels passant in pale sa. armed and langued gu.
2. FITZ STEPHEN.—Per pale ar. and erm. a saltier counterchanged.
3. COURCY.—Ar. three eagles displayed gu.
4. TUIT.—Quarterly ar. and gu.
5. DIGON.—Ar. three adders enwrapped vert.
6. MOHUN of Ottery.—Gu. out of a Maunche erm. a hand pp^{r} holding a fleur-de-lis.
7. BREWER.—Gu. two bendlets wavy or.
8. ARCHDEKNE.—Ar. three chevronels sa.
9. HACCOMBE.—Ar. three bendlets sa.
10. FOLKERY.—Checquy ar. and sa. a fess vair, ar. and gu.
11. CARMINOW.—Az. a bend or, and a label of three points az.
12. DINHAM.—Gu. four fusils in fess erm.
13. COURTENAY of Haccombe, Or three torteaux, a label of three points az.
14. ARCHES.—Gu. three arches 2 and 1 ar. capitals or, that in base double.
15. HUDDERSFIELD.—Ar. a fess betw. three boars statant sa.
16. COURTENAY of Powderham.—1st and 4th, Or three torteaux, and a label of three points az.; 2nd and 3rd, Or a lion ramp. (Redvers).

The chief points requiring notice are the impalements to which we have before adverted. On a panel above the inscription are three shields : 1st, Carew, *impaling per pale or and gu. a cross pattée fitchée counter-changed*, and two others bearing the same charges sole. On each side of the inscription are two shields, those on the dexter being : 1, Carew, *impaling gu. on a bend three trefoils slipped vert.* for Harvey, of Thirltry, co. Beds., the Earl's mother ; and 2nd, Carew, *impaling* Huddersfield, as above, for his grandmother. These shields would seem to be misplaced. On the shields on the sinister side of the inscription the dexter sides are occupied by the arms assumed for Clopton as above, and the sinister side blank.

It is in all its circumstances a most curious and interesting question, the proper investigation of which would, however, occupy more time and space than we can now devote to it, especially as it is not immediately a question of Gloucestershire history or antiquities, but we hope at a future time to have an opportunity of studying the case more fully.

GILD OF HOLY CROSS.

On leaving the church the party proceeded to the Grammar School, formerly the Gild at the Holy Cross, to which the chapel is dedicated. The

Gild was of unknown antiquity, for having been founded without the Royal licence there is no record, but evidence exists that it was at a very early date, though it was not until 4th Henry IV. (1403), that Letters Patent were obtained for its foundation, and authorising the brethren and sistren of the fraternity, every year, to elect eight aldermen from among themselves, who should elect a master and two proctors to govern the lands and revenues of the gild. For this indulgence the members of the gild bound themselves to provide two priests to celebrate divine service daily for the good estate of the King and Queen and other benefactors during their lives, and for their souls after their deaths. It will be noticed that this gild, like all others, was entirely a lay association, consisting of pious and earnest churchmen and churchwomen who devoted their time and their substance to religious and charitable work, and such services as they were incompetent themselves to perform they were to engage clergymen to perform in their behalf.

In 1296 the brethren and sistren of the fraternity petitioned the Bishop of the diocese for permission to found a hospital and a chapel for the use of the said gild, which was granted, and the chapel was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In the hospital, previous to the dissolution of the gild, the fraternity maintained ten poor persons, and it appears that besides the four gild priests there was another clerk who was schoolmaster ; and further, as was essential in all gilds, there was an annual feast for the brethren and sistren, at which the tenants, bailifs and farmers of the land were present.

Mention is made of a chapel in the town dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which was served by one of the gild priests. It was, apparently, independent of the collegiate church except that it paid the usual parochial dues and the clergy attended the service there in their surplices once a year. The chapel, as before stated, was rebuilt by Hugh Clopton, who was Lord Mayor of London 7th Henry VII. (1491-2), and died five years later. He also, it is said, built a fair house of brick and timber on the north side of the said chapel, in which he lived in his later days. Whether or no this chapel was identical with the gild chapel is not very clear. Hugh Clopton was also the builder of the fine bridge which spans the Avon at Stratford.

The Gild of the Holy Cross, like all other chantries, gilds, hospitals, &c., was dissolved, and all its lands and revenues seized to the King's use. In 1545 its revenues were valued at £50 1s. 11½d. per annum, and Stratford was fortunate in having the whole, with the exception of Hugh Clopton's house, before mentioned, which had been alienated, restored in 1553, when the town was incorporated, for the maintenance of the school and almshouses, which still exist.

The party was received at the Grammar School by the Head Master, the Rev. R. S. de C. Laffran, who delivered an interesting address, in the Great Hall, sometime used as the Town Hall, on the History of the Institution, and afterwards in the principal class room, above stairs, he continued his remarks, pointing out the exact spot assigned by tradition as that in which Shakespeare sat when attending this school ! He also called attention to some ancient mural paintings which had been discovered about a year and a half previously by the removal of a ceiling, and which he thought were emblematical of the union of the houses of York and Lancaster.

Mr. Laffan then conducted the visitors to the Chapel of the Gild, and exhibited a large collection of drawings of a remarkable series of mural

paintings which had adorned the walls of the chapel, representing the "Passage to the Cross," which he described. These were disclosed some years ago by the removal of the white-wash, and the drawings made, but afterwards, unfortunately, they were again covered with white-wash.

The next place visited was "New Place," erected by public subscription in commemoration of Shakespeare, to which we shall again advert further on, and the Old House, supposed to be Shakespeare's birth-place, but we believe there is no reliable evidence of this fact.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner of the Society took place in the evening, at which there was a large attendance of members and visitors, and many ladies. The President, Lord Sherborne, occupied the chair.

At the conclusion of the dinner, the Chairman briefly proposed the "Queen," remarking that as this was the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign he doubted not the toast would be drunk with more than ordinary zeal and loyalty.

The toast having been cordially accepted, the Chairman proposed the usual toast of "Prosperity to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society," coupling therewith the name of Sir Henry Barkly, the retiring President, which was cordially received.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, in responding, said it was very gratifying to him to have his name coupled with the toast, "Success to the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archæological Society," and he could assure them no one desired that success more sincerely and more heartily than he did. At the same time he thought it must be very evident to all of them that that success was more connected with the President who had just entered on the duties of the office than it could be with the retiring President, whose functions had just ceased, and that it would be more fitting that the toast should have been connected with the name of Lord Sherborne. From what they had seen that day of the interest Lord Sherborne took in archæological pursuits, as he had shewn in the inspection of the antiquities of Stratford, they must entertain a strong feeling that the Society could not have a better President, and, in conclusion, therefore, he proposed the health of Lord Sherborne, the President of the Society.

Lord SHERBORNE, in a few words, returned thanks, and the company then adjourned. About nine o'clock there was an

EVENING MEETING

for the reading and discussion of papers, Lord Sherborne presiding, at which there was a large attendance.

Mrs. BAGNALL-OAKELEY read a paper on some *Stone Vessels* resembling fonts, but much smaller, and destitute of drains, of which she exhibited a number of carefully-prepared drawings. Mrs. Oakeley detailed the places where they had been discovered—chiefly Wales and England. She offered some observations upon them, which she said she made with the view of eliciting the opinions of others as to their use, and suggested whether they might not be connected with the sacrament of Baptism.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN remarked that the objects in question could not be fonts. In the first place they were too small, and that in the early

church, fonts were invariably furnished with drains, and he could not see in what manner these vessels could be used in baptism unless in connection with the use of chrism. To form any definite opinion on the subject would require a more familiar knowledge of the details of the ritual of the ancient church than he possessed. The subject dropped without further discussion.

A paper had been announced by Mr. R. F. Tomes, respecting which the Rev. W. BAZELEY said the author had left it in his hands, but, inasmuch as the writer could do better justice to his own paper than a stranger, he would suggest that Mr. Tomes be asked to read it at Quinton, to which neighbourhood (with Mickleton and Clifford) it relates. This was agreed to.

Mr. EDGAR FLOWER then read some *Notes on the Town of Stratford*, and on some eminent men which it had produced. He quoted an extract from Camden's Britannia describing the town, in which that learned antiquary remarked it was "a pretty handsome market town, that owes its ornaments and beauty chiefly to two of its natives" (Britannia, ed. 1722, p. 606.) Mr. Flower observed that it seems strange to us now that Stratford should ever be known to fame as being the birth-place of illustrious persons, and neither of them Shakespeare.

The persons referred to by Camden, writing in Shakespeare's lifetime, were John de Stratford and Sir Hugh Clopton. The former, Mr. Flower stated, was the eldest son of Robert and Isabel Stratford, who, in 1269, built the Chapel of the Holy Cross for the fraternity of the gild, together with a hospital, the gild having also an altar, or chapel, at the eastern end of the north aisle of the parish church. At a later date, in the reign of Henry VII., Sir Hugh Clopton, at his own expense, as stated above, rebuilt the Chapel of the Holy Cross as we now see it.

Ralph de Stratford, younger brother of Robert de Stratford, rose to be Bishop of London, and of his two sons John and Robert, the youngest became Bishop of Chichester, and John, the most illustrious of the family, who was Rector of Stratford in 1319, was made Bishop of Winchester in 1323, and was advanced to the Archbishopric of Canterbury in 1333 by Pope John XXII. against the consent of King Edward II., who did his best to brow-beat him out of the country, but eventually the King became reconciled to him, and three times appointed him Lord High Chancellor, and Lord High Treasurer. As such he rendered great services to the State, making no fewer than thirty-two journeys across the channel. He was a sturdy defender of the Constitution, and occasionally boldly stood out against the King. He it was who greatly embellished the parish church of Stratford, rebuilding the south aisle, and erected a chapel to St. Thomas Becket at its east end. He died in May, 1348, and was buried at Canterbury Cathedral, where a magnificent alabaster tomb supporting his effigy still remains.

Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR followed with a description of an *Ancient Astrolabe*, which he exhibited. His observations thereon will be found printed in this volume, pp. 6-25 and 170-171.

Mr. GEORGE B. WITTS read an interesting paper *On Meon Hill Camp*, which, he said, contained an area of twenty-six acres, and the fortifications were still tolerably complete. Some years ago, in 1824, 394 sword-like blades

of iron (like the one exhibited) were found, carefully arranged, as if packed together in a chest. An opinion had been expressed that they were imperfect swords, fabricated from native iron, and prepared for the final strokes of the war smith. He observed that it was very remarkable that all these swords were lost, none being in the local museums. Mr. Witts went on to argue that Meon formed a link in the most important chain of camps in this country, extending from the Bristol Channel to the Wash, between the coasts of Lincolnshire and Norfolk, running parallel to the valleys of the Severn and the Wye on the western side of the Kingdom, and the Welland and Nen on the eastern, defending the boundary of the great Roman province of England, established 1307 years ago.

During the evening the ancient Corporation Charters were displayed on the walls of the Council Chamber, and both prior to and after the meeting they were inspected with a considerable amount of interest.

TUESDAY, 9th AUGUST.

This morning an excursion was made to Warwick, the county town, famous for its antiquities. The party numbering altogether 92, among whom were Lord Sherborne (*the President*), Sir Henry Barkly, Sir Arthur Hodgson (*Mayor of Stratford*) Sir John Maclean, Mr. Edgar Flower (*Local Secretary*) and Rev. W. Bazeley (*General Secretary*), proceeded mostly by road, *via* Charlecote, and others by railway, assembling at the Museum at Warwick, where they were received by Mr. M. H. Lakin (the President) and other members of the Warwickshire Natural History & Architectural Society, and by that veteran and accomplished antiquary Mr. Matthew Holbech Bloxam,[1] who may be regarded as one of the chief instruments in the revival of Gothic Architecture in this country, and now the President of the Warwickshire Field Club,"[1] accompanied by the Rev. Charles Evans, Rev. P. B. Brodie and several members from Warwick and Coventry. After having inspected what is called the Black Book of Warwick, which contains accounts of events of interest which occurred in the town (to which the book belongs) from the time of Queen Elizabeth downwards, and the fine geological collection and the other interesting and valuable contents in the museum, the Societies made their way to the ancient historic castle, which, with the kind permission of the Earl of Warwick, they were allowed to visit. Arriving at the castle, the party was received in the Great Hall by Major Fosbery, Lord Warwick's agent, who, in the name of his lordship, bade the Societies welcome, adding that the rule of charging one shilling each person for admission would not, on this occasion, be insisted upon.

Mr. BAZELEY, on behalf of the Society, thanked Lord Warwick for this considerate remission.

Having inspected the castle, its choice gallery of pictures, and various objects of interest, and also the famous Warwick Vase, the two Societies

1 He died at Rugby on 24th April, 1888, in the 84th year of his age. *His principles of Gothic Architecture* was published nearly sixty years, ago and has passed through eleven editions. His other works are: *A Glympse at the Monumental Architecture and Sculpture of Great Britain from the Earliest Period of the Eighteenth Century; Sepulchral Effigies and Monuments in Bottesford Church, Boston Church, and Worcester Cathedral, 1862-70;* and *Some of the Rectories and Rectors of Rugby, 1876.* Mr. Bloxham was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1863.

adjourned to the Woolpack Hotel, where about 150 ladies and gentlemen assembled to lunch, at which Lord Sherborne presided. After the repast, the Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the members of the sister Society of Warwick, who had so kindly met the Gloucestershire members and accompanied them in their inspection of the antiquities, &c., of Warwick, coupling therewith the name of Mr. Thomas Lloyd, of the Priory. That gentleman having briefly returned thanks, the party proceeded to visit the

Church of St. Mary and the Famous Beauchamp Chapel.

There was a church here probably before the Conquest, for it is mentioned in Domesday, but it was rebuilt in 1123 by Roger de Newburgh, the second Earl of Warwick, who converted it into a College of Secular Canons of the Order of St. Augustin, and incorporated into it 8 other churches with their endowments. The piers and vaulting of the crypt, portions of his work, still remain. Thomas Beauchamp, the tenth Earl, commenced the rebuilding of the choir in his lifetime, and by his will dated in 1369, directed his executors to complete it, and to cause his body to be buried therein. Thomas Beauchamp, his second son and successor, the eleventh Earl, rebuilt the whole church from the ground, but this building, with the exception of the eastern portion, was destroyed by the great fire which consumed a large part of the town in 1694. Several of the ancient monuments perished.

The Chapel of Our Lady, on the south side of the choir, known as the famous "Beauchamp Chapel," was begun by the executors to, and in accordance with, the will of Richard Beauchamp, twelfth Earl of Warwick, created Earl of Aumarle 1417, dated in 1442-3, and was completed in 1463-4, a period of 21 years, at a cost of £2,481, an enormous sum in those days, but this included the cost of the magnificent tomb and gilt effigy thereon, now remaining *in situ* in the midst of the chapel where the Earl was buried. It is considered the finest in England, except, perhaps, that of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey. The whole series of monuments is excessively fine and are well known. Some portion of the original glazing of this chapel yet remains, but, unfortunately, a large part is lost, and some that is left is much damaged and misplaced, especially in the east window.

The party next proceeded, under the guidance of Mr. Lloyd, to the

Leycester Hospital.

This was anciently the united Gild of the Holy Trinity and St. George, and its revenues at the time of its dissolution amounted to £32 10s. 5d. Its subsequent history is deserving of a few words of notice, because of the interest in it of two parishes in Gloucestershire. Having been dissolved on 23rd July, 4th Edward VI. (1550)[1] it was granted to Sir Nicholas Strange and his heirs, of whom it was subsequently acquired by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leycester, who therein, in the 28th Elizabeth (1586) founded a hospital for twelve men, besides the master, impotent persons, not having more than £5 a year of their own, and such as had either been, or should be, maimed, in the wars, especially under the conduct of the said Earl or his heirs; or such as had been servants or tenants, to him or his heirs, and born in the counties of Warwick or Gloucester, or having their

1 Rot. Pat. 4th Edw. IV. p. 6.

dwelling there for five years before; and in case there happen to be none such hurt in the wars, then to other poor persons of Kenilworth, Warwick, Stratford-upon-Avon, in the County of Warwick, or of Wotton-under-Edge, or Erlingham, in the County of Gloucester, recommended by the minister and churchwardens.[1]

Of Gloucestershire men there are four now actually in the hospital, two from Wotton, named Owen and Orchard, and two from Arlingham, named Andrews and Wellavize, two of these have been recently admitted; all in the hospital are old soldiers except the last named. Each man receives £70 a year (it used to be £80, but it has been reduced in consequence of the diminution of rents and tithes) a sitting-room and bed-room, and also a public kitchen, with kitchen-firing and cook. Married couples are allowed, but no children.

The hospital is situated close to the western gate of the town, and on the north side of it. It consists of a most picturesque group of half-timbered and gabled buildings, forming three sides of a small quadrangle, the fourth, or north, side being open to the hospital garden, in which each inmate is allotted a slip of ground. The houses are decorated with shields bearing the arms and cognizance of Dudley, and the arms of some of the connections of that house. Over the town gateway is the chapel of St. James, which was formerly connected with the Gyld of St. George, and the canons of St. Mary's took the gyld services. It is now used as the chapel of the hospital, and seems to be in good substantial repair. In 1864, when the Archæological Institute visited Warwick, "The Great Hall," where in 1617 James I. was sumptuously entertained by Sir Fulk Grevel, was 'used as a brew-house, and incumbered with coals, &c.; an unseemly appropriation, which justly called forth a remonstrance from the Bishop of Oxford (Wilberforce) and Mr. Beresford Hope."[2]

On leaving the hospital, Mr. Lloyd kindly received the two Societies at his interesting old residence, "The Priory," at afternoon tea, and thence the members of the Gloucestershire Society returned to Stratford.

In the evening the Members of the Council of the Shakespeare Memorial Building received the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society at a Converzatione in the Picture Gallery of the Institution, where Mr. T. Hawley, the Librarian, pointed out the chief objects of interest, and delivered an address on Shakespeare, for which, in the name of the Society, he was thanked by the President, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

A carriage excursion was made this morning to visit the battle-field of Edgehill, the scene of the indecisive battle of 1642, being the first engagement in the civil war; and Compton Wynyates, under the guidance of Mr. Edgar Flower. Arriving at "The Rising Sun," the party was received by Mr. Godson, who exhibited many objects of interest consisting of arms and other relics collected from the site of the battle. The summit of the hill afforded a fine view of the scene of the action, and the Rev. Wm. Bazeley gave a brief account of what took place.

From this place the party proceeded to

1 Dugdale, Vol I., p. 453.

2 Archæol. Journal, Vol. XXI. p. 362.

Compton Wynyates,

one of the seats of the Marquis of Northampton, now occupied by his son, Lord William Compton. It is a fine picturesque mansion, built in 1520. Here lunch had been prepared in the Great Hall, at which Lord Sherborne presided, at the conclusion of which Mr. Edgar Flower read a letter from Lord William Compton, who was unadvoidably absent from home, stating, on behalf of the Marquis, his father, how pleased he was at the Society visiting Compton, and expressing his regret that he could not be there to entertain them.

The Rev. C. D. Francis, Rector of Tysoe, read a paper on the history of the Manor, which had formed parcel of the possessions of the Compton family for several centuries. The present house was built by Sir William Compton in 1520. Upon the conclusion of the paper there was a discussion in which the Steward, Mr. Bazeley and Mr. Francis took part.

The church was also visited. It does not appear to have been subjected to the process of "restoration," and is still filled with large square pews. Dugdale informs us that the fabric (of the ancient church) "was totally reduced to rubbish, having been demolisht in *an.* 1646, when Compton house was garrison'd by the Parliament forces; the Monuments therein of the before specified *Sr Will. Compton* and his Lady, with that of *Henry* Lord Compton, his grandson, which were very beautiful and stately, being then utterly razed and knockt to pieces."[1]

After a visit to the Vicarage, at the kind invitation of Mrs. Francis, for afternoon tea, the party returned to Stratford, making on the way an impromptu visit to the Church of Oxhill, on the invitation of the Rev. V. H. Macy, the Rector.

THURSDAY, 11th August.

At 9.30 this morning the members attended at the Town Hall to hold the concluding meeting of the Society. The President, Lord Sherborne, occupied the chair, and the following resolutions were adopted.

1. That the thanks of the Society be given to Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., the Chairman; to Mr. Edgar Flower, the Hon. Sec.; to Mr. R. Latimer Greene; to Mr. C. Lowndes and to the other members of the Local Committee for the very efficient manner in which they had drawn up the programme, and carried out the arrangements of the Meeting.

2. That the thanks of the Society be given to the Rev. G. Arbuthnot, Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon; the Vicar of St. Mary's, Warwick; the Rev. C. D. Francis, Rector of Tysoe; the Rev. V. H. Macy, Rector of Oxhill; the Rev. F. H. Annesley, Rector of Clifford Chambers; the Rev. A. C. Jackson, Curate in Charge of Quinton; and the Rev. W. Perry, Rector of Mickleton, for the permission which they have so readily granted to the Society to visit the churches of those parishes.

3. That the thanks of the Society be given to the Earl of Warwick; the Governors and Members of Council of the Shakespeare Memorial

1 Dugdale's Hist. of Warr., p. 550.

Buildings at Stratford; the Master of the Leycester Hospital at Warwick; Mr. Thomas Lloyd; The Marquis of Northampton; and Lord William Compton; for their very generous and courteous reception of the Society at Warwick Castle, the Shakespeare Memorial Buildings, the Leycester Hospital, the Priory, and Compton Wynyates.

4. That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Edgar Flower, the Rev.R. de C. and Mrs. Laffan, Mr. Thomas Lloyd and Mrs. Lloyd, the Governors and Members of the Council of the Shakespeare Memorial, the Rev. C. D. and Mrs. Francis, the Rev. A. C. and Mrs. Jackson, and the Rev. W. V. and Mrs. Perry for their hospitality at the Town Hall, the Grammar School, the Priory, Warwick, the Shakespeare Memorial, Tysoe Rectory, Quinton Rectory and Mickleton Rectory.

5. That the thanks of the Society be given to the Rev. Frank Smith, Rev. R. de C. Laffan, Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley, Mr. Edgar Flower, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. G. B. Witts, the Members of the Warwickshire Natural History and Archæological Society, Major Fosberry, Mr. Godson, the Rev. C. D. Francis, the Rev. F. H. Annesley, the Rev. A. C. Jackson, Mr. R. F. Tomes, the Rev. W. V. Perry, and Mr. J. G. Hamilton, for the papers they have contributed, or the guidance they have given to objects of interest, during the meeting.

6. That a copy of the Berkeley MSS., and a perfect set of the Society's Transactions be presented to the Shakespeare Memorial Library as a small acknowledgment of the courtesy and hospitality shown to the Society and to the members individually during the present Meeting by the inhabitants of Stratford-on-Avon and neighbourhoood.

The Rev. W. BAZELEY suggested that the next Annual Summer Meeting at Gloucester an opportunity should be afforded to the citizens of Gloucester generally, to attend one of the Evening Meetings of the Society.

Mr. BRUTON proposed a resolution to this effect, which led to considerable discussion, and was eventually adopted in the following terms:—

That this meeting approves of the suggestion, that at the next Annual Summer Meeting opportunities be afforded to the citizens of Gloucester, generally, to attend one of the Evening Meetings of the Society, and that this suggestion be submitted to the Council for its consideration.

On the conclusion of the Meeting, the last excursion of the Society was made from Stratford to visit the neighbouring parishes in Gloucestershire, which was the primary object of the Society in appointing the meeting to be held at Stratford. The first place visited was

CLIFFORD CHAMBERS.

where the party was received by the Rector, the Rev. F. H. Annesley, who courteously acted as guide to the Parish Church, Rectory, and Manor House.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Helen, consists of chancel, nave, and western tower. There is a south porch, with a fine Norman door, and a Norman north door, now walled up.

The building was originally of Early Norman period. The existence of some "long and short work" in the interior coigns of the tower may, perhaps, be an indication of a still earlier date. The fabric has been much

altered by way of "restoration." The chancel has been considerably lengthened, and a large arch opened through the north wall to form an organ-chamber, removing a narrow low-window with a transom to the west wall of the said chamber. In the angle of the east end of the north wall of the nave are portions of a wide Norman arch. The eastern respond, and about a third of the archivolt, which is chamfered, and also the lower portion of the western respond, remain. It would appear that, originally, there was a transept or chapel here. Beyond this arch, but not connected with it, is a semi-detached shaft 6ins. in diameter with a base, and a capital containing a cable-moulding, at the angle of the respond of another arch probably of the Transition period.

The Rectory,

a picturesque half timbered structure, apparently of the latter end of the 15th century. On the chimney-breast, in one of the rooms are sculptured a series of squares filled with quartrefoils enclosing plain shields. From the Rectory the visitors proceeded to

The Manor House.

which is now occupied by the Rector, who is also the owner of the estate portraits of the Annesley family, and their connections. Among them is and patron of the advowson. The house contains a large gallery of family a fine portrait of Sir Robert Cotton, the antiquary, founder of the Cottonian library now in the British Museum, of which Mr. Annesley, as lineal representative of Sir R. Cotton, is now hereditary Trustee.

Mr. Annesley kindly exhibited some old deeds and other manuscripts, and, at the request of Sir John Maclean, he produced also the church plate, when lo ! among more modern articles there was a pre-Reformation chalice with its paten. Sir John congratulated Mr. Annesley upon being the possessor of so great a rarity, and requested to be favoured with the loan of the articles for the purpose of getting them engraved for the Transactions of the Society, to which he kindly and readily assented, provided the churchwardens offered no objection. The parish registers, which commence in 1538, were also exhibited. The earliest volume was found to be in a tattered condition, and some portions of it loose. Sir John Maclean offered to get it rebound, which has since been done. The next place visited was

Quinton,

where the company was received at the church, which is of Norman date, by the resident clergyman, the Rev. A. C. Jackson, who acted as guide in the building. It consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisle, with a chapel at the east end of each. In the south aisle is a recumbent effigy of a Knight, said to be one of the Cloptons, but there are no arms or any direct means of identification. It rests upon a tomb, and is, apparently, *in situ*. In the chapel, eastwards, upon an altar tomb, is a fine brass of a lady. It is noted by Haines, under *Quinton*, as commemorating Joan, the relict of Sir William Clopton, vowess, circa 1430,[1] and is described more fully by Mr. Cecil Davis in his Gloucestershire Brasses, No. XI. There is upon it a shield of arms : *ar, two bars gu. fretty or.* for Clopton, but these arms are different from either of the shields of the Cloptons

1 Manual of Monumental Brasses, Part II., p. 70.

of Clopton, co. Warwick, as displayed in the Church of Stratford-upon-Avon (see ante p. 207). The deceased lady was doubtless the relict of Sir William Clopton who died seized, as stated by Fosbroke, of the Manor of Rodbrooke, (now Radbrook) with appurtenances in Upper and Lower Quinton, cir. 1419-20.[1] Sir Wm. Clopton died seized also of Clopton-on-the-Hill, in the adjoining parish of Mickleton, free warren in which, Fosbroke states, had been granted by charter to Richard Clopton as early as 56th Henry III. 1271-2. Sir Wm. left issue an only daughter and heir, who married John Burgh and left issue three daughters, upon the failure of issue male of whom he directed that the manor should revert to the heirs male of Clopton: Thomas Clopton, of Clopton, being father of — Clopton, of Clopton, and Thomas, of Snytherfield,[2] and cites the descendant of the last-mentioned Thomas as recorded in the Heralds' Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1582-3, but no arms are tricked on this pedigree.[3] The pedigree of Clopton, of Clopton, co. Warw., given by Dugdale, does not shew the connection of Thomas, of Snytherfield, with that family, and, as before noted, the Clopton pedigree is in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Having inspected this very interesting church, the party adjourned to the vicarage, where, through the kind and bountiful hospitality of Mr. Jackon, a handsome lunch had been provided.

The next place visited was the Roman camp at Meon Hill, under the guidance of Mr. G. B. Witts, and thence the members proceeded to

MICKLETON.

where they were received by S. G. Hamilton, Esq., the Lord of the Manor, and the Vicar, the Rev. W. V. Perry. The church was at once inspected under the guidance of the Vicar. It is a very interesting building of the Norman transition period, and consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, south porch and western tower. The aisle is of three bays, and is remarkable in that the pillars appear to be of a later type than the round arches which they support. In the wall on the north side of the western bay of the nave may be seen the remains of a lofty arch of long and short work, indicating a pre-Norman date. The church is of much interest and contains a great deal of heraldry, chiefly connected with the families of Fisher and Graves, the latter being now represented here by Mr. Hamilton, who has inherited the estate through marriage. Having inspected the church the party partook of afternoon tea in the garden of the vicarage, kindly prepared by Mrs. Perry, and with a very hasty visit to the Manor House the Meeting concluded. Unfortunately, the time allowed for this day's excursion was wholly insufficient to do justice to the three very interesting churches in this remote corner of Gloucestershire, and it is to be hoped that the district will ere long be more carefully explored.

The Meeting being concluded, some of the party returned to Stratford, and the others drove to Honeyburn station to proceed southwards by train.

1 Hist. of Glouc., Vol. II., p. 318.

2 Hist. of Glouc., Vol. II., pp. 385-388.

3 Heralds' Visitation of Glouc, Harl. Society, p. 225

Dr — Receipts and Expenditure, 1886-7. — Cr

1886.		£	s.	d.
April 22	To Miscellaneous Printing	3	17	0
,,	Printing Transactions	161	7	7
,,	Purchase of Books, & Binding for Library	10	17	2
,,	Petty Disbursements	27	17	5
,,	Balance of Deerhurst Meeting	1	6	6
	Balance	369	2	2
		£574	8	1

1886.		£	s.	d.
April 22	By Balance, as per Bank Book	280	16	4
1887.				
April 22	Annual Subscriptions, 1880-81	0	10	6
	Do. do. 1881-82	1	1	0
	Do. do. 1882-83	2	2	0
	Do. do. 1883-84	2	12	6
	Do. do. 1884-85	7	17	6
	Do. do. 1885-86	67	14	6
	Do. do. 1886-87	145	19	0
	Do. do. 1887-88	5	5	0
	Entrance Fees	11	11	0
	Life Subscriptions	5	15	6
	Dividends, Consols	5	15	6
	Donations	8	2	0
	Sale of Transactions	21	16	6
	Balance of Dursley Meeting	0	14	1
		£574	8	1

BERKELEY MANUSCRIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward	123	11	10
Bills paid	0	8	0
	£123	19	10

Certified—W. C. LUCY, W. P. PRICE } Auditors.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance	84	7	10
Subscriptions Vol. I.	12	4	0
Do. Vol. II.	12	4	0
Do. Vol. III.	15	4	0
	£123	19	10

	£	s.	d.
Balance of General Account brought down	369	2	2
Less Balance of Berkeley MSS.	84	7	10
Balance, as per Bank Book	£284	14	4

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

BY THE RIGHT HON. LORD SHERBORNE, *President.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It was not without considerable diffidence that I undertook the office of President of the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archæological Society for this year, for my knowledge of Archæology is not sufficient to justify my doing so. It occurred to me, however, that I had something to say which this Society might like to hear, namely, some account of the present contents of the Muniment Room at Sherborne. In the year 1830, what *I* shall always regard as a great calamity, befel our family. My grandfather decided to pull down the old home of the Duttons and replace it by what he doubtless considered an improved house on the same site. The old house, by all accounts, was much handsomer than the new one, and it was so solidly built that the greatest difficulty was experienced in pulling it down. It may be worth while to note in passing, what I must call shameless inaccuracy of the representations of the old Sherborne House both in Atkyns and Fosbrooke.

In *Atkyns' Gloucestershire* the two ends of the house facing the spectators are represented as finished off with columns and windows, much as they are now. In point of fact they were left unfinished, and ended in a plain rough-cast wall. Moreover, the foreground of courts, gardens, and plantations only existed in the imagination of the artist.

Fosbrooke's plate of Sherborne represents the house with a balustrade which masks the roof. This, too, never existed. Inigo Jones' plan, in which the tiles came down to the gutter, was the real and far handsomer arrangement. But, I suppose, that in Fosbrooke's time a roof was considered a disfigurement. My grandmother always considered the present heavy parapet which

conceals the roof of modern Sherborne as one of the chief glories of the new house, and then used to cite the *Palace of the Tuileries*, now, unhappily, no more, as an instance of how a handsome building could be utterly spoiled by its high roofs. It will thus be seen that even down to the beginning of the present century the artist did not draw what he actually saw, but rather what he thought ought to be there, and consequently representations of old houses must not be taken for granted.

To resume, when the old house was pulled down all the books and papers were taken to Windrush Vicarage, and put under the care of Mr. Davies, the then vicar, who took no care of them at all. This worthy man, who died about 7 years ago, aged 96, had been tutor to my father, but seems to have regarded books much as a grocer's boy regards figs. Indeed I have been informed that previously to the removal, he and the housekeeper laid their heads together and made a bonfire of a lot of old papers and rubbish, as they then deemed it, which lay loose in one of the top rooms at Sherborne. He, mainly instigated thereto by observing that the parchments were, many of them, on sacred subjects, and so wished to preserve things divine from coming down to base uses. A Mahomedan, we are told, never destroys a scrap of paper lest the name of Allah should be written on it. In this case a similar reason led the Christian divine to an opposite conclusion. He burnt all the scraps.

During the time the books and parchments remained at Windrush, a servant, it is supposed, sold them to whoever would buy; at any rate many black letter folios and parchments found their way to the village shoemaker who used the large leaves for cutting out shapes for shoes. I preserved what remained about thirty years ago, and had rebound what books were worth re-binding—*The Sermones Meffreth*, *The Apostillæ of Cardinal Hugo*, *A Summary of the Sext and the Clementines*, *Sententiæ*, and such like works. Also the first collected edition of Ben Johnson's works, and a MS. common-place book of Thomas Dutton, the purchaser of the Manor of Sherborne, filled with what would now be considered common-place observations; perhaps they were not so stale in those days. Of the MSS. that returned to Sherborne I

now propose to give you a short account, and I must here premise that whatever value my remarks may have is entirely owing to the researches of the Rev. David Royce, Vicar of Netherswell, who kindly undertook to look through the records. It has, I trust, been a labour of love. The account is necessarily imperfect, as there has not been time to arrange and classify the deeds as thoroughly as I could wish, and as I hope some day to see done, but to the best of my belief nobody has examined the muniments since they were placed in their present room some fifty years ago: to give you an idea of what remains is now the object of my present address.

The first deeds I shall mention are those that came from Winchcombe Abbey, beginning with the two Cartularies called *Liber A and Liber B*, which disappeared at the rebuilding of the house, and were never heard of again for fifty years. When I questioned my grandmother, Lady Sherborne, concerning them, she told me what I have just told you about the books at Windrush Vicarage, and we always feared they had found their way to the glue-pot. Happily this was not the case. Mr. Newmarch, of Cirencester, had been my grandfather's agent. Messrs. Sewell and Son, also of Cirencester, succeeded to his business, and in his strong room the books were discovered on the occasion of the first excursion of this Society to that town. The Cartularies had been required to be produced in the Court of Exchequer, in a law-suit relating to Charlton Kings, and so had been preserved. What are these Registers?

1. From the Cartulary itself, it is certain that the earliest charters of Winchcombe Abbey perished in a fire in King Stephen's time. The abbey and its records were then destroyed by the very means adopted for their protection, namely, by the burn- of the cottages built around for defence against incursions of marauders.
2. Of subsequent Registers, Anthony a' Wood states that "The Registers of Winchcombe containing at least 5 books or parts, came, after the Dissolution of the Abbey, into obscure hands. At length, it being produced by an ordinary farmer at an

assize, held at Gloucester, for the proof of some matter then in question at which Sir William Morton, lord of the site of Winchcombe Abbey, was present, he, by some device, got it out of the farmer's hands, as belonging more properly to him, and kept it some time in his house at Kidlington, in Oxfordshire, and sometimes in his lodgings at Serjeant's Inn. But so it was that the said Sir William, who was one of the Justices of the King's Bench, being on his Norfolk Circuit, at what time the conflagration in London happened, the said book with others of his goods, and the Inn itself, was totally consumed to ashes."—*Wood's Ath. Oxon., Vol. I., c. 61, ed. Bliss.*

It is said that Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, had this work transcribed, but of this transcript no discovery has been made.

Atkyns narrows this statement of Wood's down, saying that Richard Kiderminster wrote a very valuable history of the foundation of the Abbey. Rudder adds, "but this book was unfortunately burnt by the fire."

Another statement.—"The abridgement of the Cartulary (*i.e.* Sir W. Norton's, which perished in the fire of London) by Richard Kedermynster, was copied by Dodsworth.[1] Kedermynster, however, was Abbot from 1488-1531, whilst John Cheltenham, Abbot from 1423-1454 is the Author and Collector of the large Register *Liber A.* It is most probable Kedermynster abridged whatever Cartularies he found existing in the Monastery: *Liber A*, as well as the smaller, earlier and more valuable *Liber B.* We know that Abbot Cheltenham did so.

Sir Thomas Phillips, in his *Index of Cartularies*, mentions four volumes, A, B, C, D, as in the hands of Lord Sherborne in 1820. What C and D were I know not. I never heard them mentioned by the late Lady Sherborne. Tanner, as we shall see, appears only to have known of *Liber A*, Abbot Cheltenham's Registers, or as he styles him, Chettingham. I quote the passage from Nasmyth's edition of 1787.

[1] Dodsw. MSS. Vol. II., p. 304. Marshall's Eustone, p. 10.

I. Registrum dom. Joannis Chettingham abbatis Wynchcombe factum per eundem Abbatem A.D. 1422 contineus cartas 515 paginas 505 (509 really) in foliis pergamenis MS.

II. Rentale maneriorum monasterii Wynchcombie factum A.D. 1355. This is safe.

III. Rentalia dominiorum, maneriorum, rectoriarum, firmarum, terrarum et tenementorum pertinentium ecclesie B. Marie Virginis et S. Kenelmi regis et martyris de Wynchecombe, renovata ad festum S. Michaeli Archangeli anno Regis Hen. VIII. primo MS. (This has not turned up.)

These three last MSS. are in the hands of Sir John Dutton, of Shirburn, in Gloucestershire. Sir Thomas Phillips also possessed an abridgement of these Cartularies, entitled *Cartularium Monasterii de Winchecombe* in com. Glouc. Abbreviatum per Joh. Prynne. This abridgement Sir Thomas Phillips had lithographed at Middle Hill in 1854, and he prized it highly, for he died in the belief that the originals were irrecoverably lost. Clear, careful, and valuable as this abridgement is, it is but an abridgement still. It would seem, therefore, that the Cartularies described by Ant. a' Wood, as burnt in the fire of London, were those of Abbot Kedermynster, and, doubtless, were in Wynchcombe Abbey at the time of the dissolution, while those we are treating of were earlier ones which happened to be in the grange or cell of Sherborne at the same epoch, and remained there ever since.

As for a bare description of them—

Liber B is really the first, the oldest, the most valuable, and the smallest. It is referred to by Fosbrooke (who had both A and B at his full disposal, and made good use of them) as "Registrum Parvum." It measures 7¼ ins. by 10 ins., contains 136 leaves of vellum. The handwriting varies according to the different types in different reigns from Henry III. to Edward III., 126 pages are in the fine bold black character of Hen. III. This date is corroborated by the fact that in this same style of writing, on the first leaf, is penned a list of Kings before and after the Conquest, terminating with Hen. III., and the bias of the scribe appears. Stephen is described as "miles fortissimus"; Matilda

was a scourge to the abbey; Richard I. is "strennus miles"; John is "Santere." Then with a space between, and by the same hand, but, seemingly, grown feebler, is Henricus Rex (56) quinquaginta sex annos et viginti dies.

The contents of this Cartulary consists of Royal Confirmations, Papal Bulls, Charters of Individuals, noble and simple, and cruce signati (crusaders)—an infinite number of messuages and small estates aliened to the abbey, to all which charters the names of witnesses are attached, and, at the end, a number of corrodies, or grants of board, lodging, robes, grooms, rooms, candles, fuel, prebends for horses, sepulture, masses for the departed, &c., in return for services or benefactions to the monastery. On the last leaves there is a list of the several servants of the abbey, and their salaries, a code of decrees, a statement of the number of parish churches, towns, Knights' fees, tithes of the church, and a litany of the Blessed Virgin, with notes which would puzzle 19th century singers. Both Cartularies appear to have been bound at the same time, about the middle of the 16th century, in thick oaken lids covered with vellum.

Cartulary A, "Registrum Magnum," is larger in size 11½ ins. by (4¾ ins.) and thicker, containing 515 charters and 509 pages. It is written, for the most part, by one hand. The scribe painting, as it were, words which he could not decipher. It begins with the fact that it was made by John Cheltenham, A.D. 1422, and with his election, confirmation, benediction, and installation into the monastery. The deeds relating to these are followed by what shows that all was not peace between the parish church and the abbey. There is an appeal to the Pope. The bells of the former were chimed in the night to the disturbance of the abbot and monks at their nightly devotions or hours. Then follows a proof of the wearisomeness of proceedings in the Roman Curia in a protracted suit between the Vicar of the Parish and the Abbey respecting the repair of the chancel and windows. The account of the proceedings fills 22 pages. The all-pervading jurisdiction of the Pope is evidenced by Bulls, as of Boniface IX. confirming to Abbot William the mitre, ring, pastoral staff, and other insignia,

and of Pope Martin granting to Abbot John the use of a portable altar. There is a Bull likewise of Pope Nicholas allowing the monks to use their caps (pilleos) in church "propter ingens frigus in eorum partibus," coming down on their tonsured heads, excepting in reading the Gospel or elevation of the host. There are instances of the intervention of the *temporal* power, as in the warrant of King Edward to allow Richard Busshel, of Brodmerston, to give five messuages and several lands to find two wax candles of 12lbs. weight to burn every day before the High Altar. There is an apparent collision between the Abbot of Winchcombe and his neighbour the Abbot of Hayles, recorded in the only entry in English, and all in red ink, in the Cartulary.

At a court at Wynchcombe, on Monday the morrow of St. Nicholas, 15th Edw. I. (1287) "Johannes Yonge de Longebarrow wytnesseth that hit is geldable from the lordes leyton (?) wall of Langbarrow to the court yate, Thos. Vickers stode withynne the Church yard and threw his staff at Thos. Shepd. (Shepherde) and breke his hed. Wherefore he was amercyde in the Kinge's Court at Kyftesgate vi^{d}. Thos Eed was bayley the same tyme and the same tyme came Richard Busschell the Abbot's steward of Hayle, that was that tyme, and claymed hit for fraunchesse and it was provud (proved) afore him the same tyme that hit was none."

The greater part of A consists of Charters and settlements of of matters, all with names of witnesses attached. This Cartulary is remarkable as having been worked thoroughly by Prynne. There are numerous marginal notes in his neat hand, whereas in B there is not one. In every place where the word Papa, or its abbreviation, or the word Bulla comes, it is erased. The very first words on B, relating to the appearance of Ethelwulf before Pope Leo, have likewise been abraded by the knife of Puritanism, overmatching even the zeal of the archæologist.

A singular instance of how in early days surnames had their origin in nicknames and their fluctuating character occurs in *Liber B.* In a deed relating to land in Bekestreet, Winchcombe, it says: "which Godwin Grealhundenose sometimes held and after

him his son Frewene 'Porenose,'" We can easily picture to ourselves the sort of face the father must have had and the appearance of its leading feature, which, however, he failed to transmit to his offspring, and his neighbours marked their contempt for the substitute by the disparaging epithet they applied to it. Whether John le Mous (Johannes Mus) was so called from his outward appearance or his mental attitude, we cannot now determine. One other surname, "Buckbarde," must, I suppose, have been goatsbeard from "Bouc," the French, *he goat.*

II, The "Rentale," a contrast to the Cartularies in bulk and size (1 foot by 8 inches), but very beautifully and neatly written, is very interesting both for inspection and information. It styles itself a "*quatermun*," *i.e.*, 4 squares of parchment doubled in half, thus making 8 leaves, those stitched into 2 other squares, doubled with half a square besides, make in all a book of 29 leaves. The heading gives the date A.D. 1355. But the first page is of expenses, 1358. First come pensions and pensioners (one surviving from the corrodies of Edward II.), then a sliding scale of the "Robe cum furrurâ. To the clergy and steward for a robe, each 12 shillings. To the servants of the sub-cellarer, cook, bailiff, &c., 8s. each. To the grooms, 5s. To the abbot's cellarers, cooks, pages, 10s. for a robe each. This robing of these members of the monastery cost the house this year £8 19s. *Provisions* for the abbot's and cellarer's dining room for guests (hospitium) £10 0s. 8d., *i.e.* 4s. a day, but it must be remembered that the manors sent in their quota besides. Travelling expenses 60s. Small expenses for salt, candles, horse shoes, &c., 66s. 8d. Corn and malt, £20.

The outgoings of the abbey, it is stated at the foot of this page, were on an an average annually, £203 6s. 2½d., besides 40 marks assigned to the kitchen, the expenses exceeding the *receipts* by £18 6s. 6d.

Of the fourteen manors, the names of the tenants and their holdings occupy the left pages. Their payments are given in five columns, mostly for the terms of St. Andrew, Lady day, St. John Baptist, St. Kenelm and Michelmas. This book testifies

to the division of land into small holdings and small farms in the 14th century. Take *Sherborne*, which was the largest of the manors. There were 91 messuages, 82 tenants holding amongst them 103 yardlands, and 6 pieces of domain, 4 *quarterns* (?) 42 acres (arable), 9 closes, 9 crofts, and a feuger piece (*i.e.* covered with fern). There were 4 mills. A water and fuller mill, Bury mill, and Staggemill. One mill only now exists in the parish of Sherborne, and that is disused.

The prevailing holding is 1 messuage and 1 yardlard; the rent varying from 8s. to 4s. a year. Occasionally there is a special payment as of multones (muttons or sheep); 12d. for a *mutton*. Honeybourne has a special column for the term Cathedra Petri and for "Visch penny." I suppose fishpenny or Peter-pence.

On the margin of the left hand column are customary feudal charges—written against each tenant liable—*i.e.* for bedripes (day's work), *haymaking* and for *washing* and *shearing* sheep, which, at Sherborne, appears to have been a great day and festive season. The Abbot of Wynchcombe always came to it. Yanworth and Charlton Abbot's are remarkable for the rent of *cocks*, *hens*, and *eggs* assessed to most of the tenants. John Cosyn, of Yanworth, besides his rent of 12s. for a messuage and 2 woodlands, paid 1 cock, 10 eggs and gave 6 bedripes. Henry Symonds, of Charlton Abbot's, for one messuage and yardland (besides 7 shillings), rendered 1 cock, 1 hen, 24 eggs, 1 bedripe, and one day at mowing. John at Halle held at Hazelton 2 messuages, 4 cottages, 11 yardlands, by the rendering of a "pair of spurs" on St. John Baptist's day. Under Marston Sicca, to each holding are attached 1, 2, or 3 *Chepacres* (*?*).[1] Stanton, Honeybourne and Adelmynton are each charged with 11s. and 9d. for "*Wikewerkselver*."

The sum of all the rents in this book in gross for A.D. 1358 is £142 5s. 6¾d. The total of the Sherborne quota, £33 18s. 4d. and 160 bedripes, and 20 "fernhennes," the latter a customary rent peculiar to Sherborne. Robert Heynes, of Sherborne, for 1 messuage, 2 yardlands and 4 acres at Caldwellelake and Burrimanneway with one piece *Fewgere* paid 4 bedripes, 6 Fernhennes

[1] Inferior land let at a low rent?—ED.

and 2d. fishpenny. They cannot interpret "fern hennes" at the Record Office, but say that it is a local term. Yet these fern-hennes, (or vernhennes, as it is written) the *f* not having lost the Saxon *v* sound), to judge from the analogy of moorhen, greyhen, must have been some kind of wild fowl, and if so could hardly have been anything else than partridges.

The names in the church shot are some of them very remarkable, many christian names continue to be Saxon or English—Algarus, Aldwinus, Osgodus, Erlricus, Wolmarus, Godricus, Godwinus, &c. Some surnames are singular, such as "Hungar, "Dogge," "David *Dolutel*," "Wisdom," "Parsons," Midniht "Grim," "Red," &c. Many are drawn from their owner's occupations, as if men were beginning to have more to do than to call one another nicknames. Personal peculiarities, such as "greyhound nose," "Porenose, or "Merrymouth," cease, but we have John la Havekar, Humfrey le Cowherd, John le Wheolare, Walter le Hayward, John le Hogherde, and at Sherborne a Richard le Eweherde. Also names from localities—Henry atten Elme, William Abovetoun. Margeria atte Ashe, Thomas atte Water, William atte Wolde, Henry at Boxe, John atte Barne, John in the Lane, Richard atte Croyz (at Haselton, where there was a cross). A few still descriptive as John le Whistlar, William Spitefisher,[1] Richard la Frend existing in our surnames still, although no longer in the humble circumstances of their forefathers.

Another series of interesting documents is the Court Rolls of the Manor of Sherborne. Seven have as yet turned up, from 15th Hen. VI. (1437) to 1st Ric. III. (1483). The first is a long Compotus Roll, containing a very minute account of the Income and Expenditure of the Manor of Sherborne, and most interesting as furnishing a list of prices of that day:—1. Sale of milk, 38s. per ann. from 9 cows, *i.e.* 4s. 2d. each. One cow's milk was set apart for the servants. 2. Sale of hay £5 for 23 cartloads. 3. Agestment of cattle, cattle taken in on tack, as we now say. 4. Receipts from acts of husbandry done for the Abbot threshing,

[1] More likely "heath-fowl."—Ed.

[2] I suppose a man who fished with a spit, an eel-spearer

winnowing, &c. Such were the items of income. Under outlay, we find cost of (1) ploughs, (2) shoeing horses, (3) waggons, nails, grease, axles. (4) Housekeeping expenses, salt for cheese, treats for servants, harness, agricultural implements. 5. mowing and carrying 16 acres of corn, cost £4 6s. 8d. The compotus of the collector, Walter Bette, contains some interesting items. Allowances are made for "Sedpycher" and "Teying pycher." These words are unknown at the Record Office, but they may possibly still be intelligible to some ancient inhabitant of a sequestered nook in the Cotswolds. There was also delivery of a bushel of corn for the eucharist at Easter to the parish clerk. Allowance for candles in lambing time. Malt for beer, corn to fugatores, or drivers of ox teams, carters, swineherds, cowherd, dairymaid, shepherd and a certain Shepherde called "Tripherde"[1] Then comes a long list of stock, including Swans, and allowances of eggs, *e.g.* 100 eggs were given to the servants at Christmas. In other compotuses are expenses for the packing and le Trynding of wool. One entry is of special interest. The annuity of £10 to the custodian of the goods and ornaments of the Parish Church of St. John, Cirencester. Allowances of 6d. for expenses at Stow fair. A woman received 8d. for driving a cart 8 days. 178 quarters of mixed corn (draget) are sold to the brewer of the monastery for £20, and as she is called Pandoxatrix, she must have been a woman. 4 oxen are sold for 38s. 20 pullets for 20d., and 300 pigeons for 8s. 4d. 20s. worth of beer comes from Northleach for the Abbot at the sheep shearing. Payment for shoeing oxen in the forefeet, racione duritie petrarum et *gelicidii* hiemalis. the gelicidium being what the French call Verglas; when the roads are covered with a sheet of ice. Slates are 3s. a thousand. 12 pairs of gloves cost only 18 pence, which certainly seems most reasonable. There is a charge for carrying salt fish from London to Winchcombe. There is a charge for a newly married couple, friends of the Abbot, entertained at Sherborne. Richard Heynes pays 20s. for licence to marry his daughter Agnes, who was a serf of the Abbot's, to Henry Pope, but Alice daughter of William

[1] Can "Trip" here be the German "treiben," to drive, so a person who drives cattle to pasture?

Cowherde, has to pay 40s. for license to marry whom she pleases. Finally, William Dawes, of Sherborne, was fined 20s. for withdrawing his daughter Agnes, a serf of the Lord Abbot from the lord's service at Charlton Abbots from the office of a "Dere" (dairy) there.

1. The last series of deeds which hang on to Winchcombe Abbey is that connected with the transfer of Sherborne from Allen to Dutton. It begins with a document which has a certain melancholy interest as marking the beginning of the end of the great monastic system of England. Schemes of plunder were in the air, and doubtless the Abbot and monks of Winchcombe thought it prudent to get what cash they could, so that when the robber came he might find as little as possible to rob. Accordingly on December 14th, 1533, the Abbot and convent of Winchcombe granted a lease of the Manor of Sherborne for 99 years to Sir John Alleyn, Mayor of London, and Privy Councillor to Hen. VIII. What ready money they received for the lease does not appear, probably neither Knight nor Abbot wished it to be known. The rent named is a "corne of pepper, if asked for." This is signed by the Abbot, Prior, and 23 monks by their names in religion. Their real names can be mostly identified by their signatures at the time of their surrender, "Ego Richardus Anselmus Abbas Winchcombensis propriâ manu." Johannes Augustinus prior are respectively Richard Mounslow and John Hancock. On the dorse are the names of 36 tenants who did not attorne until February 28th, 1537. Sir John Allen leased the demesne to Robert Taylour, whose daughter Mary married Thomas Dutton, first Dutton of Sherborne.

2. The King having robbed the monks, next tried to rob Sir John Alleyn. He "amoved" him and commanded his chancellor to "travell" with him for the surrender of the lease for £1200 to £1400, to which Sir John Alleyn would not consent.

3. Sir John Alleyn made his will August 3rd, 1545, leaving the bulk of his property to his brother Christofer, who was also his executor with John Ayscoughe, Sir John's cousin.

4. The executors continue the suit for the lease, and are restored in possession May 18th, 1550.

5. Christofer Alleyn, the "elder," "for causes moving his conscience," grants the Manor of Sherborne to Xtofer Allen the younger.

6. Christopher the younger marries Etheldreda, or Awdry, daughter of Lord Paget.

7. This same Christopher grants the remainder of the term of the Abbot's lease, 82 years, to Lord Paget, apparently in trust as Etheldreda's dower.

8. King Edward VI. grants the *manor* to Etheldreda with remainder to Christopher for 1000 marks.

9. Christopher Allen and Etheldreda his wife, having obtained a licence of alienation from the King, sell the manor to Thomas Dutton, Esq., by Indenture dated March 21st, 1551. There are two deeds to effect this, William Paget assigns his interest in the lease to Lawrence Wynnington of the Hermitage, Cheshire, and Richard Harper of the Inner Temple, then these latter grant the Manor of Sherborne to Thomas Dutton and Mary his wife for 21 years, April 20th, 1551. However, on April 27th, 1551, a license to pass the Manor of Sherborne, and property in Wynrich, to Thomas Dutton and his heirs having been obtained from the King on May 8th, 1551. Wynnington and Harper lease the manor at pepper corn rent for 60 years to Thomas Dutton. Finally, May 9th, 1551, Christopher Allen and Etheldreda his wife sell the reversion of the Manor of Sherborne for £3240, to be paid in instalments of £500 and £40 rent annually at Lord Paget's house, St. Clement's, outside Temple Bar, London.

Easter, 1551, there was final concord between Christofer and Etheldreda Alleyn and Thomas Dutton and his heirs. The sum at the foot of the fine is £1600. There are various bye deeds connected with this transaction, Defeasances, Recognizances, and also receipts for the payment of the instalments. A large deed, beautifully engrossed (Nov. 17th, 1555) with portraits of Philip and Mary, gives the whole history of the transaction from the Abbot's lease up to date.

Lastly comes a curious document, primo Elizabethe. A general pardon to Thomas Dutton, of Sherborne, Esq., called

Thomas Dutton de Westwelle, Oxon. It contains an appalling list of crimes, which Thomas Dutton could not possibly have committed, and if he had, richly deserved to be hung.[1] It begins with treason, rebellion, homicide, felony, robbery, forgery, perjury, tampering with rolls and records, false weights and measures, and finally comes down to such trifles as "not sowing flax and hemp, which was then incumbent on every possessor of 60 acres tillage, and "not keeping great horses." Every possessor of a deer park was then bound to keep a stallion over 13 hands high. Alienation without royal license. Lastly, offences connected with the town of Calais and the Queen's late imprisonment. This must, of course, have been a formal document, and it looks as if the lawyers piled up the agony in order to increase their fees. But still the charge is reasonable. Thomas Dutton might, apparently, commit all these iniquities with impunity if he applied for the pardon before June 20th, 1659, and paid 26s. therefor.

Other deeds require only a passing notice. The Francombe obit of the 6th Henry VII., in which Anneys Francombe makes such a portentous fuss about the disposal of the income arising from the investment of 40 marks, or £20 13s. 4d. of our money, has been published *in extenso* in the last number of Gloucestershire Notes and Queries. I possess the Prior of Lanthony's copy. I presume it came to Sherborne along with the Standish deeds. I have also a few deeds relating to Northamptonshire, beginning with one of Richard the 1st, of the Mauleverer family (mala opera, as he appeared in Latin), down to one of 1st Elizabeth. How they came to Sherborne I have no notion, as we never had any connection with Northamptonshire that I know of.

Some deeds mark a curious application of a bygone custom. It is well known that Lucy Dutton married Thomas Pope, Earl of Downe. How this came about was as follows :—The Earl of Downe was a minor, and one William Murray, groom of his Majesty's bedchamber, purchased his wardship for £3500. After divers bargainings, Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton, who possessed two daughters, purchased this chattel (for so the young Earl of Downe seems, practically, to have been considered) May 16th,

[1] This is the usual character of a general pardon.

1635, and as she eventually married her youngest daughter to the said Earl of Downe, she, no doubt, considered that she had made a profitable investment of her money. I trust the marriage turned out happily, but the transaction partakes of the nature of what would now be called a "plant." Doubtless many mothers must regret that this means of finding eligible husbands for their daughters is no longer open to them.

Having now given some account of what is in the Sherborne Muniment Room, I will conclude by saying what is not there. The Court Rolls of the manor of Stow-on-the-Wold, which Fosbrooke mentions as being preserved at Sherborne, and being so entertaining, have not yet turned up, and I greatly fear they are lost. I trust my audience are not wishing that a like fate had befallen many other documents, and will forgive the necessarily dry character of the present address.

TESTA DE NEVILL

RETURNS FOR COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

By SIR HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

In an interesting paper on "Knights' Fees in Gloucestershire," in Volume XI. of the Society's Transactions, Sir John Maclean, after giving some account of the collection known by the above title, expressed a hope that the originals of the Returns for this County, copied into the Exchequer Registers in the 14th century, might still be found in chests not yet examined at the Public Record Office.

Having since, with the kind assistance of Mr. Walford Selby, made an examination of the contents of the chests referred to, I regret to have to state that this hope has not been realised.

It is evident, in the first place, from a memorandum discovered among the documents, which are for the most part originals, that they had been carefully overhauled by a no less distinguished antiquary than Mr. Joseph Hunter in the year 1835, the page at which each Return is to be found in the work as printed by order of the Record Commissioners in 1807, being marked in pencil thereon, whilst, secondly, none for Gloucestershire are now included among a mass of those for other counties. This is partly accounted for by the fact that two Gloucestershire Returns relating to the "Aid for marrying the King's sister to the Emperor of the Romans in 19th Henry III.," were many years ago classified and tied up separately with a bundle of Herefordshire Returns.[1]

There can be no doubt that these are original Rolls of the 13th century, and they correspond precisely with the Returns at pages 73 and 74, at the bottom of page 75, and on page 76, of the

[1] Q.R. Miscellaneous—Glouc. Roll 894—at Record Office.

printed book. The second Roll of the series, printed on page 75, is unfortunately missing.

The only other Gloucestershire original is a short Return, printed on page 81,—of "the Aid of the Prelates for the Expedition into Gascony in 26th Henry III.," which is an extract from the General Roll for the whole of England at the Record Office.[1] The Return at page 77, specifically entitled "De Testa de Nevill,"[2] which occurs likewise in the Collection formerly in the Chapter House at Westminster, supposed by the Record Commissioners to have formed part of the original "Testa" proves on inspection to have been copied from pre-existing Rolls, a notice to that effect being engrossed on two rotulets in the collection.

It would appear, therefore, that we must be content with still possessing the originals of three out of the eleven Gloucestershire Returns, and that there is no prospect of obtaining further materials for checking the text of the Exchequer Registers, which seem, unfortunately, to have been compiled in a careless and perfunctory way.

They contain, nevertheless, much valuable information, and supply materials for the history of the county during the 13th century, of which as yet but little use has been made.

Smyth, who must be supposed to have been aware of the existence of the Registers in question, since his friend, Sir William Dugdale, refers to them in his Baronage as the work of Jollan de Nevill, a justice itinerant of the reign of Henry III., does not include them in the Catalogue of the Public Records he had examined, nor quote from them in any of his writings.

Fosbroke, the only one of the subsequent historians of Gloucestershire who cites authorities for his statements, published his collections in 1807,—the very year in which the Record Commissioners issued their edition of the Registers, and although he does in a few instances refer to "Testa de Nevill" in his footnotes, he never adds either the folio of the MS. or number of the

[1] Auxilium Prelatorum concessum Dño Regi contra transfretationem suam in Wasconiam A. R. sui xxvi.

[2] Record Office, "Box 152, No. 29 Ragman Bag."

printed page. It is clear, indeed, that his knowledge of the work was limited to what he had seen quoted from it in the Cotton MSS. Julius C. VII., to which he likewise occasionally refers.

The volume containing these MSS. is in point of fact the common-place book of Nicholas Charles the Elizabethan herald, who transcribed on the first hundred pages of it extracts from the very Exchequer Registers now at the Record Office, as is proved by the circumstance of his having placed at the commencement a verbatim copy of the note written on the fly-leaf of each, to the effect "that they were held at the Exchequer for evidence, but not as conclusive proof." His selection from the Gloucestershire Returns is, however, scanty and imperfect, comprising merely the one already alluded to as specifically designated "De Testa de Nevill," (which is the one from which Fosbroke quotes under this reference) and a certain number of entries extracted from those relating to the collection of the Aid for marrying the King's sister in 19th Henry III.[1]

As a genealogist by profession, Charles's interest indeed was evidently concentrated on what bore specially on the pedigrees of the great families of his own day, and he did not trouble himself to quote the rest.

With the above exceptions the Gloucestershire Returns in the "Testa de Nevill" are as yet untouched, and as they are eleven in number, of miscellaneous character, and copied into the Registers with little regard to either subject or date, it seems well that an endeavour to analyse and arrange them should no longer be deferred.

I purpose, therefore, if the Editor will kindly give me room in the Transactions, passing, from time to time, each of them in review in what I suppose to be their proper chronological order.

The earliest in point of date is unquestionably that at page 77 of the printed book, headed as follows :—

[1] Cited by Fosbroke as "Cotton MSS., Julius C. I.," but erroneously attributed by him to the time of Edward I.

"DE TESTA DE NEVILL."

"Isti tenent de domino Rege in capite in comitatu Gloucestriæ" —which, from the names in it, must belong to the latter half of the reign of King John. I believe it to have been compiled from the Original Inquisitions taken in his 12th and 13th year, of the services of Knights and others holding in chief; no copy of which for Gloucestershire is to be found in the Red Book of the Exchequer,[1] although lists for the neighbouring counties are therein preserved. It is a Return not merely of the tenants, and of the number of fees each held of the crown, but of the names, in most cases, of the manors, which constituted such holdings.

It is the latter feature which gives this Return so much value and importance, since nothing approaching so complete a statement of the kind had, as far as is known, been drawn up for this part of England since the great Survey of 1086.

When making the Returns called for by Henry II. in 1165, very few of the Barons specified the names, or even roughly indicated the localities of the sub-enfeoffments then existing; still less those of the manors they retained in demesne, so that the Black Book of the Exchequer affords little definite information on these points; and although on the earlier Pipe Rolls, receipts on account of Aids and Scutages are noted, it is seldom that anything except the name of the tenant, and the sum paid by him is stated. Thus we are for the first time placed in a position to judge from this Return of the extent to which manors in Gloucestershire had changed hands during the interval of about a century and a quarter which had elapsed since Domesday. Either through forfeiture in the various civil wars, or dynastic changes, that had occurred, or by escheat through failure of heirs, the transfer of landed estates will be found to have been quite as rapid as in modern days. It will probably be a surprise to most people to

[1] The heading in the Red Book is "Inquisitio facta tempore Regis Johannis per totam Angliam anno scilicet xij et xiij in quolibet comitatu de serviciis Militum et aliorum qui de eo tenent in capite secundum Rotulos liberatos Thesaurario per unumcunque Vice-comitum Angliæ."

learn that out of the fifty-two lay tenants enumerated in the Gloucestershire Domesday,[1] the lineal *male* decendants of seven only appear as continuing to hold any portion of their ancestral demesnes.[2]

Descendants in the direct *female* line still in possession, appear in equal number,[3] but would probably be found more numerous if the descent of certain manors, the history of which is involved in obscurity, could be traced. Close comparison is in fact impracticcable owing to the scantiness of the data we possess, more especially since there is an apparent diminution of nearly one half in the number of tenants, due probably in part to accidental omissions from this Roll. It can, however, be safely affirmed that in a *majority* of cases the lands held by lay tenants at the time of the Survey had passed into the hands of strangers, through having escheated to the crown at some time or other during the interval. On the other hand, in the absence of records for the earlier portion of the 12th century, it is in many cases extremely difficult to ascertain at what period, and under what circumstances, such lands were regranted to the families in whose possession they are found at the beginning of the 13th. In our county histories, therefore, we are too often asked to rest content,—after the usual extract from Domesday—with a general assurance that such a manor "soon after the Conquest" came to some family or other, whose earliest connection with it is thereupon vouched simply by reference to documents of the time of the Edwards!

It will be my endeavour to bridge over as far as I can the gaps which thus occur, and though conscious that the result of my labours will be very incomplete, I yet hope that it may stimulate others to aid in the work.

[1] The King's thanes, who are lumped under one number in that Record, are not here included.

[2] Videlicet—Nos. 4 Beaumont, 8 Berkeley, 9 Cormeilles, 10 Musard, 11 Sudley, 14 Monmouth, 24 Giffard. The number would be brought up to 8 had the name of Clifford not been omitted in consequence of Frampton having been held by a *younger* brother, from his *senior*, whose Return was made in Salop.

[3] Videlicet—Nos. 5 Salisbury, 6 Bohun, 19 Fitz Alan, 20 Vere, 21 Cahaigns, 22 Mortimer, 26 Lacy.

In the present paper my notes will be limited as much as practicable to the reign of King John, but I trust hereafter to be able to carry my enquiries further,—when reviewing the far ampler Returns contained in the "Testa" respecting the collection in Gloucestershire of the Aid of 19th Henry III., to which this list of 12th and 13th John will form a fitting introduction. As the Returns in question are already in print, and accessible to all who take an interest in such subjects, it strikes me that instead of reprinting them at full length in our Transactions, and appending comments in the shape of notes at the foot of each page, it will tend to conciseness, and prove more convenient for purposes of reference, if I quote each entry separately, placing under it such explanatory remarks as seem called for. I purpose, in fact, following the course adopted by Mr. A. S. Ellis in his valuable paper on "The Domesday Tenants in Chief in Gloucestershire," in Vol. IV. of the Society's Transactions, to which my present contribution will form,—"longo intervallo"—in all senses, a sort of sequel.

The latin text will be given without the contractions of the original, but no translation is deemed necessary. Each item is numbered to facilitate reference.

RETURN No. 1—page 77.

1.—Comes Cestriæ tenet Campeden in dominico et debet domino Regi de Bisele cum pertinenciis sex milites.

These manors were held at the date of the Domesday Survey by Earl Hugh (d'Avranches) to whom the Conqueror had transferred the Earldom of Chester in 1070. Although descended from his sister, they had not, however, been inherited from him by Ranuph (III) de Blondeville, the Earl restored by King John in 1204, for on the loss of Earl Richard, Hugh's son and successor, in the White Ship in 1119, the fifteen hides at *Campden* which had belonged to King Harold, were united by Henry I. to the Honour of Gloucester, and it was only through the marriage of Ranulph's grandfather with Matilda, daughter of Robert Earl of Gloucester, that that manor had become reannexed to the Earldom of Chester.[2]

[2] *Vide* Ellis, Vol. IV. Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, also Rev. S. E. Bartleet's Manor of Camden, Vol. IX.)

The history of *Bisley*, between the date of Domesday and that of the present Return, is, so far as I am aware, a blank.[1] Unlike Campden, the principal manor was not retained in demesne by Earl Hugh, but held of him by one Robert, whom Mr. Ellis supposes to have been his kinsman, Robert de Tilleul, better known as Robert of Rhuddlan, who shortly afterwards was slain by the Welsh.

Presumably the overlordship was regranted to Ranulph (I) de Briquesart, the son of Earl Hugh's sister, when he purchased the Earldom from the King. It is too far distant from Campden (fully 25 miles) to be covered by the words "adjacent vills" in the charter of Earl Ranulph (II) confirming the settlement of the former manor made by the Earl of Gloucester on his daughter in 1141; nor do we find it alluded to afterwards,[2] like that, as being included in the Honour of Gloucester. By what sub-tenants Bisley was held after the death of Robert de Rhuddlan I have not discovered. The Liber Niger contains no Return of any sort from the Earl of Chester of that period, Hugh de Kevellioc, who was in a state of contumacy. It would seem from the Testa de Nevill Return before us, that while Campden was still in demesne, the Earl was merely held responsible as overlord for the aid on account of Bisley being paid by his feoffees. At what number of fees the latter was assessed is open to question. Literally construed the text would denote that six Knights' services were due from it,— but in the next Aid it only paid for *three*,[3] whilst the fifteen hides of which Campden consisted would be exactly equivalent to the remaining three.

As my object is to pave the way for a corrected *History of Gloucestershire*, I must not omit in concluding to refer to the series of blunders which have led to the antedating of the acquisition of these manors by the family of de Somery nearly half

[1] It is confounded by Fosbroke and others with Bissley, now *Bushley*, in Worcestershire, which belonged to the Honour of Gloucester.

[2] When granting the Honour to Geoffrey de Mandeville in 1214, King John was careful to insert "exceptâ Villâ de Campeden."—Rot. Lit. Claus. 16 John.

[3] Testa de Nevill, p. 74, de tribus feodis Comitis Cestriæ in Bisley, vi marcas.

a century! Sir Robert Atkyns, to begin with, though stating that *Roger* Earl of Chester (for thus he erroneously extended the "R" of the Close Roll) was in possession of them in 2nd Henry III. nevertheless affirmed that Sir *Ralph* de Somery died seized of Campden in the year preceding (meaning 1st Edward I.) Rudder copied both statements; whilst Fosbroke, after a correct account of the way in which that manor passed through Mabel, Earl Ranulph (III)'s sister who married William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, to their daughter Nicola, who in turn carried it to her husband *Roger* (not *Ralph*) de Somery, adds the astounding information that the latter personage was, "on account of his political conduct, disseized by John, and the manor granted to *Henry* Archbishop of Canterbury," referring in proof of this last assertion to the Close Roll of 6th John.

As a matter of fact Roger de Somery was not born till three years after this date,[1] and a glance at the Roll will show that it is simply an order of the Chief Justiciary committing the manor to the keeping of Archbishop *Hubert* (the Chancellor) that he may answer for it at the Exchequer in such amount as the King shall decide. Probably the Earl of Chester had not paid some fine imposed on him, and the venerable chancellor was to hold the manor in trust until John was satisfied.

I will only further point out that "*Syleigh*," which these historians record as being held with Campden by Roger de Somery in 31st Henry III. is obviously a mistranscription of some faded Roll which had on it "Byseleigh."

No. 2.—Ern'(aldus) de Boscho tenet feoda decem Militum in Ebrichton et Pebbeworth cum pertinenciis.

The first, identified by means of later records with Ebrington has been supposed not to be mentioned in Domesday, but included under Charingworth, a hamlet in the same parish. I believe it, however, to be represented in the Survey by *Bristentune*, a manor of ten hides in Witelai Hundred held by William Goizenbod. That manor had belonged to Brismar

[1] He had livery of his inheritance in 1228, and was therefore probably born about 1207.

in the time of King Edward, and we find that the same thane had likewise held the ten hides at Charingworth in the same Hundred, which had fallen to the lot of Ralph de Todeni; the Conqueror in accordance with his usual policy, having divided this large estate between two of his followers.

William Goizenboded also held two manors in Pebworth of six and of five hides respectively, besides another of five hides at Wenitone, which had been included in Pebworth in Saxon times. The notices relating to his tenancy are not very intelligible. Several of the manors in his possession had belonged to Aylwin, the Sheriff of Gloucestershire at the time of the Conquest, and had been given on his death by King William with the widow "to a certain young man Richard," whose *successor* William is said to be. Mr. Taylor[1] sees in him a third husband of the lady, but he has overlooked the fact that in the entry as to Westbury as "Terra Regis," he is designated "Will[s] f. Ricardi." He cannot, of course have been Richard's son by his Saxon wife, since only twenty years intervened between the Conquest and the Survey, but he may have been born of another mother in Normandy before the former event, or on the other hand "f." may stand for "fr.," and he possibly succeeded a brother. His subsequent position is scarcely less indeterminate. In the confirmation by Henry I. of a grant in the Vill of Dumbleton, one of his Domesday manors, which had been made by him in 1108 to the Monastery of Abingdon, the King speaks of it as "the hide which William Goizenbod gave, and of which, Robert, Count of Mellent, of *whose fee it was*, authorised (the gift) in my presence"[2]—which looks as if his tenure *in capite* had been reduced to sub-enfeoffment in the Earldom of Leicester, which about that time was restored in favour of this Robert de Bellomont. Though William had then a wife and son living, the latter must have died without issue, for not long after the close of this reign Ebrington and Pebworth were held by other feoffees of Robert le Bossu, who had succeeded his father as Earl. In the year 1140 Ralph Pincerna, doubtless

[1] Analysis of Domesday in Gloucestershire.

[2] "Et comes Robertus de Mellent, ex cujus feodo erat, ante me auctorizavit.—*Vide Cartulary of Abingdon*: *Dugdale's Monasticon.*

his hereditary butler, gave four and a half hides in the latter manor to the Abbey of Alcester in Warwickshire, "for the benefit of the souls of Robert Count of Mellent and Isabel his wife, and of Robert Earl of Leicester, and Avice his wife," a donation which the last-named Earl, as overlord, confirmed by a separate charter.[1] Whether the first Ernald de Bosco, who was Steward to Robert le Bossu, had at that date any interest in Pebworth is doubtful, for the advowson of its church was added to the gift by another of the Earl's vassals, Richard de Fréville, but he was present on the occasion, his name standing as the foremost lay witness to the confirmation. So profuse was the Earl in rewarding his followers indeed that this Ernald was himself able in 1147 to found an abbey at Bitlesden in Bucks, a manor which had been given him by his lord, and a later Ernald bestowed on it the Rectory of Ebrington, then his Gloucestershire fief, though as there were four successively who bore the same christian and surname (Arnaud du Bois), the date of the latter gift is uncertain.

The Ernald of this Return was the third in succession, and his position was one of exceptional importance, as the last Earl of Leicester, of the Beaumont line (Robert fitz Pernelle) died without issue in 1206, and although King John in the following year acknowledged the right of Simon de Montfort (I), who had married the elder sister, to the Earldom, he, as was his wont, retained most of the estates in his own hands for a time, so that Ebrington and Pebworth must have been held direct from the crown at this period. Nominally, however, they still formed part of the Honour of Leicester, and it is doubtless owing to this fact that the name of Ernald de Bosco stands on the roll above those of several Earls, and of the whole Baronage. It is true he accounted for no less than ten fees, but making every allowance for the augmentation of the lands in question through the marriage of the third Earl—Robert Blanchemains, with Petronilla(Pernelle) heiress of Ivo de Grantesmesnil, whose progenitor Hugh held one of the Pebworth manors at Domesday, it is hard to believe that even with the appurtenances of Merston Bois and Hidcote Bois (church

[1] Dugdale's Monasticon, Vol. IV. p. 172.

lands at the date of the Survey), they were not now very much over-rated. It will be found indeed that he and his son, the fourth Ernald, held them of the Earl of Winchester (who had married the late Earl of Leicester's younger sister) as seven fees and a half only a few years afterwards.

No. 3.—Comes de Marescall tenet in Begeworth et Stanhus cum pertinenciis feoda trium militum.

Both Badgeworth and Stonehouse were held at the time of the Survey by William de Ow, and escheated to the crown on his execution for treason in 1095. The Honour of Striguil, with a large portion of his lands, was subsequently granted to Gilbert, son of Richard de Clare, while most of his possessions in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and the south-western counties are said to have been given to Gilbert, the Marshal of Henry the First's court, who was the paternal ancestor of William Earl Marshal. Some doubt has arisen as to this latter grant, so far as Badgeworth is concerned, through the discovery of a charter in which "Earl Richard, son of Earl Gilbert," gave the church of that manor to his Priory of Usk, since one of the witnesses, Raymond fitz William fitz Gerald, is supposed to have died in Ireland in 1178, which would indicate that the gift was anterior to the marriage of William Marshal with the heiress of the Pembroke Clares; but it is contended on the other hand that there is no reliable evidence that this Raymond le Gros was not alive half a century later, when, in all probability, Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, son of another Earl Gilbert, executed the deed.

After his marriage with the heiress, William was created Earl of Striguil by King John in November, 1199, and Earl of Pembroke in the month following;—and as his father-in-law had been Hereditary Marshal of England, which office had thus become united with his own Marshalship of the court, he was often styled Earl Marshal, though the "*de* Marescall" of the Return must surely be a blunder?

He continued to adhere personally to John throughout his reign, but his son, William Marshal the younger, took part with the Barons.

The Manor of Stonehouse seems always to have passed in the same way as Badgworth.

No. 4.—Comes War(ewicii) tenet in Lidene et Cheddeworth cum pertinenciis tres milites et dimidium.

Henry, Earl of Warwick, was lineally descended from the second son (the elder being ancestor of the Earls of Leicester) of Roger de Bellomont, who appears by the Survey as holding nothing in the county save Dorsington. That manor, though not alluded to in this Return, the Earls of Warwick still held.[1] How they got their interest in Lidney and Chedworth is matter for conjecture. The head manor of Lidney was held at Domesday by William fitz Baderon, but another of larger dimensions had been made up there by William fitz Osbern, out of lands filched from the Church and from neighbouring thanes, and this seems to have been retained by the Conqueror as "Terra Regis" after the forfeiture of Earl Roger. Not improbably so questionable an escheat was deemed a fitting endowment for a potent noble like the first Earl of Warwick! The idea receives some support from the fact that directly after the account in the Survey of Fitz Osbern's territorial arrangements, comes an entry as to another escheated manor, "Cedeorde," in Rapesgate Hundred, evidently the Chedworth of the Return. This may, likewise, have been granted to Henry de Newburgh when he was created an Earl. Both, at all events, were held by his successors "in capite per Baroniam" long afterwards (Kirby's Quest). The Earl who held them at this date succeeded on the death of his father Waleran, on 24th December, 1204, and was a staunch adherent of King John's, whose forces he commanded in 1215.

No. 5.—"Comes Sar(um) tenet in Heythorpe cum pertinenciis feoda duorum militum et quartam partem unius militis."

This is "Etherope" held as seven hides by Ernulph de Hesding at the time of the Survey. The two hides held under the name of "Hetrope" by Roger de Laci seem always to have constituted a separate manor.

[1] Testa de Nevill, p. 74, aid for marrying King's sister in 19th Henry III.

Despite all researches, Ernulph de Hesding still remains one of the most mysterious personages in Domesday! Recorded in its pages as holding some fifty Lordships, in a dozen different counties; a liberal benefactor to Monasteries, both in England and France; so high in court favour that his charters are executed in presence of the Conqueror and his Queen; he disappears directly afterwards, and not only is it unknown of what family he was,[1] but the devolution of his manors has never yet been fully or satisfactorily accounted for.

Sir Henry Ellis[2] adopted the notion, long since exploded that he was Count of Perche.[3] Mr. Freeman[4] appears satisfied of his identity with the gigantic Champion of the Hyde Abbey Chronicle, who, falsely charged with complicity in William de Ow's plot, vanquished his accuser in single combat, and then, disgusted with the treatment received from Rufus, resigned his lands in England, and died a Crusader at Antioch. This entire renunciation of his lands, however, can hardly be reconciled with known facts. An Ernulph de Hesding, presumably his son[5] appears five and thirty years later in connection with Chiveley (now Keevil), his chief manor in Wiltshire[6] and probably held likewise in Gloucestershire, (see under No. 19 afterwards,) whilst his wife Emmeline, and her daughter Avelina, are found confirming his grants. The greater portion, moreover, of Ernulph's Domesday lands in the western counties, undoubtedly passed before the close of the 11th century to Patrick de Cadurcis[7]

[1] Hesdin, in Artois, had its line of Counts, but the name of Ernulph does not occur in their Pedigree, and they inherited no portion of his estate.

[2] Introduction to Domesday.

[3] The mistake probably arose from a Deed in the Cartulary of St. Peter's, Gloucester, in which "R. Comes de Pertico" confirms a gift made by Ernulph, but this he did as having married his great grand-daughter Hawise of Salisbury.

[4] Reign of William Rufus.

[5] Ernulph (1), however, had a brother named Ilbod who held 4 hides in Oxfordshire of the King, and elsewhere of his brother.

[6] Pipe Roll, 31st Henry I.

[7] The Rev. Mr. Eyton, whose account of the division of Ernulph's lands is that now accepted, describes the Chaworth portion as the *smallest*, which is true as regards the eventual partition, but he does not advert to the evidence that Hatherop was once in the first Patrick's hands, nor to the statement in the Liber Niger that the fief claimed by De Vere and Fitz Alan in 1165 had also been his.

(Chaworth) who is generally believed to have married another of his daughters, Matilda, whose name appears with that of her husband in his confirmation of de Hesding's gift of the Churches of Hatherop and Kempsford to the Abbey of St. Peter's, Gloucester. These facts, nevertheless, are by no means inconsistent with the supposition that on Ernulph de Hesding's departure in 1095 his lands were seized by Rufus,[1] though subsequently partially restored to his family, his son receiving but a small share, whilst a larger was conferred with the hand of his eldest daughter upon this foreign favourite,[2] who, I conjecture, was a son of that Pagan de Montdoubleau who, Odericus Vitalis tells us, deserted the cause of Duke Robert, and surrendered the Norman stronghold entrusted to his charge.[3]

Patrick, son of this Patrick de Cadurcis, confirmed his father's charter to Gloucester Abbey in 1133[4] but apparently died without male issue soon afterwards, his inheritance being enjoyed during Stephen's reign by female heirs. Upon the accession, however, of Henry of Anjou, one of the first Royal Charters recorded[5] re-grants to Pagan de Mundabbel "all the lands which had belonged to his *grandfather* (not his father, be it observed), Patrick de Cadurcis in England. This Pagan was therefore, I take it, a nephew of the second Patrick (son, perhaps, of an elder brother),[4] who had accompanied the young King and his bride, Eleanor of Guyenne, from the Continent.

[1] The Manors he had given to the Church were afterwards surrendered direct by the Crown. In the Cartulary of Cluni, Henry I. confirms to the Abbey the Manors, Tixore and Manton, in Rutland, and Offord in the County of Huntingdon, which Ernulph de Hesding had given, no allusion being made to Patrick de Chaworth, or Walter of Salisbury.

[2] Dugdale calls Patrick de Cadurcis "a Breton," but "Civitas Caducorum" now "Cahors" is the capital of Guyenne in Southern France, whilst Montdoubleau is in the Orleanaise.

[3] *Vide* Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy, Vol. II. p. 455.

[4] Cartulary, Vol. I.

[5] Duchy of Lancaster Charters.

[6] The name Mundabbel derived, probably, from their "Stammschloss," seems always to have pertained to the head of the family alone. In "Testa de Nevill," Pagan de Cadurcis of Henry the Third's time, is said to hold of another Pagan de Mundabbel. (p. 78.)

The lands regranted to him had been for some years in the possession of powerful nobles. Avelina, daughter of Ernulph de Hesding, had married Alan fitz Flaald, and their son, William fitz Alan, had been a leading supporter of the Empress; whilst Patrick, who had been created by her Earl of Salisbury, was son of Walter of Salisbury by Sibilla,[1] another of Ernulph's representatives in the female line. It was to be expected, therefore, that the sweeping edict promulgated in favour of Pagan by the young King would be disregarded, at any rate until enforced in due course of law. This controversy serves, I think, to explain the conflicting allegations put forward a dozen years later in the Returns composing the "Liber Niger," where we have first, a statement on behalf of Pagan de Mundabbel (vol. I. p. 170) that twelve and a half fees of the *old* feoffment of Henry the First's reign are held by his Knights, besides one which he had given under the *new* to his brother, Hugh de Cadurcis, as also a quarter fee to his steward; and second, another statement headed "De eodem tenemento diviso" (Vol. I. p. 172), wherein it is set forth that Geoffrey de Vere (who had married the widow of the first William fitz Alan, deceased, not long before) has seven Knights' fees of the aforesaid holding, which Patrick de Cadurcis, grandfather of Pagan de Mundabbel, held on the day of Henry

[1] Sibilla used to be considered his grandaughter, on the assumption that her mother was Matilda de Cadurcis (History of Lacock Abbey, by Canon Bowles), but this opinion was so stoutly combatted by Mr. Eyton, ("The Descendants of Ernulph de Hesding." *Herald and Genealogist*, Vol. VI., pp. 241-253), that it has latterly been abandoned. The recent publication, however, of Bracton's "Note Book," by Mr. F. W. Maitland, proves that the old view was correct, for it contains Vol. II., p. 3, No. 3) the abstract of a suit in 1218, brought by William (Longsword), Earl of Salisbury, and Ela his wife, against Pagan de Chaworth, for the recovery of certain manors (the names of which are illegible) in Gloucestershire, in which the plaintiffs allege that Patrick de Chaworth, ancestor (*i.e.* predecessor) of the said Pagan, gave these manors, in the time of Henry I., with *his daughter Sibilla*, to the father of Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, who was the father of Earl William, father of the above Countess Ela, wife of (Longsword) Earl of Salisbury. The allegation is not questioned by the defendant, but he claims (and obtains) a non-suit, on the ground that the manors are demanded as held *in capite* from the crown, whereas the recital in the writ shows that Ela's ancestor held them, in free marriage, from his (Pagan's) ancestor.

the First's death ;[1]—and after naming Geoffrey's sub-tenants (who will be noticed under No. 20), goes on to say that "Earl Patrick has of the aforesaid holding twenty Knights' fees, from the marriage of his mother, besides three manors of £60 annual value ; [2] and Nigel de Albini, one manor of £20, similarly from the marriage of his mother, for which they do no service."

Who this Nigel can have been, who stood in the same position towards the original Patrick de Chaworth's holding as Walter de Salisbury's son, is a puzzle ! The famous Nigel de Albigni of Domesday had been dead thirty or forty years, and besides, according to Dugdale his mother was Avicia de Mowbray, or, if Mr. Yeatman may be relied on, a daughter of Hugh de Grantesmesnil. The latter in his "House of Arundel" (p. 155), gives a pedigree, showing that he had a half brother of the name by his father's previous marriage with a daughter of Enguerand de Port, and there was another Nigel de Albini, a younger son of the Lord of Cainho in Bedfordshire, certainly living at the date of the Liber Niger, but no connection on the part of either with Ernulph de Hesding can be traced.

Eventually, Pagan de Mundabbel would appear to have so far succeeded as to get possession of the Barony of Kempsford, in Gloucestershire, possibly through the good offices of the Earl of Pembroke, as it is said to have been held afterwards of the Honour of Striguil.[2] He also recovered Newbury, in Berkshire, and other lands adjacent. Hatherop, however, with its appurtenances, remained attached [4] to the Earldom of Salisbury,

[1] This seems at variance with the confirmation to Gloucester Abbey in 1133 by Patrick, son of Patrick de Cadurcis, Mr. Eyton suggested that the customary formula is here used inadvertently.

[2] The Liber Niger merely gives the figures "LX" and "XX." I follow Mr. Eyton in filling in "pounds," the more readily as Ernulph held as many as four manors worth £20 a year at Domesday.

[3] It may have been in consequence of its being included among the 65½ fees accounted for in lump for that Honour, that the name of De Cadurcis does not appear in the List of Tenants in capite in this Return.

[4] These appurtenances consisted of Oldbury, Ernulph de Hesding's Manor of "Aldeberie," now held as half a fee, and two half fees in his manor of Omeney, or Ampney, thus leaving Hatherop to answer for the remaining three quarters of a fee. As afterwards held by Lacock Abbey, it owed service for one quarter only (Kirby's Quest).

perhaps in virtue of some compromise, as it had certainly once belonged to the first Patrick de Chaworth.

When Earl Patrick was killed in Poictou in 1168, it passed to his son, Earl William, who, dying in 1196, left an only daughter [1] Ela, shortly afterwards given in marriage by King Richard to his illegitimate half-brother, the famous William Longsword, whom he thereupon created Earl of Rosmar, and in 1198, of Salisbury. The new Earl continued in high favour throughout the reign of John, who styles him in his writs "frater noster." At the date of this Return he was Commander of the Royal Forces in Ireland.

No. 6.—Comes Herefordie tenet in Hersefeld cum pertinenciis quatuor decim milites et dimidium.

Durand of Gloucester held seven hides in Hersefeld at the time of the Great Survey, but this would be scarcely equivalent to a fee and a half, and though the manor is known to have been augmented later on by the addition of "Harescombe," which was then included as "Terra Regis," other outlying manors are requisite to make up fourteen and a half fees, so that Haresfield can only be spoken of above in a general sense, as the head of the Earl's Gloucestershire Honour.

Margaret de Bohun, his mother, one of Earl Milo's daughters, through whom this part of his inheritance came, returned herself in the Liber Niger as holding seventeen fees, and she paid £17

[1] Ela has been credited with several sisters, as will be seen in the Rev. W. Bowles's History of Lacock Abbey. Curiously enough one of them is alleged (*vide* Ralph Brooke's Catalogue of Honour, Morant and Bray's Hist. of Surrey, &c.) to have married Nigel de Mowbray, grandson and lineal representative of the Nigel de Albini of Domesday. It is improbable, however, that the Mabel who was his wife before 1170, can have been a daughter of William fitz Patrick, *Earl of Salisbury*, inasmuch as the latter was not born until after 1148, and the fact even of her father's patronymic rests not on the evidence of the charter cited in Dugdale's Monasticon, but on its heading alone, which may have been written long after its execution. It seems, however, by no means improbable that Nigel de Mowbray's wife may have been William's sister, and daughter of Earl Patrick, and that he, therefore, is the person alluded to in the Liber Niger by his old surname de Albini!

That there was some matrimonial alliance between the two families is indicated by the occurrence in the cloisters of Lacock Abbey, subsequently founded by Countess Ela, of the escutcheons of both de Albini and de Mowbray.

for the same number towards the ransom of Richard I. nearly thirty years later. On her death, however, shortly afterwards, King John took care only to recognise her son Henry de Bohun's claim to the Earldom of Hereford, on his consenting to release his right in the lands which Milo had received from his father-in-law Bernard de Newmarch, as well as in Newenham, Aure, Dymmok, Cheltenham, &c., crown lands bestowed during the civil war on an all-powerful subject, and to retain which his son, Earl Roger had gone to the verge of rebellion. The new Earl played a distinguished part throughout John's reign, and was one of the "Guardians" of Magna Charta. He grew tired of the struggle, however, took the cross in 1217, and died in 1220 on his way to the Holy Land.

No. 7.—Feoda Roberti de Berkele in honore de Berkele quinque milites.

This was the Barony of Berkeley, as confirmed to Robert's grandfather, Robert Fitz Harding, by Henry II in 1154. At this time it was in King John's hands, in consequence of the rebellion of the Baron, and this may be the reason why he is not said to "hold" as in all previous entries. It shows the date of the Return to be prior to the 13th John, for on the Gloucestershire Pipe Roll of that year, Robert de Berkeley prays for the King's judgment on his case, and on that of the 14th he renders account for 1,000 marks for having back his lands and castle of which he had been disseized. The former, according to Dugdale, were restored to him in the 15th John, but again forfeited in the 18th, the latter was retained by the King until his death, a Constable being appointed to take charge of it.

No. 8.—Feoda Rogerii de Berkele in honore de Dursele sex milites et dimidium.

This was the remnant of the great Manor of Berkeley Harnesse, which appears in Domesday as "Terra Regis," held in fee farm by Roger de Berkeley's ancestor, together with two of the manors which had been held by him in capite, Dodington and Cobberley (Siston his third in Gloucestershire having been restored to the church by Stephen), as also Stanley (St. Leonard's), which his

brother Ralph had held. The Honour of Dursley, created in favour of this Roger's grandson when he was deprived of Berkeley, was usually assessed as seven and a half fees, and its reduction here to six and a half, serves again to mark the date of the Return for from the 9th to 12th John, this, the fifth, Roger's land, appears from the Pipe Rolls as in the King's hand on account of a debt due to the Jews, towards the liquidation of which, however, his brother Robert had contributed 200 marks, on account of *one* fee which he held of the said Honour. Not improbably Roger's supposed sympathy with the political views of his cousin, may have had something to do with the seizure, for on the same Pipe Roll of 13th John, which records the Baron's tender of subsmission, the Lord of Dursley once more appears as answering for himself instead of through the Sheriff, although his debt was not fully discharged even at the time of his death in 1220.

No. 9.—Feoda Walteri de Cormeilles in Wunestone et Elkestan et Side cum pertinenciis quinque milites.

Ansfrid de Cormeilles held these manors at Domesday, with others transferred to him by Walter de Lacy, whose niece he had married. They had descended from father to son to the Walter above mentioned, on whose death, however, in 1218, the Barony was partitioned among heiresses. Why his fees are alluded to here as if out of his possessions I cannot trace.

No. 10.—Feoda Radulfi Musard in Musarder cum pertinenciis duo milites.

Hascoit Musard, at the time of the great Survey, held six manors in Gloucestershire, of which the last there mentioned, Grenehamstede, on becoming the chief seat of the family in that county had acquired the name of La Musardere, since corrupted into Miserden. As Ralph, his lineal descendant, is said "to have adhered to John through all his troubles.[1] I am at a loss to conjecture why he is here spoken of as if he did not possess his fees in person. In 16th John he is amongst those receiving certificates for the scutage of Poictou because he sent his knights."

[1] Foss's Judges of England.

and in 17th John he was made Sheriff of Gloucestershire, an office which he retained for ten succeeding years. Dugdale, however, alleges that before the end of 1216 he took part with the rebellious Barons.

No. 11.—Feoda Radulfi de Sudley in Sudley cum pertinenciis tres milites.

Ralph's descent from Harold, son of Earl Ralph, who held Sudley at Domesday is one of the clearest to be met with. Harold's son was John, whose son Ralph made his Return of these fees in 1165, and dying before 4th Richard I. (1192) was succeeded by his son Otwell who paid 60s. towards the King's ransom in 1195, but as he died s.p. before 10th Richard I. his brother Ralph had inherited.

On the Chancellor's Roll[1] of 3rd John we find Ralph de Sudley rendering account for three fees for the second scutage of Richard, still at Otwell's debit, and afterwards paying the sixty shillings due, but I have not traced any later payment, and he probably took part with the rebellious Barons.

No. 12.—Jame de Novo Mercato tenet in Dorham cum pertinenciis duos milites et dimidium.

The Manor of Dyrham was held at the time of Domesday by Willielmus filius Widonis as seven hides, he having been deprived by the King's command of three hides included in it when given to Turstin fitz Rolf by Earl William (Fitz Osbern), but which had been restored to Pershore Abbey. This looks as if this "William son of Guy" had some connection with Turstin, an idea corroborated by the fact that most of the latter's estates are likewise found in possession of the Newmarch family in 1165.[2] Their name is not recorded in the Great Survey, but Bernard de Novo Mercato, the son-in-law of Osbern of Richard's Castle, was certainly in England as early as 1080, and held lands there which had passed

[1] The Pipe Roll for this year having been lost, the "antigraph," (or counterpart kept in the office of the Chancellor (of the Exchequer) has been printed by the Record Commissioners, and will in future be cited as "Rot Pipe 3rd John."

[2] *Vide* Domesday Tenants, by Mr. A. S. Ellis.

to others by Domesday.[1] He played a distinguished part during the reign of Rufus in the Conquest of Breconshire, and was rewarded by that King with some of the De Lacy manors in Herefordshire. As is well known his son was disinherited as illegitimate, and all his lands were given with his daughter, in marriage to Milo of Gloucester.

There was an Adam de Newmarch living at that time, whom Lipscombe[2] calls Bernard's son, but who was more probably a nephew or cousin, and from him the Newmarch's of Dyrham appear to be descended. Presumably he was father of Henry, who, as a Wiltshire Baron, returned his fees of the old enfeoffment in 1165 at twelve; a William de *Derham* being one of his sub-tenants.[3] It must, I think, have been *his* son, a second Henry, who paid £17 11s. 4d. in 6th Richard I. (1195) towards that King's ransom, and dying early in the next century was succeeded by his son William de Newmarch (not by James as stated by Dugdale.) This William, in 1201, renders account of fifty marks and a half, "that the King may take a reasonable Relief, viz.: one hundred pounds," and is entered on the same Roll as owing the latter amount.[4] He only lived to hold the Barony for three or four years, since, in 1204, we find James de Newmarch called on to give security for a sum of "two hundred marks for having the land which was his brother's, whose heir he is."[5]

It is not surprising that such extortions ultimately drove the Barons into taking up arms against John, for although James de Newmarch possessed fifteen or sixteen fees in different counties, it took him seven years to defray this amount. He appears in the Red Book as paying the aid of 12th and 13th John in Somersetshire in respect of the Manor of Horsington in that county, which, like Dyrham, had belonged at Domesday to William fitz Wido, which is in favour of the idea that the latter's heiress was married to his ancestor.

[1] *Vide* "History of Newbury," by Walter Money, Esq., London, 1887.

[2] History of Bucks.

[3] Liber Niger.

[4] Pipe Roll, 3rd John, Dorset and Somerset.

[5] Rot. de Oblatis et Finibus, 6th John, p. 208).

In 16th John he is credited with the scutage of Poictou, but he must have died directly afterwards, as in 17th John the custody of the land and of the daughters of James[1] de Novo Mercato was committed to John Russell.[2]

No. 13.—Johannes de Hastings debet de Torm(en)ton et Sudthrop, et de toto feodo de Eton, quinque milites.

Neither of the Gloucestershire manors are named in Domesday, both forming portions of the great Manor of Leach, then in possession of Thomas Archbishop of York, although the property of St. Peter's, Gloucester. He had farmed out twelve hides at the date of the Survey to Walter son of Ponz, who likewise held ten more hides of it, as did also his brother Drogo, of the King.

These tenancies probably underwent some change upon the restoration of Leach to Gloucester Abbey, which, although promised by Archbishop Thomas, did not actually take place until 1157. Even then the monks had to submit to a partition by which a large share was transferred to lay lords. Among these the Earl of Gloucester was chief, obtaining Northleach and several outlying manors, and it was, I suspect, through him that the family of Hastings acquired their interest. My reason for thinking so is that a William de Hastings is returned as holding three Knights' fees of the demesne of the Honour of Gloucester, and of the new enfeoffment in 1165,[3] and there can be little doubt that he was brother to the John whom we find in this Return holding Southrop, which has been identified with the ten hides once held by Walter fitz Ponz,[4] and Tormenton (now Farmington) once a part of Northleach Manor.[5]

Who this William de Hastings was it is hard to say positively, the early history of the house being one of the puzzles of genealogists,—but his connection with Eton (not the township of that

[1] It will be observed that his christian name is not as usual latinized into Jacobus, but given as Jame, a near approach to the Spanish Jaime. This is, so far as I am aware, the earliest approach to the modern "James" to be found in any document.

[2] Rot. Litt. Claus. 17th John, m. 8.

[3] Liber Niger, Vol. I., p. 160.

[4] Ellis's Domesday Tenants.

[5] Fosbroke's History, Vol. I. p. 426.

name in Bucks, but Eaton-Hastings, near Faringdon, in Berkshire), affords some clue. Dugdale indeed makes no mention of this Eton branch either in the Baronage or in his pedigree of Hastings, of Fillongley, in Warwickshire, and the Rev. Mr. Eyton's account of the family in Shropshire is equally silent on the point. Mr. Charles T. Clarke, however, in his able series of articles on the "The Rise and Race of Hastings"[1] expresses an opinion that William of Eton was a cadet of William de Hastings,[2] of Fillongley, steward to King Henry I., who is known to have married the sister of Maurice de Windsor, and died in 1131. On the Berkshire Pipe Roll of 11th Henry II. we find that William de Etton renders account for 15s. 3d., which is entered as paid through William de Hastings, and among the Returns of 1165 we find a William de Hastings holding half a fee of William de Windsor, of the new feofment, at Cumton, Berks, and a William de Eton who held of the same Lord a Knight's fee at Bedfont—"de maritagio Anne uxoris patris mei." Nothing is said of his holding Eaton, but as he is styled of that vill, he must have had a fee there. In the Pipe Roll of 31st Henry I. it belonged to John fil Walter. This William de Hastings died about the end of Henry the Second's reign, for we find on the Berkshire Pipe Roll of 1st Richard I. that John de Hastings rendered account of £61 13s. 4d. "to have the land and inheritance of *William de Etton*, his brother." It is evident from this heavy payment by way of relief, that the sub-enfeofments formerly held by William had been somehow converted into tenure *in capite* under the crown;—that in fact the "Barony of Eton," often spoken of afterwards, had been erected by the King in his favour. So far as the fees held of his own family were concerned, there would be no difficulty, while, as regards the three fees held of the Honour of Gloucester, it should be borne in mind that on the death of Earl William in 1176, Henry II. had kept it in his own

[1] Archæological Journal, 1869.

[2] John de Hastings, of Gloucestershire, bore (t. Henry III.): "*or, une manche goulis, et la bordure de Valence?*" The tinctures being those of the Fillongley shield, differenced by the bordure, as distinguished from the better known "*argent une Manche Gable*" of the Huntingdon line.

hand, and had recently given it in marriage with one of the co-heiresses to his son Prince John. At all events John de Hastings appears henceforth among the Gloucestershire tenants *in capite*, paying scutage for five fees on the Pipe Roll of the succeeding years, 2nd Richard I. He was probably assessed there because the larger part of his lands were in that county—although his capital Honour was in Berks, where he in fact paid for one fee in 8th Richard I. He held likewise one fee at Westwell on the western border of Oxfordshire, on account of scutage on which he had a letter of quittance on the Oxon Pipe Roll of 3rd John. On the Gloucestershire Roll of the same year he is charged no less than £20 "for leave to remain away from the army." In 10th John, two years before the supposed date of this Return, he entered into a final concord respecting *Tormenton* with Robert de Saltmarsh.[1] He would appear to have accompanied the Earl of Salisbury to Ireland in 12th John (1210), but to have sent his son with the King on the expedition to Poictou in 1214,[2] which is not surprising as he must by that time have been an old man. He lived on, however, into the next reign.

No. 14.—Johannes de Monemue tenet Tyberton, Hoppe et Huntele in baronia sua.

John de Monmouth was one of the few Barons justly entitled to make the proud boast that he held his lands "a Conquestu Angliæ,"[3] for he was the lineal descendant in the direct male line of William son of Baderon, who held the above and many other manors at Domesday. William's grandson, Baderon de Monmouth, returned his sub-enfeoffments at ten fees in 1165, and dying in 1196, was succeeded by the above-named John. Dugdale interposes a Gilbert, who may have been an elder brother, but if so, he died soon after his succession since in 3rd John (1202), John de Monmouth gave an oblation to the King, and in 7th John paid 30

[1] Pedes Finium, Glouc , No. 60.

[2] See Rot. Lit. Claus. 16th John, also "Excerpta e rotulis Finium, 14th Henry III. as to a sum of 18 marks due by John de Hastings and William de Hastings, to Osbert Giffard, deceased, for loans in *Ireland* and in *Poictou* in the time of King John.

[3] *Vide* Testa de Nevill, p. 69.

marks scutage for 15 Knights' fees, an augmentation of his estate, due, no doubt, to his marriage with one of Walter Walerand's heiresses. He must have been in arms against the King afterwards, for in 13th John he gave 1000 marks to be received into favour, which, he, apparently, was, as in 17th John he was made Custos of the Forest of Dean and Constable of St. Briavel's Castle.

Tibberton, Long Hope and Huntley, the three manors indicated are now in the Duchy of Lancaster Hundred.

No. 15.—Robertus de Chandos tenet Brockworth et Bagindon Sipton duos milites.

These three manors were held at the date of the Survey by Hugo L'asne. Salperton, which completed his possessions in this county, may, it strikes me, have been given by him subsequently to Ansfrid de Cormeilles in exchange for his portion of Shipton.

The name of Chandos is not met with among the tenants *in capite* in Domesday, but a Roger de Candos is to be found there as a sub-tenant of Hugh de Montfort, in the county of Suffolk, with four or five small holdings, none of them exceeding a carucate in extent, so that they were scarcely equivalent in the whole to one Knight's fee. There seems no reason why this Roger should not be regarded as the father of the Robert de Chandos, who during the reign of William Rufus, joined the adventurers who conquered South Wales, and having acquired Caerleon and Goldscliffe as his share, founded a monastery on the latter in 1113. How he came into possession of not only the Gloucestershire, but the Herefordshire, estate of "Hugh the Ass" is unknown, but it can hardly have been, as has been suggested, by marriage with his daughter and heiress, since it appears from "Gallia Cristiana" that he married a daughter of Walter Giffard.[1] Mr. Eyton indeed thinks that his wife was a daughter of Alured de Hispania, not improbably Hugh's brother, which might account for the devolution of the manors.[2] He further avers that Robert de Chandos died in 1120, and that his line terminated in a daughter in 1166;

[1] See History of Manor of Brockworth, by the Rev. S. E. Bartleet, Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. VII.

[2] See Domesday Studies, Somersetshire.

whereas Mr. Bartleet, in his very able paper, gives 1133 as the date of his death, and considers him to be the Robert de Chandos who, according to the Register of Lanthony Priory, gave "to his brother Roger and his heirs all Brockwordin, to be held of his own heirs by the service of one Knight." It seems to me, however, that it cannot have been the *first* Robert who did this, even if he lived till a later date than either of those assigned, since *Richard* de Chandos, in his Return in the Liber Niger, (whom Dugdale calls Robert, citing, erroneously, as it happens, the "Liber Rubeus") states that *Roger* de Chandos and Hugh de Chandos each held two fees of him *of the new enfeoffment*, granted, therefore, later than the death of King Hen. I. in 1135. The names of Robert and Roger so predominated in this family that it is extremely difficult to determine whether further entries in the Cartulary of Lanthony, and other Records, relate to over-lords or tenants. Even the officers of the exchequer appear often to be somewhat puzzled, as will be seen from their notes and interlineations on the Pipe Rolls. On those of 6th and 8th Ric. I. for Gloucestershire a *Roger* de Chandos appears as accounting for the aid on two fees in this county, and on that of the 3rd John his name likewise stands as still owing these scutages. He must have died, however, before the close of that year, for among those to whom letters of quittance are stated, in one of the last entries on the Roll, to have been issued, is *Robert* de Chandos. On the Herefordshire Roll of this same year we are informed that a *Robert* de Chandos owed five marks for $2\frac{1}{2}$ fees, as also 20 pounds for having a scutage from his 13 Knights, but that he is in the King's hand; and he had evidently been so for some time past, since on the Gloucestershire Roll of the succeeding year (4th John), after a statement that *Robert* de Chandos renders account of 40 shillings for the second scutage of King Richard (1197) it is added (evidently after the Roll was made up) "because Robert his lord, from whom he holds two fees, was in the King's custody when the scutage was assessed, —and after a further statement as to a second account of 40 shillings due by Robert de Chandos (the sub-feoffee), whether for the first scutage of Richard I. or that of King John himself, is

not clear,—the words "on account of the same cause" are appended. As this Robert, the overlord, must thus have been a minor for six or seven years in 1203, it seems probable that he was of age before the date of the Return we are considering, and indeed the fact seems to be implied in the allegation that the Robert de Chandos included in it held "*in capite.*" According to Dugdale's Baronage he died before 1219, and was succeeded by a Roger.

Whether the Gloucestershire branch had been sub-infeft in Bagindon and in Schipton (Solers) is not clear, but as Brockworth was given to them as *one* Knight's fee only and they accounted for *two*, it appears probable. At a later period, these manors were held respectively, as a fee, and a half fee, of the Barony of Chandos.[1]

No. 16.—Henricus de Scrupes tenet Wychington in dominico et debet Domino Regi de tenementis suis in Berks. et Oxon tres milites.

The Manor named is "Witetune" afterwards Whittington, held at Domesday by William Leuric. Such a combination of a Norman with a Saxon appellation, for Leuric is Leofric one of the commonest names among the sub-tenants, is curious, but the latter was unquestionally used as a surname, being written William *Leuric* (*sic.*) in the Wiltshire Survey, in the case of a hide which he held of Drogo Fitz Ponz. This sub-tenancy, coupled with the apparent connection of his small holding from the King in Oxfordshire, with one of Fitz Ponz's, looks as if he had been a retainer of that family, though the five manors held by him *in capite* in Gloucestershire seem of too much importance to justify the inference. Nothing is known of his history, but the three manors he held in demesne, Leckhampton, Hayles, and Whittington, must have escheated to the crown before the close of Henry the First's reign, as they can be traced prior to that date into the possession respectively of the families of le Despencer, Tancarville the Chamberlain, and de Scrupes, whilst the others held of him by one Godfrey had passed to the Bassets.

[1] Kirby's Quest.

The origin of the family of D'Escrupes, Crupes, or Scrupes, as it soon came to be written, has not, so far as I am aware, been ascertained, though much labour has been devoted to the search owing to a supposition that the Great House of Scroop sprang from it. The earliest mention I have found is on the Gloucestershire Pipe Roll of 5th Henry II., when Robert Escrupes pays for two Knights' fees. In the Liber Niger he returns (as Robert de Crupe,) his holding as 3 fees of the old enfeoffment, temp. Henry I., and adds that he himself has infeft nobody, so that his 3 sub-feoffees, one of whom is Turstan le Despencer must have been infeft by his predecessor, who, as we shall see hereafter, had received a grant from the King "in Barony."

On the Gloucestershire Pipe Roll of 6th Richard I., Richard de Crupes, Robert's Son, pays 55s. towards the King's ransom, for $2\frac{3}{4}$ fees only, but in 3rd John he renders account for 6 marks for his full number. Besides Whittington, he is shown by the "Testa de Nevill" to have held 1 fee at Baldingdon, in Oxfordshire, with which Thurston le Despencer was connected, and 1 fee in Ordeston, in Berkshire, which, we are informed, was held by Simon fitz Hugh "de baronia de Scrupes."

These, doubtless, were the tenements in Berks. and Oxon. charged to Henry de Scrupes, his son, who appears to have succeeded in 7th John, when he rendered account for 60 marks for his relief. It was not, however, till 2nd Henry III. that he liquidated the debt of his grandfather Robert, who had died owing 6 marks (80s.) for his 3 fees, the scutage, I presume, of 8th Rich. I., Henry must, in the interim, have forfeited his estate, for on 20th August, 1216, it was ordered to be restored to him "as he had come into the King's peace."

No. 17.—Alardus Fland'r(ensis) debet de Sap('er)ton, Risenden, et Frampton unum militem.

These manors were held at the time of Domesday by Robert de Todeni. The first, called sometimes Sapton-Sapperton, contains the third, known, by way of distinction, as Frampton-Mansell,

[1] Close Rolls, 18th John.

both lying in the Hundred of Bisley. The second, now Risington Magna, is in Slaughter Hundred.

How Robert de Todeni lost these manors is not recorded. Mr. Ellis thinks he was succeeded in Gloucestershire by his son, Berenger, but it is pointed out by Mr. Yeatman (House of Arundel) that it was a younger brother William who was accepted by Rufus in his stead, and, as like most of the greater Norman Barons, the de Todeni's were strongly prepossessed in favour of Duke Robert, he conjectures that William subsequently joined in the conspiracy against Henry I. If so, his estates would have escheated to the crown, and although this William de Todeni is by some considered to be no other than William de Albini Brito, founder of the great family who built Belvoir Castle, we do not know of any restitution of the Gloucestershire manors to him or his descendants.

I have learnt indeed nothing respecting those manors until they are found in possession of Alard the Fleming, towards the close of the twelfth century. There were so many Flemings of Knightly degree settled in England by that time, and it was so much the custom to distinguish them merely by their christian names with the addition of their nationality, that it is very difficult to trace their family history. Rainbald the Fleming was a sub-tenant in Shipton at Domesday, and a Wido Flandrensis was among the benefactors to St. Peter's, Gloucester, in the first half of the next century, but his gift was Dowlais in Wales. The Alard the Fleming in question was so evidently a favourite captain of King John's, that I should have set him down as one of the leaders of the mercenary bands from Flanders, whom that monarch invited into his service in 1202[1] but that his name appears on the Pipe Roll of 2nd Richard I. as paying scutage for one fee in Gloucestershire, presumably these manors above mentioned. In 8th Richard I. he had a letter of quittance for his aid. In the Norman Roll of 4th John, the Chamberlain is ordered to pay Alard Fleming and Henry Rolleston the large sum of £1028 13s. 8d. for behoof of the Knights, Serjeants, and Cross bowmen engaged for wages at Castel *Andel.* In 6th John he is

[1] Rymer's Fœdera.

styled by the King in a mandate, "Marescallus Noster,"[1] but what he was marshal of does not appear. At the date of this Return he appears to have been serving with his son in Ireland, for on the Prestita Roll of 12th John there is a payment of 20s. to "Alardus le Flemanc cum filio suo, milites de Exercitu Hibernie," and he is also elsewhere referred to as *Abelardus* le Fleming de Saperton. After the death of his master he took the Cross, for in the Fine Roll of 4th Henry III. the Sheriff is ordered to seize Saperton and Risendon, on account of the death of Alard le Fleming "in terra Jerusalem," and a little later on Henry, his son, has seizin of these manors on payment of £20.[2]

No. 18.—Comes de Insula in Sandhurst cum pertinenciis unus miles.

In Domesday "Sanher," in Dudstane Hundred, was one of five small manors which had belonged to Saxon thanes whose lands Harold is accused of taking away from them after the Confessor's death, and which thus became "Terra Regis." They seem to have been granted out by Henry II. to servants of the crown, and Sandhurst was for several years held by the Avenel family, who in 1174 were provided for elsewhere.[3] It was subsequently granted to other tenants.

"Earl of the Isle," was a title often given to the De Redvers, Earls of Devon, from their possession of the Isle of Wight. William de Vernon, as he was commonly called, held the Earldom at this time, and we find him styled "Comes W. de Insula" in the Close Rolls of 7th John. He was certified for the scutage of Poictou in 16th John, but died in the following year, when Sandhurst seems to have been given to Ralph Willington.

No. 19.—Feoda Willielmi filii Alani in Acton, unus miles.

Achetone, in Grimboldstou Hundred, was included among the Domesday possessions of Ernulph de Hesding, a share of which had, as already pointed out (No. 5), been acquired by the

[1] Rot. Lit. Claus. in anno.

[2] Excerpta e Rot. Fin. Hen. III. p. 54 and p. 57.

[3] *Vide* Paper by Sir John Maclean, Transactions Bristol and Glouces. Arch. Society, Vol. IV., p. 313.

first William fitz Alan, through the marriage of his father, Alan fitz Flaald, with Avelina, one of Ernulph's daughters. On William's death in 1160, his son, the second William fitz Alan, was a child, and his widow, Isabella de Say, carried several of his Gloucestershire manors to Geoffrey de Vere, whom she remarried, but we find from the Return in the Liber Niger[1] made by his Guardians that they held on his behalf eight and a half fees of the Wiltshire Barony "which had been Ernulph de Hesding's.' Several of those, it may be concluded from the names of the tenants, were situated in the adjoining county, and among them the one held by Robert de Turville, which was subsequently known as Acton-Turville from its sub-feoffees. Others of his Gloucestershire manors are not so easily recognisable, but in addition to part of Tormarton, Badminton was doubtless of the number, for in 1170 half its issues were ordered by the King to be paid to a daughter of the first William fitz Alan's on her marriage. The mention of Ernulph de Hesding as the previous possessor of William fitz Alan's Wiltshire Barony, accompanied as it is by a remark that his son's guardians were not certain what service it owed the King, looks as if it had not long been in his hands. Mr. Eyton at one time[2] maintained that the Ernulph referred to, could neither be the Domesday Baron, nor his son who held Chively (Keevil in Wilts) in 1130, and was cruelly hanged by King Stephen in 1138 for protracting the defence of his nephew's (William fitz Alan) Castle of Shrewsbury, but a third of the same name, of whom he found traces, and who must have been not long deceased in 1165. In his latest contribution on the subject, however,[3] he somewhat doubtingly retracted this opinion, without, it seems to me, sufficient reason. At all events there was an Ernulph de Hesding in existence subsequently to 1138, for his name appears as witness to the Empress Maude's Charters creating

[1] Salop. Vol. I., p. 142.

[2] Antiquities of Shropshire.

[3] *Herald & Genealogist*, Vol. VI. p. 241. Since writing this I have come across in Bracton's Note Book, a suit between John Fitz Alan and the Abbess of Shaftesbury respecting the Advowson of Chivele, which makes it clear that the second Ernulph de Hesding (of 31st Henry I.) held the manor *in capite* till his death, and that the Fitz Alans got it then as his heirs.

Milo Earl of Hereford, and Geoffrey de Magnaville Earl of Essex in 1141, which shows that he was a person of some consequence, and might well have held the Wiltshire barony which devolved upon fitz Alan. The second William fitz Alan came of age in 1175, and died in 1210, the year of the Return we are considering, leaving his eldest son, the third William fitz Alan, probably the one alluded to in it, a minor. He lived to come of age in March, 1215, but was cut off prematurely in the following month. His brother John, who eventually succeeded, is said not to have obtained livery till the next reign, as he was in arms against the King.

No. 20.—Feoda Henrici de Ver in Torm'(ar)ton duo milites.

This manor was the only one held at the time of Domesday by Richard the Legate, who may have been so styled as one of the Commissioners appointed to aid in the Survey, although not named as such in the *Worcester Cartulary*. It probably passed soon afterwards to his wealthy neighbour, Ernulph de Hesding, for in the account already quoted from the Liber Niger, of the division of the holding of Patrick de Chaworth, Ernulph's Gloucestershire successor, we find a Mathew de *Tormington* holding five out of the seven fees then in possession of Geoffrey de Vere, and the same Mathew likewise appears as tenant of two fees pertaining to the inheritance of Geoffrey's stepson, William fitz Alan. As the Tormarton of Domesday was only eight hides valued at £15, and contained but 2160 acres in cultivation, allowing 120 for each of its 18 plough teams, it can scarcely have been equivalent by itself to much more than two knights' fees, so that other lands of larger extent must have been held with it by Mathew.

Littleton (in Langley Hundred) was always, according to the Rev. Mr. Taylor's Domesday Analysis, included in the manor, which would account for 5 hides, or about another Knight's fee, still leaving at least half the scutage of 1165 unaccounted for.

Wherever situated, the surplus had clearly passed away from Geoffrey de Vere's descendant before the date of this Return, since Tormarton represents therein a normal average of two Knights' fees only.

In what way the de Veres had contrived to retain any interest in the manor it is difficult to conceive, for Geoffrey's wife had held her portion of Ernulph de Hesding's estate in dower, and had no right to alienate an acre from her son by her first marriage with William fitz Alan (I). Geoffrey de Vere, however, a younger brother of Aubrey (III), the first Earl of Oxford, the Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England, seems to have done much as he pleased with his stepson's heritage, and no doubt eventually obtained permission to hold the portion in question direct from the Crown. He was succeeded by his son, a second Geoffrey, who died in 1189 (Eyton), leaving Henry de Vere, of this Return, his heir.

This Henry, in 1193, obtained from Richard I. renewal of a rent-charge of £14 on Edgmund, Salop, which his father had held, and in 1213 became one of the sureties for payment of £3000 out of the estate of his cousin, William fitz Alan (II.), to Thomas de Erdington, who had been nominated Custos thereof by King John, with a view to securing this exorbitant exaction.

It may be doubted whether Henry de Vere resided in Gloucestershire, as John de Thormarton is named, at a somewhat later date, as holding two fees of him in that county.

No. 21.—Feoda Willielmi de Kaynes duo milites.

We know from the payment of the Aid of 1235, that these fees were Lassborough and Rodmarton[1] both of which were held at the time of Domesday by Hugh Maminot, of his uncle, Gilbert, Bishop of Lisieux. We further learn that during the reign of Henry I. they passed to Ralph de Kaynes through marriage with Hugh Maminot's daughter and heiress.[2] From him they descended to William (whom Dugdale, by mistake, calls Ralph), whom we find rendering account on the Gloucestershire Pipe Roll of 3rd John, as "Willielmus de Cahaigne." He adhered to the rebellious Barons, and his estate was forfeited, but he must have made his peace afterwards, as he is among those certified in 16th John for the Scutage of Poictou. He lived till 6th Henry III.

[1] Testa de Nevill, p. 82.

[2] Testa de Nevill, Dorsetshire, p. 163b

No. 22.—Rogerius de Mortuo Mari tenet Lechelade et Langeberg de hereditate uxoris sue.

Lechelade was held at Domesday by Henry de Ferières who (according to Mr. A. S. Ellis), was succeeded by his second son, William, whose grandson Walcheline granted this manor to Hugh de Ferrars, his youngest son, on whose death without issue in 6th John, it went to his sister Isabella, wife of Roger de Mortimer of Wigmore.

Langeberge, or Longborough, was one of the fiefs in the hands, at the time of the Survey, of Humphrey, who had been Chamberlain to the late Queen Matilda. Mr. Ellis says that his lands were afterwards vested in the Honour of Gloucester, but I should imagine that this remark was applicable only to those which had belonged to the unfortunate Brictric, son of Algar, who had held that Honour before the Conquest. Longborough must have come to the Ferrars' family in the 12th century, for it was included by Isabella de Mortimer with Lechlade in the inheritance claimed as her father's on the death of her brother, Hugh de Ferrars.[1]

Roger de Mortimer died on 8th July, 1215, and was succeeded by his son Hugh.

No. 23.—Willielmus de Mundchansi tenet Wykham pro servicio unius hide.

This is "Wick" in Bisley Hundred, which in Domesday formed part of the possessions of Roger de Lacy. It was then likewise only geldable as one hide, a single carucate alone being held in demesne, although there were attached to it 35 villains, 16 boors, and other tenants, who had no less than 52 ploughs, and it was worth £24 per annum. It passed, probably, on Roger's rebellion, in the time of Henry I., to the Crown, and was given by that King to his all powerful minister, Pagan, or Pain, fitz John, from whom it acquired its present appellation of Painswick. After he was slain by the Welsh in 1136, his estates were partitioned between his two daughters, Cicely, wife of Roger, Earl of

[1] Rot. Lit. Claus. 6th John.

Hereford, and Agnes, wife of William de Montchesney, descended from Herbert de Monte Canisio, who held *in capite* in Suffolk at the date of the Survey. This Agnes, who had Painswick for her share, was living in 33rd Henry II. (1186), at the age of 60, and had three sons [1] William (II.) the eldest, paid for his relief in 2nd Richard I. (1190), but died in 6th John (1204), leaving William (III.) then a minor on whose death before 15th John (1213), "his uncle, Warine de Montchesney, gave a fine for livery of his whole inheritance." This proves, conclusively, that the Return is of earlier date than 1213.

No. 24.—Elias Giffard debet pro Brimpsfelde et Rockhampton et omnibus aliis tenementis suis novem milites.

This Elias, the 4th of that christian name, was lineal male representative of Osbern Gifard, who held the above manors at the time of the Survey. As the larger portion of the Barony was in Wiltshire, the scutages in respect thereto had up to this period been paid in that county. Thomas, supposed to be the father of this Elias [2] accounted for £9 in 1195 for the King's ransom, but he must have died shortly afterwards, for we find from the Pipe Roll of 3rd John that it was Elias Giffard who was in arrear for the third scutage of Richard I., and who owed 20 shillings for the scutage of Wales, and 18 marks for that of Scotland, being apparently still in his minority, as it is added after the last entry, "William Marshal, who has the lands of the said Elias in custody, has an acquittance by writ from Geoffrey fitz Peter."

Dugdale cites from the Wiltshire Pipe Roll of 13th John, the very year of this Return, the payment by Elias Giffard for nine Knights' fees as therein indicated, so that the two in Gloucestershire are merely included *pro formâ* in the Inquisition for this latter county. We hear little of him after this until towards the close of John's reign, when he had so exasperated that monarch by his persistent opposition that writs were addressed to the Sheriffs of Wilts, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire,

[1] Dugdale, Vol. I. p. 561.

[2] Pedigree in Harleian MSS., 6136, cited by Fosbroke, Vol. II., p. 529.

Oxfordshire, and Northamptonshire, directing them to seize all lands belonging to him, as they had been bestowed upon Bartholomew Peche[1] from whom, however, Elias succeeded in recovering them on the accession of Henry III.

No. 25.—Honor Gloucestrie debet domino Regi in Gloucestscirâ viginti et septem milites et dimidium, et quartam partem unius militis.

Notwithstanding that King John after divorcing Isabella of Gloucester, had given that Earldom in 1200 to Amaury (II.) de Montfort, son of her eldest sister, he retained, as was his wont, the Honour in his own hands; alloting, however, it is said, 15 fees therein to the titular Earl, and 20 fees to Gilbert de Clare, son of another of Isabella's sisters. This arrangement lasted until Amaury's death in 1212, when John sold the Honour as well as the Earldom to Geoffrey de Mandeville, on his marriage with his divorced wife. Just before that event in the 12th and 13th of his reign, the year to which our Return is attributed, the former was in the custody of Hugh Bardolf, who accounted for 261 fees belonging to it, as will be found in the Red Book of the Exchequer. 27¾ fees strikes one as a disproportionately small number out of so many to be situated at the headquarters of the Honour, and even if the 35 said to have been granted as above were all in Gloucestershire, of which there is no evidence, the aggregate would scarcely be up to the mark, since, in the carucage levied ten years later, the then Earl had 42 vills taxed for 327½ ploughs, which, reckoning a Knight's fee at the usual rate of *five* carucates, would indicate the over-lordship of 65½ fees in the county.

No. 26.—Feoda Walteri de Lacy in Gloucestcira tredecim milites et duodecima pars militis.

The Caput of the Lacy Barony was in Herefordshire, but the present holder of it, who was only descended in the female line from the de Lacy of Domesday, still retained, in spite of forfeitures and co-heiresses, the larger portion of the Gloucestershire manors, viz.: Wick Risington, East Leach, Wormington, Kempley, Cars-

[1] Close Roll, 18th John, mem. 7.

well, Oxenhale, Stratton, &c., constituting, as stated, over 13 Knights' fees.

This Walter having married the daughter of William de Braose, was involved in the disgrace of that Baron, and was banished from England in 12th John, which may explain why his fees are not spoken of in the Return as in his possession. He was restored to favour, however, in 1214, and his name appears on the list of those entitled to the Scutage of Poictou in that year (16th John), on account of personally serving with the King.

No. 27. Honor Walingfordie in Gloucestrescirâ duo milites et dimidium.

At the date of the Survey, the manors of Bruerne, Cherrington and Alderley, in this county, were held by Milo Crispin, who had married the grand-daughter of Wiggod of Wallingford, their Saxon lord. They afterwards were included in the Honour of Wallingford, which escheated to the Crown in default of heirs in the time of Henry II. On the Gloucestershire Pipe Roll of 3rd John we find the following payments of his second scutage :—

Willielmus filius Henrici de honore Walingford dimidium feodum.

Robertus de Mara debet xx^{li} p eod. p feod III mil. et I mil *in capite* de honore Walingford.

Rogerus filius Nicholai red. comp de x m p dimid feod de honore Walingford.

The names of the fees are not given, but it is known that the family of De Mare held in Bruerne and Cherrington of this Honour,[1] and I infer from the above that it consisted of one Knight's fee, the others, apparently, not being held *in capite*. This, with the two half fees mentioned makes only two Knights' fees ; the half fee, I believe, being that of Frampton Cotterell, which, like Alderley, was also held of the Honour of Wallingford.[2]

No. 28.—Fulco filius Warini in Alwestan unus miles.

Alveston having belonged to Earl Harold before the Conquest, appears in Domesday as "Terra Regis," William Rufus had a

[1] Fosbroke, Vol. I. pages 283 and 380.

[2] *Vide* Fosbroke, Vol. II. p. 47 and 97.

hunting seat there, but we learn from the Pipe Roll of 31st Hen. I., that a portion of the park had been brought under cultivation, and that the Sheriff Milo accounted for the profits.

When the first Fulk fitz Warine got a grant there is not known, but in the earliest Pipe Rolls of Henry II. we find under the heading of "Lands given," £10 deducted from the Ferm of the county for a grant of that value in Alveston, made by that King in his favour, and a similar entry was continued until the form of making up the Pipe Rolls was altered in the 13th century. [1]

The Fulk fitz Warine (III) of this Return, who had paid in 7th Rich. I. for his livery, is the hero of the well-known romance ("Gestes of Guarine and his Sonnes"[2]) and whether the story of his boyish quarrel with Prince John over a game of chess be true or not, there is no doubt that he fled into Britany a few years after the former's accession to the throne. He was, however, pardoned, and in 12th John was in the King's service in Ireland. In 16th John he was again in rebellion, and this manor was granted to Theodore the Teuton during pleasure, and was not restored till 4th Henry III.

No. 29.—Ricardus Wallensis de dono Henrici Regis in Winterburne (feodum) unius militis.

This Winterbourne appears as part of the Royal Manor of Bitton in Domesday, but it was customary to make grants for life, or even in permanency, out of it, to those who served the King, and among others, no doubt this Richard the Welshman, *alias* Walsh, obtained one from Henry II., though it is not known when. In 1165 we find "the *son* of Richard the Welshman" holding one Knight's fee of the Honour of Gloucester, and it is quite possible that he did not get transferred to the King's service till that Honour came into Henry's hands on Earl William's death. He seems to have held of the crown in 16th John, as on the Close Roll of that year, the scutage of Poictou is remitted to him, but he must have given momentary offence in some way soon after, for on the Close Roll of 17th John there is a mandate to the

[1] *Vide* Gloucestershire "Notes and Queries," Vol. III. p. 294.

[2] Edited for Warton Club by Thomas Wright, 1885.

Sheriff of Gloucestershire "to *re-seize* Richard Waleys of his land in Winterbourne, part of the King's Demesne," so that it must have been forfeited. According to Atkyns he died seized thereof in 9th Henry III.

No. 30.—Robertus de Amnevill de dono Regis Henrici in *D*utton (feodum) unius militis.

This is a mistake of the copyist for Button, *alias* Bitton, out of which manor Henry II. made grants, as well as from Wapley and Winterbourne. It would appear from a paper in the "Herald and Genealogist," Vol. VI. p. 193, that it was *Adam* de Amnevill who got the grant from that King, but the confirmation by Hen. III. in 1226, there quoted, does not say more than that Robert held it of the gift of this King's grandfather by one Knight's service, as testified by the charter of Richard I, and I do not feel sure that Robert, father of Adam, was not the original grantee. At least there was a Robert de Amnevill who got a charter in Bitton from Robert Fitz Harding, and who is mentioned in the Liber Niger as holding a fee in Wiltshire. The Robert de Amnevill of this Return appears from the Gloucestershire Pipe Roll of 1st Rich. I. to have been then a minor, for it is stated that Robert Pantol pays £14 in Bitton "ad opus Roberti filii Ade de D'Ammevill" (*sic*). In the Pipe Roll of 3rd John, however, Robert de Amneville renders account of seven marks "pro eodem," which, I fancy, can not be for the scutage of one fee, but, as in the previous case, for liberty to remain at home, and send no substitute.

No. 31.—Archiepiscopus Ebor debet domino Regi in Glouces-trescira tres milites.

Although the See of York had been obliged to restore that portion of the large Domesday estate held by Archbishop Thomas, which had belonged to the Abbey of St. Peter's, Gloucester, it retained the Manors of Churchdown, Norton, Lassington, etc., of which St. Oswald's Priory had been deprived, and they had been erected into a Barony known by the name of the first of these places.

No. 32.—Episcopus Wigornensis debet domino Regi tredecim milites et dimidium, et vicessimam partem unius militis.

The See of Worcester before the Conquest had held the entire Hundreds of Henbury and Cleeve, besides several manors in Rapsgate and Bradley Hundreds, the Bishop, apparently, occupying the position of feudal lord; Bishop Wulstan being said in Domesday to hold certain of these, and to pay geld. This arrangement continued for centuries, and, I believe, some of the self same manors are vested in the Bishopric at the present day.

No. 33.—Episcopus Bathonie debet de feodo Glaston duos milites.

Savaricus, Abbot of Glastonbury, had retained his abbey when made Bishop of Bath, but on his death in 1205, the monks entered into a final concord with the new Bishop Jocelyn, by which they alienated the Hundred and Manor of Pucklechurch to the See of Bath and Wells, on condition of his restoring to them the right of free election of their own abbot.

King John was a consenting party to this "reformation."

No. 34.—Abbas Eveshame debet unum militem et octavam partem unius militis.

The abbey held several manors at Domesday though they had lost a large part of their lands. They owed royal service still for Adelstrope, Broadwell, Bourton-on-the-Water, and other manors in Slaughter Hundred.

No. 35.—Abbas Westmonasterii debet tres milites et dimidium et quintam partem militis.

King Edward the Confessor, as we learn from Domesday, gave the manor of Deerhurst 54 hides, to the Abbey he had built at Westminster, and the Conqueror confirmed the gift. The comparatively small service was probably due from Wightfield and adjacent Worcestershire Manors held of the abbey by the Le Poers. [1]

No. 36.—Abbas Winchecombe debet de omnibus terris suis in Gloucestrescirà et Oxon duos milites.

At Domesday the abbey held at least a dozen manors in the former county, only one of which is stated to be free from geld

[1] Kirby's Quest.

and royal service, whilst another is expressly said to comprise "seven hides paying geld." The monks, therefore, had obtained a considerable remission.

Cow Honiburn and Adelminton were the sole remnant of their original estate held *in capite* of the King at the date of Kirby's Quest (1287), and I conclude that it was principally in respect to these that the services of two Knights were exigible.

No. 37.—Abbas Gloucestrie tenet omnes terras suas in liberâ elemosinâ.

Domesday notifies in the case of the Barton of Gloucester and the Manor of Hinton, that they were free of geld and of every royal service; its silence, as regards the rest, implying, one would imagine, that they were not thus exempt. I do not find in the Abbey Cartulary any general Charter declaring that all its lands should be held "in free alms," but concessions were made by successive Kings and Earls, remitting taxes, liability to corrodies, levies for the service of the state, &c., &c., which, no doubt, in the long run, amounted to the same thing.

No. 38.—Prior Lanthonie tenet Harsefel de dono Regis Henrici.

I take it this must be meant for Hersefel, in Sandhurst, which was Terra Regis at Domesday, whereas Hersefeld was then held by Durand of Gloucester, whose grand-nephew, Earl Milo, was the founder of this priory of "Lanthony Secunda" during the reign of King Stephen. The King, who gave the manor, was therefore Henry II.

No. 39.—Prior Derhurst tenet quinquaginta hidas de dono Regis Edwardi.

The Confessor gave these lands to the Abbey of St. Denis at Paris. I presume that, in consequence of King John's quarrel with France, the Cell was for the time regarded as independent, and its revenue of 300 marks a year kept in England.

No. 40.—Petrus filius Hereberti tenet Tetebiri que fuit W(illielmi) de Braose de dono Regis.

At the time of the Survey Roger de Iveri held Tetbury, 23 hides, plus two more in Upton, a hamlet in the parish, in fee farm

from the Crown for £50. He held also Culkerton and Haselden in the same Hundred, the latter of which he had at one time farmed for £16 from the Bishop of Bayeux. Likewise Hanton (now Hampnett) in Bradley Hundred.[1] Contradictory accounts are given as to the devolution of these lands. Mr. A. S. Ellis states that a nephew, Ascelin Goel (son of Robert d'Ivry) succeeded to Roger's English estates, and that he was known as "de Tetbury" before the year 1100.

Mr. Yeatman, on the other hand, shows that Roger forfeited them through supporting Duke Robert, and although his wife, Adeliza de Grentmesnil, remained in England, and obtained a regrant of some of his manors to her sons, it is clear that Tetbury was not of the number. It appears to have been bestowed as an escheat by Henry I. on his kinsman, Guy de St. Valery, who certainly held its appendage Haselden until ousted by King Stephen.[2] Reginald, his son, inherited his rights on his death in 1141, and successfully asserted them on the accession of Henry II., shortly after which he gave the Church at Tetbury, with the consent of Bernard his son, to the Abbey of Eynsham, in Oxfordshire.[3] He died in 1166, when Bernard succeeded, who confirmed the gift of Tetbury Church to Eynsham. He accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to the third Crusade, and was killed at the Siege of Acon, with one of his sons, in 1190, leaving two other sons, Thomas and Henry, still living. Thomas de St. Valery confirmed the Church of Tetbury to the monks of Eynsham, "which they had of the gift of Reginald, my grandfather."[4] In 1195 he paid his quota towards the King's ransom, but

[1] As the romantic tradition, preserved by Leland, of an Honour of St. Waleri which embraced that and other lands, having been given by Robert D'Oily to his sworn brother-in-arms, *John* de Iveri, is reported as if it were authentic history, at the present day (*vide* Planché, Yeatman, &c.), without even the qualifications with which it is accompanied in the Osney Cartulary, "Baronia quæ *modo* Sco. Waleri vocatur," it may be well to remark that Domesday affords it little support beyond the record of joint ownership in one or two cases by Robert D'Oily and *Roger* de Iveri.

[2] Pedigree of St. Valery family, by Mr. Carey Elwes, in "*Genealogist*" for October, 1880.

[3] See Appendix to *History of Tetbury*, by Rev. A. Lee.

[4] Appendix to *History of Tetbury*.

two years later gave him such desperate offence that he was deprived of all his lands, nor did he recover them, even when John came to the throne, since he had merely an allowance for his sustenance,[1] for so late as that King's 16th year he had to pay a large sum for his pardon.[2] It was during this same period, that, as we learn from the document before us, William de Braose was deprived of Tetbury, and the question thereof arises when and how had he obtained possession of it. It is natural to infer that it was granted to him by the Crown, but the Records extant are silent on the subject, the words "de dono Regis" in this Return, applying, as in all other cases, to the tenant for the time being.

William (the fourth of that name since the Conquest) had succeeded to the Barony of Braose about 1187. He was one of King John's prime favourites during the earlier half of his reign, and being married to Matilda de St. Valery, had some sort of claim to share in the forfeited possessions of her family. Fosbroke calls her Thomas's *daughter*,[3] but she is now known to have been a daughter of his grandfather Reginald,[4] and no nearer relation therefore than *aunt* to Thomas.

Altercations between the King and William de Braose had arisen after he got this grant, which were brought to a climax by a taunt from Matilda when her sons were demanded as hostages, with reference to the murder of his nephew Arthur by John. The accusation was too near the truth to be pardoned, and in spite of all efforts of his powerful relations to effect a reconciliation, William's lands were confiscated before the close of the year 1208, he himself eventually escaping in disguise to France, where he died in 1212, whilst his unfortunate wife and eldest son, after being kept some time in captivity at Windsor, were starved to death in 1210.

One-third of the forfeited estates were granted to Peter fitz Herbert, on the ground, as stated by some authors,[5] of his

[1] Rot. Lit. Claus., 3rd John.

[2] Dugdale's Baronage.

[3] History of Gloucestershire, Vol. 1. p. 392.

[4] Pedigree in Dallaway's West Sussex.

[5] Rudder's Gloucestershire, p. 260.

having married one of William de Braose's three daughters, but this seems not to have been the case, although in after years he did marry a grand-daughter.[1] He was, however, a first cousin, Herbert fitz Herbert his father, having married Earl Milo's third daughter, and the second, Berta, being William's mother. Peter's connection with Tetbury must have been of short duration, for Giles de Braose, Bishop of Hereford, a younger son of William's, having satisfied the King of his innocence, obtained a grant of both that manor and of Hamptonet. The Sheriff of Gloucestershire was, however, in May, 1212, ordered to deliver these lands to Henry fitz Count,[2] and it was not till Nov. 1214, that the Bishop was allowed to have *sasine*.[3] Strange to say, 6 months afterwards, they were given back to Henry fitz Count,[4] while in Dec. 1216, the Sheriff of Gloucestershire is "enjoined to give Thomas de St. Valery his right in that part of the Manor of Tetbury which is in the King's hand," and as if to complicate matters still more, a precisely similar mandate is afterwards issued in favour of Hugh de Mortimer, the husband of one of William de Braose's daughters.[5] The latter step is explained by a notification from the King to Henry fitz Count stating that he has granted to his beloved and faithful Hugh (who was son and heir of the potent Baron, Roger of Wigmore) the Manors of Tetbury and of Hamptonet, *which were given him in free marriage with his wife*,[6] and its effectual accomplishment was, perhaps, facilitated by the death soon afterwards of Hugh's brother-in-law, Giles, for the Sheriff is directed, at the same date, to let the executors of the will of the Bishop of Hereford have such chattels at Tetbury

[1] Dugdale's account is very confusing. He says William de Braose (IV.) had *four* daughters, the names of whom and of their husbands he gives. Peter fitz Herbert, he says, married in 5th John *Alice* daughter of Robert fitz Roger, but he subsequently mentions his wife *Isabella*, one of the *three* daughters of *a* William de Braose, and widow of a Welsh Prince. Now in his previous list he makes *Maud*, the youngest of the four, marry Griffith, Prince of Wales !

[2] Reginald, Earl of Cornwall's illegitimate son, who had possession of most of the Braose estates.

[3] Close Rolls, 14th and 15th John.

[4] Close Rolls, 16th John.

[5] Close Roll, 17th John.

[6] Patent Rolls, 16th John.

as belonged to him, and to give Hugh de Mortimer *sasine* of that manor with its appurtenances.[1] Eventually it reverted to the Braose family, the de St. Valerys never again being connected with it. This was probably the result of a compromise, for Thomas had been pardoned and restored to favour; so that on his death, two years later, the rest of the Honour of St. Valery passed to the Comte de Dreux, who had married his only daughter, Annora.

No. 41.—Ilbertus de Hereford tenet in Hamptonett sex libratas terre que fuerunt ejusdem Willielmi.

Hamptnet, as already shewn, was held by the same lord as Tetbury at the time of the Survey, and formed part of the Honour of St. Valery, which had been transferred to William de Braose prior to his own forfeiture. Of Ilbert of Hereford, I can find but little. He cannot have been a legitimate scion of Earl Milo's family, or he would have held a higher position than that of a mercenary in the Flemish Auxiliary force, which is that in which he appears on the Prestita Roll of 12th John, receiving an advance of 4 marks at Pembroke from the Earl of Salisbury, on the eve, no doubt, of embarking for service in Ireland. He is further included in a list of 10 Knights who are bound to follow the King wherever he may go, and gets £1 from the Earl's clerk in that capacity. What became of him does not appear, but his tenure of Hampnet must have ceased, as we have seen in the previous note, at the beginning of the year 1212.

No. 42.—Walterus de Esseleg tenet quatuordecim libratas terre in Manerio domini Regis de Chiltenham de dono Comitis Milonis.

Cheltenham was a Royal manor, but Earl Milo having been appointed its Steward, apparently looked upon it almost as his own. The land he gave to Walter consisted, as we learn from later records, of the Manor of Esseleye or Ashley (in the Parish of Charlton Kings) from which the grantee and his family took their surname. One Walter de Ashley followed another for nearly two centuries, so that it is hard to distinguish between them. The one in this Return was, no doubt, the Walter who

[1] Close Roll, 18th John.

on the Gloucestershire Pipe Roll of 2nd Rich. I., rendered account of 40 marks for having seizin and confirmation from the King of his land in "Cherleton," for which he paid as half a Knight's fee in the scutages of 6th and 8th of the same monarch. On the Pipe Roll of 3rd John he appears among those who had letters of acquittance, so that he probably served in person, but he did not steer through the troubled reign of that King without incurring temporary forfeiture, for in 1215 Richard de Longstreete is permitted to retain the Manor of Charlton, which was Walter Ashley's, unless it is worth more than £14, "which said Manor William Earl Marshal granted to him for as long as it should please himself," [1]

No. 43.—Willielmus de Gamages tenet in dominio Mune quindecim libratas terre de dono Regis.

Mene, in Domesday, is mentioned as a member of the Manor of Longborough, in Cheltenham Hundred, which was ancient demesne of the crown.

We learn from the Pipe Roll of 4th Henry II, that £7 per annum and been granted in Mene to Robert de Waterville (Hauteville ?), one of those temporary provisions probably which that King was in the habit of making for his personal retainers.

The family of de Gamages was of some standing in Gloucestershire, residing at Mansel-Gamage, in Blidloe Hundred, but it does not appear to have held *in capite* before the close of the 12th century. William seems to have been in the King's service abroad, for in the "Rotuli Normannie" of 5th John is a mandate directing the escheated lands of "Escurij" to be partitioned between him and Richard Facil, and these must have been of considerable extent as it ends "et volumus quod illæ duæ *Baronie* conjungant." The 15 librates in Mune must have been previously given to him, for on the Pipe Roll of 3rd John, William de Gamages accounts for 2 marks of scutage, and it is stated further on that his holding was in Mune.

No. 44.—Theobaldus Blund tenet decem libratas terre in Chiltenham de dono Regis.

[1] Close Rolls, 17th John.

Who this tenant of part of the Royal manor was I have not been able to ascertain. His second name was still often applied as personally descriptive, although it was fast crystallizing into a surname in some cases, as with the Blunts of Aure, of which family Theobald may have been a cadet. He is frequently styled "Serviens Noster" by King John in his writs,[1] which, probably, indicates that he was in his Body Guard.[2]; and he must have attained a position of some responsibility, as he is one of four named in 1214 to deliver up the Castle of Dondin to Walter de Cison.[3] His interest in Cheltenham was only for life, as on the Fine Roll of 5th Henry III. (July, 1221) his land is, in consequence of his decease, granted to Thomas de Cormeilles.

No. 45.—Wales(ius) de Cotes et Ever(ard) de la Beverer tenent triginta libratas terre in Glothres et in Westhall de dono Regis.

Slaughter was part of the Royal demesne at Domesday, and then returned, with the Hundred, £27. Roger de Lacy and his mother had also a small manor in Slaughter worth £6, and as it was given afterwards to the alien Priory, of Moult, in Normandy, it may at this time have escheated to the crown. Westal is a hamlet adjacent in Cheltenham.

Rudder has an absurd misreading of the names of the above tenants, calling Everard de Beverer "Edward de Bona Vera," and describing Wales and Cotes as Manors! Fosbroke follows suit.

I suspect both the tenants were Flemish Mercenaries. The original concession of Slaughter in their favour is to be found at full length in the Liberate Rolls of 5th John, and they are frequently mentioned in the Charter Rolls of that period, almost always conjointly as receiving gifts of money and lands.

Their tenure in Slaughter cannot have been of very long duration, for Henry III., a few years later, gave the Hundred and Manor to the foreign Abbey of Fiscamp.

[1] Rot. Lit. Claus. passim.

[2] Du Cange explains "Servientes Regis" as the Guards instituted by Philip Augustus for the security of his person.

[3] Rot. Lit. Pat. 16th John.

No. 46.—Monachi de Flexlega tenent sex libratas terre in Dimoc in libera elemosina de dono Regis Henrici.

Dimoch had formed part of the "vetus dominium coronæ," but we are told in Domesday that William fitz Osbern and his son Earl Roger had possessed themselves of it without right. On the attainder of the latter the crown regained possession; but on the Pipe Roll of 2nd Henry II., we find that that King had granted £28 a year in Dimoch, which must have been the full value of the manor,[1] to Walter de Hereford. No doubt this was only a confirmation of what had been enjoyed by his brother Roger Earl of Hereford, and, probably, by their father Earl Milo, for the former of the two, on founding Flaxley Abbey in 1148, endowed it with "all the demesne in Dymmok and lands belonging to Wulfric," and Henry hastened to confirm this donation directly he came to the throne in 1154, naturally enough assuming the credit of giving his own land. On the death of Walter he retained the chief manor in his hand, and Dimoch was one of those to which Henry de Bohun expressly released his right in the year 1200, at the instance of King John.

TERRE NORMANNORUM.

The sequestration of the lands of such of his tenants *in capite* in England as remained in Normandy after its conquest by Philip Augustus in 1204, was decreed by John in the following year, the sixth of his reign There appear from this list to have been only four in Gloucestershire, so that its heading is misleading.

The remainder of the entries on it relate to miscellaneous grants from the crown; serjanties; etcetera; not of sufficient extent or importance to call for much comment. Roman numerals have been prefixed, so as to keep this part of the Return as distinct as it really is, from what precedes.

I. Galfridus de Luci tenet Heyles que fuit Camerarii de Tankarville.

Heile, in Domesday, now Hales, was held by William Leuric, as 11 hides, and it is mentioned that he had emancipated the 12

[1] It was only worth £21 at the time of the Survey.

serfs he found there. His manors seem to have escheated to the crown (*vide* No. 16) in the time of Hen. I., and this one was probably, therefore, given by that King, to his Chamberlain, Rahel fitz Gerold *alias* de Tancarville. These fitz Gerolds Lords of Tancarville, were hereditary Chamberlains of the Dukes of Normandy, and it is easy to understand that William, the holder of that high office at the time of this Return, who had only in that very year succeeded his father Ralph (III) in it,[1] valued his position in the Duchy too highly to hesitate about sacrificing his English estates. Geoffrey de Lucy, who then obtained a grant of 40 librates of land in Hales,[2] was considered to be one of John's "Evil Counsellors,[3] but he did not go far enough to satisfy the King, for before the end of the reign this land was transferred to Robert de St. Valery.[4]

II. Godefridus de Craucombe tenet Pinnocsciram que fuit Radulfi de Ruper' in eodem manerio.

Pinnocsire—four hides—was held at Domesday by a Saxon thane who had been in possession before the Conquest. How it came to be annexed to Hales, and given to Ralph de Rupierre, is unknown. This Ralph in 1198 was Bailiff of the Oxemin, and, no doubt, preferred remaining in that post when the Duchy was separated. Godfrey de Craucombe, to whom his land was given (oddly described by Fosbroke as "one of the ousted Normans," Vol. II., page 352) was among John's most trusted servants, especially where naval matters were concerned. He was sent over to Ireland in 1209 in command of two galleys, with a force of crossbowmen, to arrest the De Braose family,[5] and at a subsequent period, when the Dauphin was about to invade England, the duty was imposed on him "of fitting out the King's large ships at Winchelsea and Rye, and manning them with the sailors of that neighbourhood as best he could"[6] He was a man, therefore, of some position, and had married one of the

[1] Stapelton's Norman Exchequer Rolls.
[2] Close Roll, 6th John.
[3] Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I., p. 563.
[4] Close Roll, 17th John.
[5] *Vide* documents published by Hearne with the Liber Niger.
[6] Close Roll, 18th John.

daughters and coheiresses of a W. de Cormaylles, not, however, I think the Baron.[1] He received other lands in reward for his services, and retained them till his death in the next reign.

III. Warinus filius Geroldi tenet Dunamenel que fuit Radulfi Tesun, "per Regem,"

This is Down Amney, the *Omnenel* of Domesday, in which it stands as "Terra Regis," although it had belonged to the Bishop of Bayeux after its forfeiture by the Saxon Ednod. The family of Tesun, or Tison, had had lands in England since the Conquest, but they were hereditary Seneschals of Normandy. Ralph Tessun, who held that office in 1203 [2] had inherited the valuable Honour of Tickhill, in Yorkshire, of which he was, of course, now deprived.

Warine fitz Gerold, who succeeded him at Down Amney, was, according to Dugdale, son and heir of another Warine, Chamberlain to Henry II., whom he makes the direct male representative of the Robert fitz Gerold who held in four counties at the time of the Survey. He is mistaken, however, as to his being heir to the Chamberlainship, and equally so on the latter point, it being now deemed doubtful whether Robert, son of Gerold of Domesday, was even of the same family as Ralph, son of Gerold, Duke William's Norman Chamberlain.[3]

It may, perhaps, be assumed that Warine was second son to the former Chamberlain Warine, and first cousin, therefore, to William the Chamberlain of Tankerville, already spoken of (see No. 1). Having made a great match in England by marrying the heiress of William de Curci, of Devonshire, he adhered to his allegiance to John, and was in consequence rewarded. Like most of his class he grew disgusted later on with the King's conduct, and though he accompanied him to Poictou in 1214 [4] took part in the following year with the rebellious Barons, thereby incurring forfeiture.[5]

[1] *Vide* Testa de Neville, p. 69.

[2] Stapelton's Rolls of the Norman Exchequer.

[3] *Vide* Planché's Companion of the Conqueror, Vol. II., p. 149.

[4] Close Roll, 16th John.

[5] Dugdale's Baronage.

In 18th John, his wife Alice de Curci had an assignment of this Manor of Down Amney (part of the lands, as stated of John de Pratellis) for her sustenance.

John de Pratellis, or de Préaux, had married Ralph Tessun's daughter, and claimed in right of his wife, but, ultimately, despite all efforts to regain the King's favour, he lost his father-in-law's estates, which went with Margaret, daughter of Warine and Alice fitz Gerold, to her husband Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon.

IV. Comes Sarum tenet Amenal que fuit Johannis le Bret per Regem.

It is not easy to decide which of the four other Amneys noticed in Domesday this was, but I suspect it may be identified with the one held by Reinbald the Priest, subsequently known as "Amney Crucis;" for, in an Inquisition, "ad quod damnum," *tempore* Edw II., quoted by Fosbroke (Vol. II., p. 479), it was found to be in ward to the King, with Henry son of Enfemia le Brut, who held of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, the latter thus representing the Salisbury Earldom through marriage with the heiress, whilst the sub-tenant was, presumably, a descendant of John le Bret. The name, variously spelt, was common both in England and France, but I cannot find who this John was, Richard, Thomas, and William le Breton, alone occurring on the Norman Exchequer Rolls edited by Stapleton.

This concludes the entries directly connected with the lands of the Normans; the list goes on as follows :—

V. Prior Bekeford tenet triginta libratas terre de dono Regis Henrici Senioris.

We are told in Domesday that the Manors of Becford and of Eston, in Tibboldeston Hundred, which had both escheated to the crown since the Conquest, had been united into one by Earl William, and afterwards farmed out by Roger de Ivrei[1] for £30: and that their tithes and churches had been bestowed by the founder on the Abbey of Cormailles, but "the men of the county had never

[1] It is now thought probable that the Roger de Ivri referred to in passages like this, was Earl Roger, William's son, who was chief Lord of Ivri.

seen any letter from the King saying that this land was given to Earl William." The joint manors here alluded to, must, on the attainder of William fitz Osbern's son, have been granted to the Tankerville family, for in the reign of Hen. I. Rabel Camerarius,[1] one of the sons of Ralph, Chamberlain to the Conqueror in Normandy, gave Beckford and Ashton-under-Hill to the Abbeys of St. Martin and St. Barbara.[2]

I do not find anything as to its connection with the former, all the decrees issued respecting alien priories referring to Beckford as a cell of the latter, viz., "S^ct Barbe en Auge." Probably its relations with either did not go beyond the payment of the usual annual "apport," or acknowledgement, the English brethren having the election of their own Prior, who, as will be seen by this and other Returns, is alluded [3] to as if independent.

VI. Abbas Cirencestrie tenet Cirencester et Minety ad firmam pro triginta libras.

The collegiate church here, which held but little at the time of Domesday, was expanded into an abbey by Henry I., who, at the commencement of his reign, bestowed on it the joint Manors of Cirencester and Minety, the latter being the forest around the the town. Rich. I. added the jurisdiction of the 7 Hundreds, but John, with characteristic meanness, when confirming the donations of his Royal predecessors, inserted a clause imposing the above rent of £30 a year, and likewise restricted the abbot's privileges by reserving pleas of the crown, as well as the use of the forest of Minety, which had been sold to the abbey by King Richard.

VII. Walterus de Aure, Senior, tenet in Aure ad firmam pro viginti libris.

VIII. Burgenses Gloucestriæ tenent Gloucestriam ad firmam pro Septuaeinta et quinque libris.

[1] Rabel must have been Chamberlain in the earlier part of Henry's reign, since the King's licence to Roger de Berkeley (II) to give Acholt (*vide* Kingswood Cartulary in Monasticon), which must have been executed between 1125 and 1130, is witnessed by *Will's* de Tancarville Camerarius, a younger brother of Rabels (*vide* Pedigree in Stapelton's Norman Exchequer Roll).

[2] Dugdale's Monasticon.

[3] Testa de Nevill, p. 82.

IX. Walterus Blund de Aure tenet viginti solidatas terre per Serjantiam in Rucillar(ia ?) R(egis).

As VIII is a formal statement of fact requiring no comment, whilst VII. and IX. relate to the same individual, and call for some explanations, it will be more convenient to take the latter together.

Aure, in Domesday, stands not merely as "Terra Regis," but as having formed part of the "Vetus dominium coronæ." Earl Milo, nevertheless, got it in fee farm, and his son, Walter de Hereford, is found on the Gloucestershire Pipe Rolls early in Henry the Second's reign deriving £15 10s. a year therefrom. After his death in 1160, however, this allowance was not continued to the family. In the next year commences a payment of 20s. in Aure to Walter Blund, as "an advance from the King,"[1] and this entry is thenceforth regularly repeated.

It was one of those manors to which King John insisted on Henry de Bohun's releasing any right he might have, before he recognised his claim to the Earldom of Hereford.[2]

Shortly after this it was granted to Walter de Aure for life at the above rental,[3] and 1 virgate and 6 acres in Aure was likewise granted to Walter de Aure and his heirs in a place called Hayesworth, a payment of 5 marks, however, being exacted on the ground that it was ancient demesne of the crown, for which rent must be paid.[4]

This, no doubt, is the land referred to in the Return as held by Walter Blund by Serjeanty "in Rucillar Regis," a phrase of which I have failed to discover the meaning, Du Cange, and the Glossaries generally, containing no word of the sort. It has been suggested to me that it may be a mistranscription of "Butillar Regis," but this idea scarcely accords with the account of the Serjeanty in an Inquisition taken on the death of another Walter

[1] "De prestito Regis," *i.e.* "an advance to be accounted for," *prest money* usually applied to soldiers' pay, though Walter Blund's duties seem to have been domestic.

[2] Close Roll, 1st John.

[3] Close Roll, 5th John.

[4] Rot. Pipe, 6th John.

de Aure in 6th Edward I. (No. 57) where the service is set forth "as being in the King's Chamber to wait on the King whenever the King shall wish," but, as the jurors pertinently add, "for what purpose they are ignorant."

In a later Inquisition, at the death of Walter's son, it is stated that the said Serjeanty devolved to the King from a charter of the Earl of Hereford to whom it had been due.[1]

X. Petrus de Kingesh(ol)m tenet unam carucatam terre et dimidium, per serjantiam custodiendi hostiarium expensis domini Regis.

XI. Idem tenet in Leckanton unam carucatam terre per servitium in coquinâ domini Regis.

Kingsholm, or more correctly King's home (*i.e.* Aula Regis) from which Peter got his surname, is a hamlet in the King's Barton of Gloucester, Bertune of Domesday, where King Edward had 9 hides at ferm.

The Serjeanty of guarding the door of the King's larder, on summons, by which Peter now held about a sixth part of it, was filled, as will be seen, in conjunction with service in the King's kitchen, for which he held likewise a carucate in the Royal Manor of Leckhampton.

Both Serjanties, doubtless, were survivals of the times when the court sojourned every Christmas at Gloucester, and halted for a night at Cheltenham on the way there; so that it by no means follows that the present holder ever personally acted as larderer or cook. His land at Kingsholm was afterwards held at a commuted rent of 15s. per annum. That in Leckhampton, later still, of the Abbey of Fiscamp at a rent of 40d. only.

XII. Osbertus de Gravu tenet in Upton per Archeriam.

Upton St. Leonards, which appears as "Optune" under the head of "Terra Regis" in Domesday. Fosbroke was mistaken in saying that Ailwin, the Saxon Sheriff, then held it, as he was dead. It was afterwards included in the ferm of the King's Barton as granted to St. Peter's, Gloucester, and from an extent of that manor in the reign of Henry III. it appears that the Serjanty of

[1] Fosbroke, Vol. II., p. 187.

Osbert de la Grave (Grove) required him to follow the King in war time as an archer at his own cost for forty days ; and that he also held a messuage and a virgate of land in Leckhampton.[1]

XIII. Heres Isaac de Stradewy unam virgatam terre per centum sagittas.

The same extent shews that King Henry had given a messuage and virgate of land in Upton to Ysaac Stradewy for his homage, and furnishing a hundred arrows. As his heir was not yet, it would seem, of age, the grant must have been made at the very end of Henry II. reign.

XIV. Johannes Lungespeé tenet viginti solidatas terre in Truesbiri de dono Regis.

This little manor was one of those held at Domesday by Gislebert fitz Turold, whose lands were afterwards seized by William Rufus.[2]

John Longsword is said to have been a natural son of the famous William Longsword Earl of Salisbury,[3] but as the latter is now generally supposed not to have been born before 1175, this affiliation seems improbable, and the nickname was one which would readily be given to any swash-buckler about the Court. John was employed by the King in the purchase of horses, and in 1214 and 1215 received further grants of land in Kent. He died without issue in 1220.

XV. Willielmus de Parco tenet unam virgatam terre in Pinchcumbe de dono Regis.

Pinchecumbe, now Pitchcombe, is not mentioned in Domesday, but it was included in Harescumbe, which stands as "Terra Regis," of which it has frequently formed part. It appears from the extent of King's Barton already referred to, that William de Parco held a messuage and a virgate in Bruerne at a yearly rent of 12d., which I suppose to be the holding mentioned above, but he must have had other lands in that Dependency of the Barton, for he entered into a final concord as to *three* virgates there with Walter de Masing.[4]

[1] Cartulary St. P. Glouc., Vol. III. p. 75.
[2] Ellis's Domesday Tenants.
[3] History of Lacock Abbey, W. L. Bowles, p. 165.
[4] Pedes Finium, 2nd John, Glouc. No.

XVI. Radulphus de Vernay tenet sexaginta et tres solidatas terre in Pinchcumbe de dono Regis.

This Ralph subsequently received other grants from the King, including the Manor of Ruardean valued at £10;[1] they were, however, of a temporary nature, for in the year 1223, a writ was issued in the name of the young King Henry to the Sheriff of Gloucestershire, announcing that he had granted to Osbert Giffard the land which Ralph de Vernay had had during pleasure from the late King John for his maintenance in his service; and this was not in default of heirs, as the Sheriff was authorised to permit Ralph's wife and "boys" (pueris) or his executors to have such chattels of his as were on the said land.

This really may be said to terminate the Return, for the entry as to Ralph de Sudley is a repetition of that numbered 10 in the first part of it. The oversight is not, however, due to the Exchequer copyists, as it occurs also in the corresponding Chapter House Roll. This is not the case with the final entries, viz.—

Henricis de Monemue - primam partem.
Willielmus Wyberd - primam partem.

which are not on the Chapter House Roll, and have evidently been copied into the Register by mistake from the list of Serjanties of later date at p. 78, since these persons were grandsons of Peter de Kingsholm already referred to, as will be shown hereafter when that Return is reviewed.

[1] Close Rolls, 17th John.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE ROYALIST FAMILIES

Whose Estates lay between Stratford-on-Avon and Mickleton, and which were Sequestrated during the Civil War.

By R. F. TOMES.

On the way from Stratford-on-Avon to Quinton and Mickleton—the excursion proposed for Thursday the 11th—are no fewer than five estates which were sequestrated during the great Civil War; and there is a sixth which lies only a little way out of the line,—that is to say at Aston-sub-Edge.

From this number, occurring within a short distance of each other, we may conclude that of the land-owners of the district a considerable number were zealous supporters of Royalty. It is, of course, a mere matter of history who paid the fines imposed in those eventful times, and who were ruined, and their property passed over into other hands, and it would, therefore, be of little interest to dwell on what any moderately diligent enquirer could, without much excercise of labour or patience, ascertain for himself, and I shall, therefore, pass on at once to what is really the purpose of this paper, and that is to give a brief genealogical outline of the families of those who owned the properties which were sequestrated.

The first name we are interested in is that of Henry Rainsford, of Clifford Chambers. A very ample memoir and pedigree of Rainsford has been published in the second volume of the Genealogist, by which we learn that the family was of Rainsford Hall, Lancashire, and was afterwards located for three generations at Great Tew, Oxfordshire, and that William Rainsford, of Tew, married Agnes, the daughter of William Anne, of North Aston, Oxfordshire. His eldest son, John, married Alice, the daughter of Sir William Danvers, of Cothorp, Oxfordshire, from whom

descended the Northamptonshire family. His second son, William, married the daughter of . . . . . Broke, and a son, Charles, appears to have been the first of the family who had Clifford Chambers, and was living there in 1561. By his first wife, Jane, the daughter of John Morgan, of Camberton, co. Worcester,[1] he had four sons and four daughters. His will was dated the 26th of April, 1578, and proved on the 10th of May, 1581. Hercules Rainsford (1572) his second son, lived at Clifford, and married Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Parry, and his eldest daughter, Jane, was the wife of John Prouse, of Slaughter, Gloucestershire. Hercules Rainsford died in 1583 at the age of 39, and left one son, Sir Henry Rainsford, of Clifford, Knt., who died the 27th of January, 1621-2, and left by his wife, Anne, the daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Goodere, of Polesworth, Warwickshire, Sir Henry Rainsford, who married Eleanor, the daughter of Robert Boswel, of Combe, Southampton. He was at one time a member of parliament, and was knighted at Tutbury, 17th August, 1624, and died on the 10th of April, 1641, as appears by an Inquisition, *post mortem*, held at Cirencester, on the 3rd of May of that year. Henry Rainsford, of Clifford, his eldest son, was 18 years old on the 12th of May, 1640. He was a staunch Royalist, and took arms against the parliament, but having been made a prisoner at Oxford, and having made his escape, he petitioned the parliament to compound for his estates. After which he went abroad and died unmarried in India, admon. of his effects being granted to his brother, Francis Rainsford. The composition paid for the redemption of his estates was £900, and soon after this payment, that is in 1649, the Clifford estate was sold to Job Dighton, Esq., whose great grandson, Francis Keyt Dighton left it to his only son, Lester Dighton, after whose death, without issue, it came to the Annesley family, by marriage with his sister.

A little back from the road, from Clifford Chambers to Quinton and Mickleton, is Radbrook,[2] a hamlet in the parish of Quinton, now consisting of a single house, and adjoining to the parish of

[1] I am unacquainted with any place of that name in Worcestershire, but there is Comberton, a few miles westward of Evesham.

[2] Sir William Clopton died seized of Rodbrook (Radbrook), with appurtenances in Upper and Lower Quinton, 1419-20 (See ante p. 218.)—ED.

Clifford. Of the early owners of Radbrook I have no record, but tradition refers to there having been a good library of standard works there to which Shakespeare is said to have had access in his earlier days. During the period of the great civil war Radbrook was owned and occupied by Roger Lingen, son of Sir Henry Lingen, of Sutton St. Michael, Herefordshire. He was a determined Royalist, and had to pay a fine of £283. Radbrook, however, continued in the hands of a branch of the Lingen family until the owner, Thomas Lingen, married the daughter and sole heiress of Robert Burton, of Longnor Hall, Salop, when the name of Lingen was dropped and that of Burton taken up. The house and estate remained in that family until within the memory of the present writer, when it was purchased by J. R. West, of Alscot, the house having, long before that time, been occupied only as a farm house.

On the south-west side of the same parish lies a small hamlet, which is only distant from the church and village of Quinton about three quarters of a mile. This is Upper Quinton, in which dwelt for some generations a family named Rutter.

Rudder, in his history of Gloucestershire, says :—"There was formerly a considerable family in this hamlet which have sorely felt the vicissitudes of fortune and are now reduced. Michael Rutter paid £300 composition for his estate on account of the part he took with the King in the great Civil War."

The pedigree of Rutter, of Quinton and Stratford-on-Avon, was entered in the Heralds' Visitation of Warwickshire in 1619. A much more ample one was printed by Sir Thomas Phillips only a short time before his death. The one here given has been taken from the Visitation of 1619, and corrected and augmented by extracts from deeds, entries in parish registers, &c.

Nicholas Rutter, first named in the pedigree of 1619, had three sons, Thomas, of Mickleton, and William and Michael, of Quinton. He had also two daughters, Elizabeth and Isabella. The latter married Thomas Overbury, and was grandmother to Sir Thomas Overbury, who was poisoned in the Tower. William

Rutter, above mentioned, married Joane Bowker, and in the entry of the marriage, which is in the Quinton register, the correct place of abode is given, "6th of Edw. VI. 22nd of Novr William Rutter of Hidcote married Joane the daughter of Richard Bowker of Admington."

At that time, therefore, William Rutter was living at Hidcote, which was, probably, the residence of his fathers. But there are two places having the name of Hidcote which are very near together, and one of them being a hamlet in the parish of Mickleton, it was most likely the place of residence which is spelt Hilcot in the Visitation, and where the eldest son of Nicholas Rutter continued to reside.

Michael, the third son of Nicholas Rutter, married a daughter of Thomas Freeman, of Blockley, a member of the family of Freeman, of Battsford Park. Only one son of this union is recorded, John, whose son Michael owned Upper Quinton, and who is really the subject of the present communication. Among family documents, which get handed down from former days, bonds for securing public money are not the least numerous, and when we consider the very short period for which they were sometimes issued, and bear in mind the fact that sometimes the same person was at the same moment both a borrower and a lender, we may be justified in supposing that the documents in question may have been not merely securities for loans but also means of credit, somewhat like the paper money of the present day. In a document purporting to be for the securing of seven pounds, to be paid by Thomas and John Haltom, or Altam, of Marston Sicca, to Michael Rutter, of Over Quynton, we have a rather curious record of proceedings of some consequence which grew out of such a borrowing transaction. Instead of the money having been paid as it should have been, according to the conditions of the bond on the 20th of June, 1622, some part remained unpaid eight years afterwards. Meanwhile the lender, and the borrowers (at any rate one of them) were in opposition to each other in the great struggle between King and Parliament then coming on, and Michael Rutter, as we shall presently see, took rather strong measures

with his neighbour, John Haltom, of Marston Sicca, who, it may be observed, was a wealthy yeoman. The following is a copy of a document, preserved, with many others of local interest, in the family of Tomes :—

By the Kinge.

Charles by the grace of God Kinge of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland Defender of the faythe &c. To all officers mynisters our true leidge men and subjects and ev̄y of them greetinge —fforasmuch as o^r^ councell in o^r^ Marches of Wales for consideracõns them movinge have lycenced and aucthorized and by these p̄sents doe give full power and commandm^t^ to our trusty and wellbeloved the p̄sons vndernamed and every of them to make diligents search and enquiry in all places by them thought meete & convenynt w^th^in the precincts of o^r^ said Councell for the body of John Haltom And him to app^r^hend and attach and him in sure and safe manner as a Rebbell to bringe or send to o^r^ said Councell forthw^th^ vppon their app^r^-hension w^th^ certificate in that pty to answeare to such matter and sundry contempte as shalbe obiected against him by Michael Rutter gent. Wee therefore will and cōmannd yo^u^ and ev̄y of yo^u^ to whom in this case y^t^ shall appteyne to bee aydynge helpinge and assistinge the said p̄sons vndernamed and ev̄y of them in the due execucõn of these o^r^ lr̄es from tyme to tyme when and as often as neede shall require as yee and ev̄y of yo^u^ will for the contrary att yo^r^ p̄ill answeare. Provided alwayes that these o^r^ Lres Plackards endure & take effect for the space of one whole yeere next ensuinge the date hereof and no longer. Given vnder o^r^ signett att o^r^ Castle of Ludlowe the xvii^th^ day of March in the Sixt yeare of o^r^ Reigne. All Officers w^th^in the Jurisdiecõn of o^r^ said Councell.

James Jelfes
Richard Jelfes
John Davies
John Sharman
John Dawson
Edward Younge

or any of them.

And his Ma^ts^ Councell in the Marches of Wales.

Michael Rutter gent., p.
John Haltam deffend^t

It will be observed of the foregoing that it bears date the sixth year of the Reign of Charles, that is the 17th of March, 1630, and that it terminated at the end of one year from that date. On the 1st of June the following year, a quarter of a year after the expiration of it, the following endorsement was made on Michael Rutter's bond against Thomas and John Haltom.

Primo de Junii Anno Caroli Anglie &c. 1631.

Received the day and yeare above written by me W^m^ Willington the full some of fourty and five shillings (to the use of Michael Rutter gent within named in full satisfaction & discharge of all moneys rem̃ due vppon this bond within menc̃oned and alsoe of all moneyes due for the chardge of suyt against the within named John Holtom) of John Tomes of Long Marston gent. by the appoyntm^t^ & for the debt of the said John Haltom, and six shillings and eight pence Bayleys ffees to serve l̃res plac̃ against the said Haltom.

I say rec_____

p one Will. Willington.

Although there may seem at first sight to be no necessary connection between the bond against John Haltom and the order of the King, yet the endorsement on the former, which was made so shortly after the expiration of the latter, and the circumstance of the remainder of the money due on the bond being produced by John Tomes, the personal friend of both Rutter and Haltom, leaves but little doubt that Michael Rutter had not refrained from mixing private advantage with public business. It would need no great effort to suppose that Haltom having found it convenient to absent himself had returned shortly after the expiration of the Royal order, and made arrangements with John Tomes for clearing off the remainder of the debt. The latter, it may be observed in passing, being the John Tomes who was so intimately connected with, though not related to, the Royalist families, Rutter and Lane, and in whose house Jane Lane and the Royal fugitive spent a night when escaping after the disastrous battle of Worcester.

With the ascendency of the Parliamentary party Michael Rutter was fined £300, and the estate had in consequence to pass away from the Rutter family.

Michael Rutter, of Bourton-on-the-Hill, nephew to the last named Michael, married the second daughter of Sir John Hales, of the White Friars, Coventry, and her sister married Kynard de la Bere, of Southam House, Cheltenham, at which place there remained not long since the portrait of Dorothy Rutter, and some others of the Hales family, as well as one of Sir Thomas Overbury by Cornelius Jansen.

For the Pedigree of Rutter see the two following pages.

PEDIGREE OF RUTTER,

ARMS.—*Gu. three garbs or. on a chief ar.*

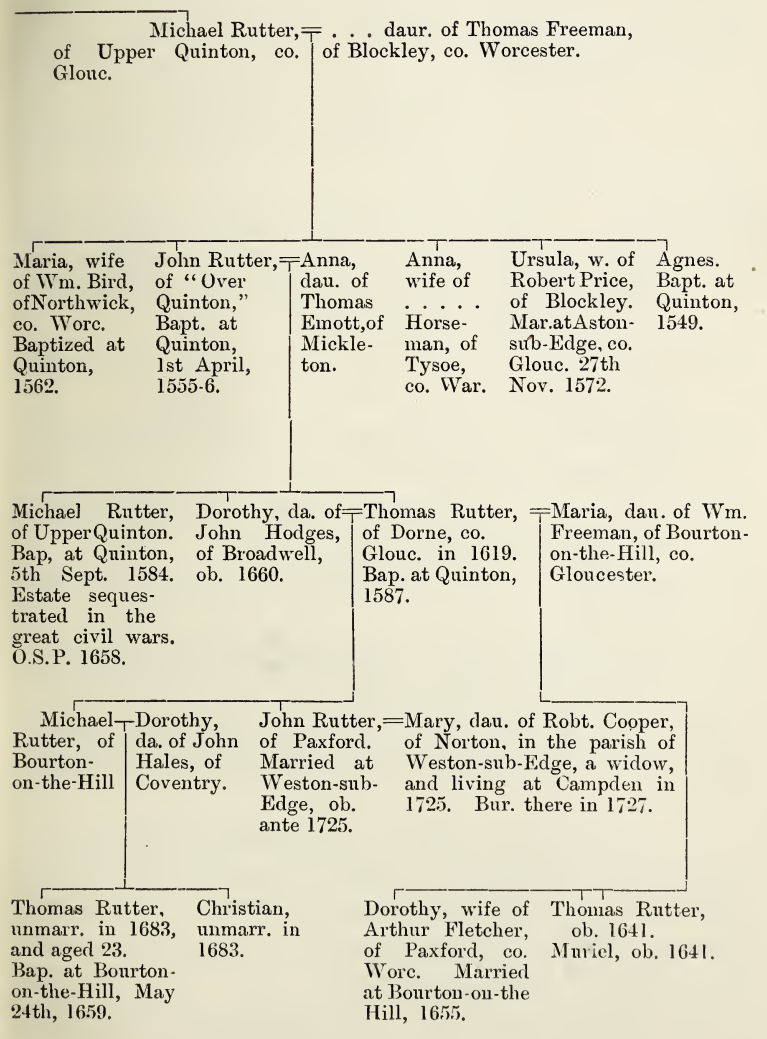
Nicholas Rutter,=

- Isabella, bapt. at Quinton, 1560, wife of Thos. Overbury, of Bourton-on-the-Hill, grandfather of Sir Thos. Overbury.
- Thos. Rutter,= of Mickleton.
  - Elizabeth. Baptized at Mickleton, 11 Nov. 1610.
  - Joan. Bap. at Mickleton, 5th Oct. 1622
  - Julian.
  - Anne,
  - Elizab.
  - Thomas. Baptized at Mickleton, 3 Jan. 1624.
- 2. Wm. Rutter,= of Quinton, co. Glouc. Living at Hidcote in 1551. Mar. at Quinton, 22nd Nov. 1551.
  - Joane, da. of Rich Bowker, of Admington, co. Glouc.
  - Nich. Rutter,= of Quinton, son and heir. Mar. at Bretforton, co. Worc. 30th Jan. 1590.
    - Anne, dau. of Richard Hodges.
    - Thomas, of Stratford-on-Avon, haberdasher, 55 years old in 1619.
    - William.
    - Ursula. Bap. at Quinton, 1595.
    - Maria, wife of Francis Hill, of Stratford-on-Avon. Bap. 1593.
    - 1. Wm. Rutter,= son and heir. Bap. at Quinton 14th Nov. 1590.
      - Maria, da. of John Ladbrook, of Quinton.
      - Mary, 1613.
      - Anne, 1622.
      - Merriall, 1624.
      - Margaret, 1626.
      - Elizabeth. dau.= of Wm. Hyorne,[1] of Pebworth, co. Glouc., ob. 1649, no issue.
      - Nicholas= Rutter. Bapt. at Quinton, 1611.
        - Mary, dau. of . . . . . Gibbs, of Stretton-on-the-Fosse.
        - William. Bap. 1659, ob. 1660.
        - 1. Elizab. da. and coh., w. of Anthony Stratford, of Temple Guiting. Bap. 1656 at Quinton.
        - 2. Anne, da. and coheir, wife of Wm. Horniblow, of Alcester, co. Warw Married at Quinton, 7th Nov. 1677.
        - 3. Mary, da. & coh., w. of John Hughes, of Quinton, father of John Hughes "the antiquary" of Admington, who died in 1796.
        - 4. Muriel, dau. & coheir, wife of John Ashcombe.
    - 2. John. Baptized 1592.
    - 3. Nicholas, 1598.
    - 4. Thomas, 1603.
    - 5. Richard, 1608.
    - Thomas, 1615.
    - John, 1618.
    - Giles, 1631.

1 William Hyerne paid the subsidy in Pebworth, 1st and 13th Elizab., and John Hierne in 29th Elizab. (see ante Vol. IV. p. 228).

OF UPPER QUINTON.

a lion passant of the first.



Another sufferer in the cause of Royalty was Sir Edward Fisher, of Mickleton. His father, Edward Fisher, purchased the manor and principal estate in Mickleton of Sir Edward Greville, of Milcote, in 1597, and he obtained the additional privilege of a Court Leet in 1614. Sir Edward, the son, paid a fine for the redemption of his estate of £116 13s. 4d. He died in 1654, three years after the downfall of the hopes of his party by their defeat at the battle of Worcester.

Some entries in the parish register of Mickleton relating to the Fisher family are rather remarkable for their completeness, and may be here transcribed :—

1613. July 1. Andrew ffisher, the sonne of Sir Edwarde ffisher, was baptised the first day of Julye, beinge borne the xiii day of June, beinge sunday, between the houres of nine and ten of clocke in the forenoone.

1617. September 11. Charles ffisher, the sonne of S^{r} Edward ffisher, Knighte, was baptized the eleventhe daye.

1617. September 12. Charles, the sonne of S^{r} Edward ffisher, was buryed the twelfth day.

1621. January 9. Charles ffisher, ye sonne of S^{r} Edward ffisher, was buryed the ninthe day in the night.

1627. September 17. Mr. Edward ffisher was buryed the seventeenth day.

1642. November 19. The Lady Mary ffisher, wife of S^{r} Edward ffisher, the nineteenth (buried).

In 1656, two years after the death of Sir Edward Fisher, Edward, his son and heir, sold the Mickleton estate to Richard Graves.

At a later date, in 1670, the same Edward Fisher, then styling himself merchant, of London, was party to a deed to lead to a fine of land in Mickleton, unto John Harvey, also a London merchant. With this document ends all our information concerning the family of Fisher, of Mickleton.

The following pedigree has been compiled from deeds, monuments, and entries in the Mickleton register :—

FISHER, OF MICKLETON, CO. GLOUCESTERHIRE.

ARMS—*Gu. three demi lions ramp. a chief or.*

Edward Fisher, bought the manor and lands in Mickleton of Sir Edw. Greville, of Milcote, in 1597, and had a grant of Court Leet in 1614. = Avice, dau. of Richard Thornhill, of Bromley, co. Kent. She died 8th Nov. 1604.

Sir Edward Fisher, of Mickleton, Knt., descended from the family of Fisher, Fisherwick-on-Trent, co. Stafford. A zealous Royalist in the great civil wars. His estate was sequestrated, the fine being £116 13s. 4d. He died the 29th of Dec. 1654. = Maria, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Challoner, Knt. She was buried at Mickleton, 19th Nov. 1642.

- Andrewe Fisher. Born at Mickleton, 13th June, 1613, and bapt. there July 1st.
- Edward Fisher, son and heir of Sir Edward Fisher, late deceased, in 1670. See a deed to lead to a fine of that date in which he is styled merchant of London. He sold the manor of Mickleton to Richard Graves.
- Charles Fisher. Bapt. at Mickleton, 11th Sept. 1617, and bur. there the following day.
- Charles Fisher. Bur. at Mickleton, 9th Jany. 1621, in the night.

There was another sequestrated estate in Mickleton. It was the property of Anthony Stringer, gent., who paid a fine of £4 1s. 8d. I possess no information respecting this estate, and all I have learned of the family is what appears in the following extract from Fosbroke's History of the County of Gloucester. In the account of Quinton, adjoining Mickleton, he says:—"the rectory and advowson were granted to the Chapter of Worcester; and tithes, parcels of Shene Priory, to John Williams and Anthony Stringer for 4s. 2d. reserved rents." Patent of 34th Henry VIII., 1542. This was a century earlier than the sequestration of the estate above mentioned.

Sir Endymion Porter, a well-known man about the court of James I., and gentleman of the bed-chamber in the time of Charles I., as well as a colonel in his army, was compelled to compound for his estate in Aston Subedge, and paid a fine of £679. He died before the Restoration, and his widow and son, and their trustees, sold the manor and estate to Richard Graves, the same gentleman who purchased the property of the Fisher family at Mickleton.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EARLY REGISTERS AT HENBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS J. POYNTON, M.A.

PART I.—*As to an Early Book belonging to the Chapelry of Aust, deposited at Henbury since 1804.*

PART II.—*As to the Early Books of Henbury proper.*

PART III.—*Supplementary Extracts by Mr. William George.*[1]

PART I.

THE earliest Register in the parish chest at Henbury is a small, but rather thick, volume in vellum. It has been endorsed "Henbury I.," but really belongs to the Chapelry of Aust. The entries in it of Christenings and Burials extend from 1538 to 1648. The entries of Marriages from 1544 to 1648. There were no Christenings entered in 1598, and none in 1600, and for the years 1569, 1570, 1571, the leaves are missing.[2] The entries of Burials appear to be consecutive and complete. There are no marriages recorded from 1554 to 1561: and another hiatus exists between 1648 and 1654.

At first, the years only are stated, but after a few pages the dates are made more exact by adding the days and months. The earliest names which appear in the book, and continue, are Beale or Bele, Hancocke, Baker, Dier, Watkins, Waight, and Olden or

[1] I desire at once to express my sense of the courtesy shewn by the present Vicar of Henbury, the Rev. John Hugh Way, in allowing me access to the Parochial Records, and facilitating my work in every way.

I also record my obligation to Mr. William George, of Clifton, who, having consulted the Register previously to my visit, has permitted me to use his MS. notes for the verification and extention of my own, thus rendering this Report on Henbury and Aust Registers more complete.

[2] They were torn out before 1804, as certified by the Rev. W. Trevylyan Vicar of Henbury, who received them in that state.

Oldland. Others which commence somewhat later are Hatterge, Gyles, Thurston (1621) Horse (1621) Lyne, Langston. There are some entries roughly made inside the covers of the volume, both at the beginning and end. Some of these are of the Commonwealth period. Others pertain to parishioners of Almondsbury and Olveston. Taken together, they can be but few in so limited a space. They are also badly written, and the ink has become faded. I observed, too, on the front fly-leaf a few entries scribbled in between the years 1648 and 1655. These were baptisms.

In the year 1654 "Henery Dimery of Aust, Cleric, was sworne a Register (*sic*) for the parish of Aust," and some entries of Intention and Contract of Marriage forthwith follow in good handwriting. He is designated "Clericus," and was, doubtless, the same Henry Dimery as held the care of the parish for many previous years; when dispossessed he was fain to accept this office for a maintenance: a not unusual necessity in those lamentable times.

In the year 1657 there is an entry of Intention of Matrimony, followed by incidents which are remarkable. The marriage in question was "intended between Thomas Ireland of Aust, son of Nicholas Ireland, and Martha Lowle, daughter of John Lowle, of Tockington, in the parish of Olveston, Gent."

But it was publicly forbidden.

First, by "Arthur Capell of Portshead in the County of Somerset, Gen., on the 19th of Aprill."

Secondly, by John Lowle, the father of Martha, on the 18th of June.

Then the intending couple make a further attempt to get through their difficulties, and succeeded on the 17th and 24th of July, but the relentless father, "John Lowle, Gent," again intervened with "veto" on the 3rd occasion of "publishing" viz., on the last day of July. What was the cause of objection does not appear.

Mr. Dimery, in his capacity of Registrar, entered about ten Christenings between 1654-58, and a few Burials between 1654-56.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE ABOVE REGISTER BOOK ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.[1]

Marr. (A)

1635. William Arundell of the P'ish[2] of St. Marks *alias* of the Gaunts, of the citty of Bristoll, Gent., and Susannah Cook were marryed the 14th day of May, anno supradicto (1635).

(B)

1610. John Beale and Elizabeth Thorne were joyned togither in matrimonie the xi June being Mundye.

Bap[t]

1611. "The xxix day of October was baptised Arthur Baker the sonne of Arthur Baker [Jun.] in the year abovesaid."

Burials. (C)

1557. "William Copill was burede xxviij June.

1550. "Carie Cophill ,, ,, v[th] daie of Aprill.

1556. "Jane Cophill ,, ,, v[th] daie of Nov.

1591-2 John Croome of Kings weston was buryed the 24[th] d. of Feb[r]

Marr.

1612. "Lewis Cutherington[3] and magdalene sparke [married] xxviij daye of october.

1618. "George Langstone and Elizabeth Castemeade were wedded the 3[rd] daye of Feby with Licence from the Ordinary.

1628. Roger Chamberlaine of Wootton-under-Edge and Sara West of Charfield were married 2 Sept[r] with Licence from the Courte of Bristol.

[1] In the Marriages the Index Letter refers to the name of the person in whom the transcriber felt interested. As also in those of Henbury proper given hereafter.

[2] It never was a Parish, though it was intended to be so made.—See ante p. 93, and Vol. III. pp. 241-255.—ED.

[3] An old spelling of Codrington.

1642. Robert Cullinor of the P'ish of Tocington and Agnes Orchard the dauf of John Orchard of Coate in the P'ish of Olveston were married the 2nd daye of February.

Burial. (D)

1540. Joanna Dier buried 2nd daie of March.

1546. Jone Dier was buried xv Aprill.

Marr. (E)

1612-3 Robert Saull (or ? Swell) & Mary Edmunds were married the xxx day of Jany.

Xtening.

1631. Agnes the daughter of Edward Edmunds 11th of Decr.

1633. Elizabeth [daũr of the same parents] 29th Sept.

Burial (G)

1606. "Thomas Gryffed clarke and mynestre of Auste was buryed the xxth daye of September (1606).

Marr.

1615. Henry George and Catherine Churcham were maryed the seven and twentie d. of Nov.

Christening. (H)

1556. Elizabeth Harvarde was Christened.

Burial.

1565. Catherine the daughter of Richard Harvarde was buried the twentie daie of Sept.

1584. Richard Harferde was bured xvi Jany.

(M)

1608. John Moyer, clk. & mynistre of Aust was buryed the fift daye of Maye.

(P)

1581. Prinne | Arthore Baker & Alis Prinne[1] weare [married] the xxiiij daie of Aprille.[2]

[1] The entries relating to Pryn, or Prinne, are worthy of special notice, as they belong to the family of the well known William Prynne.

[2] Alice was daughter of Erasmus Prynne, and aunt of the puritan, William Prynne.

1581-2 Arture the sonne of Erasmus Prinne was Cristened the second daie of Februarie.

1588-5 James the sonne of Erasmus Prinne was Cristened the xxiiij daie of Januarie.

1593. Erasmus Prinne, Gent. was burreide the xx (?xi) daie of September An: dom: 1593.

1594. Thomas Pryn and Marie Shearston [1] [marr.] viij daie of Aprill A Dñi 1594.

1596. Catherine Prñye the daughter of Thomas Pryne was christened the third daie of october A° 1596.

1599. Joan Pryñ the daughter of Thomas Pryñe was Christened the xxvi. daie of June.

1621. Mr. Edward Capell Esquire and Mistris Mary Prynne[2] were wedded the one & twentieth daye of Sept. anno supradicta with lysense from the Courte.

(s)

Marr. 1601-2 John Orchard and Mrs. Annis Skreene.

„ 1634. William Smith and Mary Scrine married the 20th daie of Nov. A.D. 1634.

Christenings

1611. Joane the daūr of William Skrine was Xtened vith May.

1612. Marye Skreene daūr of William Skrine „ xiii Dec^{r}

1615. Joane daūr of W^{m} Skrine bapt. 10th Nov^{r}.

1618. Anne „ „ „ 30th August.

1620-1 Jane „ „ „ xxv Feby.

Burials.

1608. John Skreene was buryed the ix. d: of Sept.

1611. Joan Skrine the daūr of Will^{m} Skrine was bur^{d} xv May.

1609. John the son of John Smith buried sixth of November.

1612. Cicely Smyth wife of Thomas Smyth 5th Mch.

1626. Ellinor wife of Thomas Smythe bur^{d} xvi Oct.

1635. John the sonne of W^{m} Smith 16th day of August.

[1] This is the marriage of the parents of William Prynne. The entry also occurs at St. Michael's Church, Bath, where Marie resided. It is, therefore, most likely the marriage took place at Bath. The double entry shews they were deemed persons of importance at that time.

[2] This is the second marriage of the Puritan's mother, neé Mary Sherston.

(w)

Marr.

1594. William Willett & Elner George wer married the 20th daye of Januarye 1594.

1614. Thomas Whitfield of Thornburie & Mary Hunte *alias* Whitfielde of this [Aust] pish mard ix daye of Februarie.

Burial.

1616. Alice the daūr of Thomas Wade burd 20th November.

Names of the Clergy of Aust which were observed in the Book.

1592. Thomas Howell. [1]

1599. Henry Kilberye.

1606. Thomas Griffed (? for Griffith)—buried.

1608. John Moyer Clerk & Mynestre—buried.

1616. Robert Arthington Minister.[2]

1617. John Owen.[3]

1630. John Dimery succeeded Owen in 1630.[4]

1647. Henry Dimery Curate.

PART II.

On the Register of Henbury Proper.

The earliest register of the Parish of Henbury itself commences as to Christenings and Marriages in 1582, and as to Burials in 1590. They are contained in a volume marked on its cover "Henbury III." This is an unfortunate endorsement and confuses the register. It was doubtless caused by counting the Aust volume (as being of earlier date), No. 1., the first Henbury-Book as No. II., and then this volume as "No. III." The error in the endorsement may be accounted for by the fact that the first 10 or 12 leaves which have been bound up in this Vol. III. have

[1] His name may be seen in the will of Erasmus Prynne.

[2] His signature may be seen in the Baptisms.

[3] He signed the pages of the Register at the foot. He was very free in writing notes in blank spaces in the Registers.

[4] The Baptisms of his children occur in the Registers between 1631 and 1643.

later entries than those of Vol. II. They are altogether misplaced, being *followed* by the oldest extant registers of the parish. It would be advantageous to remove the older and larger portion of this mixed volume and bind it separately, and endorse it "Henbury I.," so leaving only the more modern portion within the covers which are now endorsed "Henbury III." In this way, as there is a Book II. properly endorsed, due chronological order would be restored to the whole series.

The Christenings and Marriages of Henbury appear to be in fairly perfect order, from the date mentioned above to the present time, running through many books. But the Burial Register has an absolute hiatus for 10 years between 1668-1678.

Book II. is wide-leaved, and has very flexible covers, which make it awkward to handle, but it is highly interesting, because of its entries during the period of the interregnum. Its appearance is in marked contrast to a short thick volume with a clasp to it, which carries on the Baptismal and Matrimonial entries between 1669 and 1711, and constitutes Book IV.

The Burial series of volumes (after the hiatus above mentioned) begins in 1678, adjusted to the requirements of the "Acts for Burials in Woollen" of the 18th, 30th & 32nd Chas. II. As the details of these Acts have not previously appeared in the Transactions of the Society, the writer thinks it may afford interest to some of its members, especially those who consult registers, to have them here comprehensively stated. The subject being led up to by the finding at Henbury of a book very specially arranged to meet the requirements of these statistics. It is ruled in columns, like a modern register-book, the columns to the right hand having the autographs of those who certified that the law was fulfilled. The autographs stand in line with the Burial entries themselves, and add precision to the whole in an unusual manner.

The objects which these Acts had in view were the lessening the importation of linen from beyond the seas and the encouragement of the woollen and paper manufactures of the kingdom, and it was enacted that all persons should be buried "in woollen only" under a penalty of £5, which was to be applied to the use of the

poor of the parish in providing a stock or workhouse for setting them at work.

The Act of the 30th Charles II. cap. 3, recites the above Act, and states that it had not had the effect intended, and it was therefore repealed, and re-enacted to the same effect in more stringent terms. It was provided that the clergy in their respective parishes should take an exact account and keep a register of every person buried, and that one or more of the relations of the deceased, or other credible person, should bring an affidavit, in writing, testified under the hand and seal of the magistrate or other officer before whom the same was sworn that the provisions of the act had been complied with, and, in default, the fine of £5 should be recovered by distraint upon the goods and effects of the deceased person, or, in default, upon the goods, &c., of the relatives of the said deceased, or of the persons in whose house he or she died. And it is provided that the said affidavit should be sworn before a Justice of the Peace, Master in Chancery, Mayor of a Borough, &c. The fine to be divided between the informer and the poor. The act not to apply to persons dying of the plague.

The Act of 32nd Charles II., c. 1, recites the Act of the 30th above abstracted, and states that by reason of the distance of the habitation of any such person as is authorised to receive the affidavit, great inconvenience had arisen, and enacts that where no Justice of the Peace is resident in the parish in which the interment is to take place, the affidavit may be made before any person in holy orders, except the clergy of the parish.

The following names occur of persons who certified affidavits at Henbury:—Samuel Astry, Esq., Francis Fane, Esq., Christopher Cole, Mr. John Humfris, Curate of Olveston, John Dowell, Esq., John Golding, Vicar of Almondesbury, Samuel Price, Esq. William Stone, Rector of Compton Greenfield, Sir Thomas Cann, Knt. (1711), and Richard Hayes, Esq.

In the year 1682 it is noted that the representatives of Lady Elizabeth Southwell paid the fine of £5, she having been buried in linen in the chancel.

The regulations had always been very unpopular, and after this date gradually fell into desuetude, and the acts were finally repealed by the 54th George III., 1814.

The parish of Henbury being a large one, I need scarcely say that its register fills many volumes. Time did not permit me to continue my researches beyond the period covered by this Fifth Book. But the notes kindly added by Mr. George go further.

From the early books I culled some extracts which interested me for one reason or another, and these I now proceed to give the reader. First, some notabilia :—

1592. "A walking child was buried the 26th of June."

Note appended by the vicar—"Nescio nomen."

1606-7 The great storm of that year is thus put on record :—

"Margerett the wife of Thomas Longe, Alice the mother of the sayde Thomas Longe, and Peter Longe, kinsman to the sayde Thomas, buried the 24th day of Januarie, being all drowned with the Inundation of the late flood.

Then follows a memorandum made, no doubt, by John Owen, minister :—

"Mem. That the salte marshe was overflowed with the sea-water on Tuesdye the 20th January [causing] great loss of all sorte [of] cattel beside men, women and children."

This description of the effects of storms on Henbury may well be compared with that given in the Transactions of the Society in Vol. VIII. page 253. The register of Henbury also furnishes us with an account of the memorable storm of 1703, thus :—

"On ye 27th of Nov. 1703 between 5 & 6 of the Clock in the y^e^ morning y^e^ Tyde broke in and drouned all y^e^ marsh near five foot high. It swept away some of y^e^ ffisher men's houses, and drown'd y^e^ inhabitants of 'em. Abundance of cattell perished in y^e^ water, and severell hundreds of their sheep. The Tempest was so great that it blew down steeples, uncovered houses, and tore up mostly y^e^ great trees espetially y^e^ high elmes with a great deal of rage and [furye]. The moon changed the same morning.

[Added in another handwriting[1]]—

"The same night the above Inundation happened, The Bishop

[1] The first part of this account was written by Thomas Stumpe, Vicar of Henbury, the baptism of whose daughter, Elizabeth, as recorded in the Register for 1703.

of Bath and Wells and his Lady was killed in the Palace of Wells by the fall of a Stack of Chimnies (*sic*). His name was Richard Kidder and he was consecrated bishop Aug: 13: 1691."

1626 In the Christenings of this year occurs this peculiar entry :

"Mary the daughter of an Egyptian,[1] born at Lawrence Weston was baptised Aprill 14."

1629-30 In the Burials—

"A poor travellinge Reddinge [2] [*sic.*] man that dyed in the Church Porch was buryed Sept. y^e^ 10^th^."

1653-4 On the 30th of January it is recorded that "John Fishpool was sworn Register of Henbury, before W^m^ Webbe Esq. J.P." [3]

After this appointment, follow the Contracts of Matrimony, which are not limited parochially. Some of the entries I had seen before in the Marshfield book.

1683. An award was made by Thomas Chester and Samuel Astry, the referees, on the 21st day of August, 1683, between Sir Francis Fane, Knt., Impropriator of the parish of Henbury, in the County of Gloucester, and Mr. Richard Kingston, the minister of the said parish, concerning Croke's Marsh. "The Vicarage of Henbury is endowed with the great and small tythes of Sea Marsh."

Some Registral Extracts arranged under the Initial Letters of the Surnames.

(A)

1590. Ann Askew was buried 21^st^ daye of Nov.

1593. Faith the wife of John Adlam sepult. vicesimo tertio die Maiæ.

[1] I presume this meant a gipsy-child.

[2] Does this "Reddinge Man" mean of the town of Reading, co. Berks, or a man who travelled the road with Red Pigment, used by farmers in marking their sheep. It is obtained from the Mendip Hills, and I have heard it called both "Reddinge" and "Reddall"

[3] This magistrate's autograph is attached to the entry.

(B)

1599. Edward Browne & Elizabeth Edmonds were married 27. July.

,, John Brown servant to John Haines, buried.

1605. Willian Bye was Churchwarden & signed the Registers for that year.[1]

1625. W^m Bye was bur^d 19^th April.

1655. Contains a duplicate entry of one at Marshfield, viz.: John Bye of Kingsweston in Par: Henbury and Ann Salmon of Cullerne were married at Marshfield before John Goslet Esq^r J.P.

(C)

1588-9 Elizabeth daughter of John Crumwell[2] bapt 2^nd of Marche.

Marr^s

1591. Tho^s Dyer & Elizabeth Cromwell were married 20^th Nov.

1591-2 John Croome of Kingsweston buryed 24^th daye of Feby.

1609. Thomas Collins and Mary Edmonds were married 30^th October.

1610. William Coxe and Katherine Poynes marr^d 10th May.

1615. John Coates & Agnes Gwylliams marr^d 23^rd Nov.

1654. Edward Chamberlin & Katherine Baker marr^d 21^st Decr.

Bur^d

1600-1 Thomasine the wife of Thomas Coats bur^d March 8^th.

Marr. (D)

1592. Nicholas Dimeire & Mary Edmonds m^d 25 Oct^r

Burials.

1593. Edith Dymock, of Compton Greenfield sepulta vicessimo oct^o die Maiæ.

1594-5 Morrice Dyer[3] buried 18^th day of March.

Marr.

1610. John Dorsett & Agnes Heynes were wedded 10^th Maye.

1616. Thomas Dowdinge & Silvestris Dymery were wedded 6^th October.

[1] The name is frequent in the Registers.

[2] This name occurs frequently in the Registers, and is sometimes spelt Cromhall.

[3] Many Diers and Dorsetts occur in Henbury Registers.

1624. . . . . Dymerie & Agnes Hill wedded July 8th.
1633. W^m^ Dyer & Elizabeth Haines married with Licence 19^th^
1638-9 Tho^s^ Dyer and Susan Cooke marr^d^ by Lic: 21 Feby.

Xtenings. (E)
1588. Edward the son of Edward Edmunds xxx Aug^t^.
1598. Barbary daūr of Edw^d^ Edmunds vi. Nov.
1609-10 Anthonie the sonn of M^rs^ Toby Edmunds 18^th^ March.
1611-2 Ann the daūr of M^r^ Toby Edmunds 5^th^ Feby.
1614. Toby son of M^r^ Toby Edmunds.
Burials.
1594. Jane the daūr of Edward Edmunds 12. d. of June.
1597. Christopher the son of ,, ,, 1^st^ day of Nov^r^

Xtening. (G)
1600. Dorothy daūr of John Geyse 27. July.
Burial.
1624. Elizabeth the daūr of W^m^ Guyce, Esq. was bur^d^ oct^r^ 1^st^.
Mar:
1635. Devorex Gastrell of Luckington, gen: & Grace Petre were marryed with a Lycense June 29^th^.

Xtening. (H)
1582. Anthonie the Sonne of George Haines [1] bapt. 19^th^ Maye.
1584. Agnes the daur. of William Heynes [2] the younger x^th^ Maye.
Marr.
1596. William Hort & Alice Lardge marr^d^ 22^nd^ Sept.
1599. John Haines & Alice Hort 20^th^ Maye.
1606. "Anthonie Heynes & Judith Marmyon were wedded the 16^th^ daye of Feb: with a dispensation from the Ordynary notwithstanding the Banes being thrice asked."
1612. Thomas Hort & Agnes Greene 23^rd^ daye Nov^r^.
1613. John Heynes & Agnes Toovy 6^th^ Maye.

[1] Under this letter might be noted many Haineses & Horts. A few are selected for printing.

[2] Further issue of both George and William Heynes occur, and the name continued so far down as I read the Register. But I do not think the family is of the same stock as Haynes of Westbury.

1613. John Horte the Elder & Joane Broune 18th oct.
1614. Thomas Heines & Agnes Kitchinge wedded 5th Maye.
1615-6 John Harte (or Horte) & Elizabeth Morgan wedded 12 Feby with License.
1616. John Hill & Dorathie Haynes md 28th Oct.
1626. Willm Haynes & Agnes Smyth were md April 17.
1627. Willm Haynes & Elizabeth Arnye Oct. 22.
1629. Thomas Haynes & Charitie Sanford July 16.
1654-5 The contract of marriage intended between John Haynes of Stowick in par. Henbury and Margaret Browne of Compton Greenfill was published 3 times in the pish Ch: of Henbury viz. 4 & 11th of March (? 18th March omitted) and were marrd 29 Mch. 1655.
1593. George Haines of Charleton sepult: et Ričus Filius predicta Georgii sepult. eodem die (15 June).

Burials. (K)

1593. A servant to Thomas Kitchinge [1] of Lawrence Weston 3rd July.

Burials. (L)

1595. Johan the wife of Thomas Lardge in April (? what day).
1596-7 John the son of Wm Lardge [2] 9th March.
1598. Thomas Lardge was buried xi. oct.
1610. Mr William Large burd last day of April.
1624. Elizabeth Large, gen: Widow July 29.

Marrs

1616. John Lyne and Agnes Richmondé 16 Decr with License.
1638. William Large of St. George's and Edith Teast md by License Feby 16.
1654. James Leddall of Cittie of Bristol & Heliner Orchard were md 12 Sept.

[1] The Kitchinges were wealthy merchants of Bristol, who came thither from Westmoreland.

[2] The John and William Lardge here mentioned may possibly be the persons of the same names mentioned in the will of Humfrie Browne in 1629, as devisees in remainder of the Tockington Park estate (See ante page 157).—ED.

Xtening. (M)

1600. Alice daūr of William Morse, xi. May.

Burial.

1640. Elizabeth the wife of George Morse, Gen. bur^{d} y^{e} 17 Aprill.

(O)

1592. John Orchard was buryed 26th Maye.

1605. Alice the daūr of John Orchard bur^{d} xvi July.

1608. John Orchard [1] 17th Nov^{r}.

Marr^{s}

1624-5 Edward Orchard & Agnes Greene Feby. 28.

1629. John Orchard & Katherine Bye Aug. 28.

1627-8 John Orchard of this Parish, & Dorothy Tovy of Winford in Somerset were married Jany. 1st.

1654. John Orcharde & Joan Horte both of Henbury.

Christening. (P)

1589-90. Agnes [2] the daūr of Tho^{s} Prin was bapt. the xiii. daye of Jany.

Burials.

1590. Johan the wife of Thomas Prine buried the 29th daye of September.

1597. Thomas the sonne of Gregory points bur^{d} 9 June.

1598. *** (? George) Pigott, mynister was bur^{d} the 8th d: of December.

1608-9 Gregory Poynes, husbandman 6th Jany.

1618. Margery daūr of Gregory Poynes bur^{d} iiij June.

1630. George Petre, gen. was buryed Feby. 22nd.

Marriage.

1635. between Devoreux Gastrell & Grace Petre.[3]

[1] There were further entries of this name.

[2] This is the baptism of his only child by his first wife, who is stated in the Heralds' Visitation of co. Somerset to be the daughter of Smith. The rest of Thomas Prin's family, including the famous Puritan, was by his 2nd wife, Mary, daur. of Wm. Sherston, Mayor of Bath. Agnes in due time became the wife of George Gough, of Bristol, merchant. This baptism is soon followed by the mother's burial entry.

[3] See full entry above under G.

George Peeter, of Henbury, son of John P. of Penhord, co. Devon. (Co. Glouc. Visit. 1623.) = Grace, daūr of John Pill, of the City of Exeter.

Qy—among others this Grace.

Burials.

1638-9 Alice Poynes widow was buryed Feby. 22.

1639. John Gardiner servant to Mistris Petri Dec^{r} 3.

Marr.

1655. James Pearce of the Parish of Henbury & Margaret Robins of the same after Publication in Henbury Church were married at Marshfield before John Goslett Esq. J.P.

(R)

1612-3 Richard Richmond[1] & Agnes Fiddler were wedded with Lycense from the Courte the 11th Feby.

Burial.

1610. Elizabeth Russell, Singlewoman was bur^{d} 19th aprill.

(S)

Marr.

1592. Thomas Smith & Joan Tyler m^{d} 2 Aprill.

1599. Edward Smith & Johan Wasborrow 29 Aprill.

1611. Robert Smith & Agnes Waye were wedded 18th Aprill.

,, John Stokes the Elder & Agnes Coxe ,, 3rd June.

1613. Edward Sanforde & Katherine Walter 19th Oct.

,, Robert Stokes & Alice Heynes 25th Nov.

1626. Robert Smith & Katherine Haynes Aug. 21.

1636. W^{m} Smith of Elberton & Joane Haines of this Parish were married June the 16.

1643. Thomas Stevens & Mary Haynes were m^{d} Jany 29.

1656. John Smith of Westbury-on-Trym & Joane Childe were m^{d} 8th May.

1646. Joseph the sonn of Thomas Stringer & Elizabeth his wife was bapt. Aug. 29th.

1649. Joan the daūr of Edward Stokes & Martha his wife 29th Maye.

Burials.

1607-8 Edith the daūr of Henry Screene 29th Jan:

1608. Katherine the wife of John Smith was bur^{d} 30th Oct.

1631. Margaret wife of Edward Stoakes Dec^{r} 24.

1639. Alice Stoakes Widow was buried July 3rd.

,, Alice ,, the daur. of alice aforesaid Jnly 8.

,, Alice Stoakes buried 6th Nov.

[1] See Lyne and Richmond under L., p. 314.

Marr. (t)

1613-4 William Toovy & Helen Ball (or Bull) wedded 3rd March warrant from Doctor Hussye.

(v)

1591. Thos Vimpany & Elizabeth Robines marrd 7th day of June.

1594-5 William Vimpany & Agnes Wade in Feby.

1622-3 William Vympanie & Jane Haines married with a Dispensation from Dr. Hussy Feb. 24.

Xtenings.

1589. Agnes daūr of Richard Vympany bapt. in Augst.

1597. John son of William Vimpany ,, 26 March.

Burials.

1591. Agnes Vimpany, Vidua, was buryed 24 daye of Dec.

1596. Alice Vimpany Widow ,, ,,

1599. Joan Vimpany of Lawrence Weston Vidua 27th day (July ?)

1602. John the son of Wm Vimpany burd iii of Sept.

Marr. (w)

1594-5 Robart Wasborrowe & Margaret Haines 24 Jany.

1600. Willm Wade & Agnes Cromwell 9th June.

1619. Thomas Whitinge & Alice Sampson 13th May.

1627. Thomas Wickham & Elizabeth Haynes Nov. 29.

1634. Hen: Weare of Ditham & Mary Wasborowe of this pish were md with License from the ordinary in aprill.

1655. Richard Wylchester (or ? Wytherton) & Grace Sampson 1st Nov.

Xtening.

1606. Edward the sonn of Henry Waye bapt 13th day of Aprill.

Burials.

1593-4 Margrett Whittington Widow, was burd ye 23rd of March.

1598-9 John Wickham was burd ye 22nd d. of Feby.

1606. Joane the daūr of Thos Whitfield a stranger was burd June 25.

Names of the Clergy of Henbury observed while reading the Register.

A.D.

1598. * * * * [George] Pigott mynister was buried.

1605-13. John Owen Vicar of Henbury & Curate of Aust signs the Register.

1630. Mr. Henry Brereton, Vicar, appears in the Baptismal Entries.

1671. Mr. Saunders, Vicar, solemnized a marriage.

1683. Mr. Richard Kingston, minister.

1703. John Stumpe—Vicar—had a daughter baptized.

1716. Mr. Darby, Vicar.

1757. Edmund Gardiner, Vicar, solemnized a marriage.

1776. John Gardiner,[1] M.A. buried.

1804. W. Trevelyan received the early Aust-Book, now deposited at Henbury, as vicar.

PART III. ADDENDUM.

EXTRACTS MADE BY MR. WILLIAM GEORGE. FIRST RELATING TO *The Family of* ASTRY, *from Register Book (4), Henbury*

Baptisms.

1669. Elizabeth y^e^ daughter of Sammuell Austrey, Esq., and of Elizabeth his wife was baptised Sep: 30.

1670. Diana the daughter of Samuell Astry Esq. and of Elizabeth his wife was baptized January the second.

1673. Luke the sonne of Samuell Astry Esq. and of Elizabeth his wife was baptized June y^e^ 25th.

1684. Arrabella daughter of Sir Samuel and the Lady Elizabeth wife was baptized the 6th September.

1674. St. John y^e^ sonne of Samuel[2] Astry Esq. and Elizabeth his Astry was baptised July y^e^ twenty fourth.

Marriages.

1692. Sir John Smith of the parish of Ashton in the County of Somerset, and Maddam Elizabeth Astry were marryed in the parish church of Henbury August the 11th 1692.

[1] 1792. Anne, his widow, buried Oct. 1, aged 83.

[2] Knighted 8th Dec. 1683. Coroner of K.B. Died 22nd Sept. 1704, aged 73.—ED.

169$\frac{2}{3}$. Thomas Chester [1] Esq. and Madam Ann Astry were marryed March y^{e} 16th.

1707. Simon Harcourt of Pennally in ye County of Hertfort Esq. and y^{e} Lady Elizabeth Astry of this Parish were marryed July y^{e} 22nd 1707.[2]

Mawson's Obits, in the College of Arms, and printed in the Genealogist, January, 1887, *p. 27, furnish the further data of Astry as follows :—*

1721-2 Feby. 8th. Dyed at his seat at Henbury near Bristol in Gloucestershire, The R^{t} Hon^{ble} Charles Howard Earl of Suffolk & Binden, Lord Lieut^{t} of Co. Essex in the 26 year of his age without issue. His Lordship married Arabella daughter and heir [*sic.* should be one of the coheirs] of Samuel Astry of Henbury in co. Glouc.

1722. June (? day). Died at Henbury in the County of Gloucester Arabella Countess of Suffolk, Relict of Charles Howard late Earl of Suffolk.

Miscellaneous Extracts from Henbury Register made by Mr. Wm. George.

Marriage.

1671. Sammuel Hole and Ann Warren both of city of Bristoll were married in the parish Church of Henbury by M^{r} Saunders vicar of the same parish with a license Oct. 12.

Burial.

1681-2 "The Lady Elizabeth Southwell buried. No certificate" [*i.e.* as to burial in woollen]. The Informer and Churchwarden received £5 [*i.e.* between them.]

[1] For data of "Chester" see Almondsbury Parish Records and Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, Jany. 1888, p. 6.

[2] Sir Samuel Astry being buried at Aust in October, 1704, the book containing the record of his burial was at Aust. Only the early book of Aust is in Henbury chest. He has a handsome monument erected to his memory in Aust Church.

Baptism.

1686. Philipp, sonne of Dame Katharine, Widd: of Sir John Percivale of Buxton in y^e^ County of Corke in Ireland Bart. was born & baptised Nov. 13^th^ 1686.

Marriages.

1688. Walter Morgan of y^e^ parish of St. George's in y^e^ County of Somerset & Rachel Stringer were marryed Feby. y^e^ 11^th^.

1689. Mr. Edward Millard of y^e^ parish of St. Augustines in Bristol & Mrs. Mary Kemys of this parish were marryed October y^e^ 3^rd^.

Baptisms.

1696. Thomas, son of Sydenham Teast and Mary his wife baptized Sept. 6^th^ 1696.

1703. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Stumpe (vicar of this parish) and Frances his wife was born & baptized April 5th.

Marr.

1705. Mathew Wasborough & Mary Lovering were marryed April y^e^ 18^th^ 1705,

1707. Mr. Nicholas Stanfast of y^e^ parish of All Saints, within the city of Bristoll & Mrs. Sarah Wasborow of this parish weare married Nov. 1^st^ 1707.

„ George Sergant of y^e^ parish of Clifton in this County and Sarah Jones of this parish were married 25, 1707.

1712. Maurice Hill of Almondsbury & Rachel Prine were married April 20, 1712.

Bapt.

1714. William son of Tho^s^ Prine & Martha his wife baptized March y^e^ 6^th^ 1714.

1716. Mary, daughter [same parents] Feby. y^e^ 10.

Marr.

1715. John James in y^e^ parish of Westbury & Susannah Prine of this parish were married April ye 24.

1752. William Gunter (aged about 60) bapt. 25^th^ June.

Marr.

1754. Richard George of the Parish of St. Nicholas in the city of Bristol, victualler, and Martha Abram of this parish Spinster, married in this [Henbury] church by License Dec^{r} 16. 1754.

Marr. with authorization.

1757. July 7. "Be it known that I Elizabeth Jones of the Parish of Henbury, Widow and unmarried, mother of Mary Hoskin of the same parish, spinster and under age of twenty one (the said Mary Hoskin having no father living nor any Guardian or Guardians lawfully appointed) do give my Consent that the Mary Hoskin be married to John Haines of the parish of Henbury."

"As witnes my hand y^{e} day and year above written."

Elizabeth X Jones.

3 witnesses.

Same Marr. entry.

John Hains, mariner, and Mary Hosken Spinster married July 7 1757 by Edmund Gardiner, Vicar.

Burials.

1776. John Gardiner A.M., buried 9th July 1776.[1]

1777. Edward Southwell, Lord De Clifford was buried 24th Nov.

1789. Mary Teast buried Jany. 28. 1789.

1790. Mr. Sydenham Teast, B.A. Sept. 30. 1790.

1792. Anne Gardiner, Widow of the Rev. M^{r} John Gardiner, aged 83.

1807. Sarah Champion bur^{d} . . Dec^{r}.[2]

Marriages.

1789. Lloyd Daubeny of the parish of St. Augustine in the City of Bristol, Gent. and Hannah Lee of Henbury were married by Licence 23 Feby. 1789.

1804. Richard Buckle of the parish of Clifton, Gloucestershire, Gentleman, & Mary Osborne of this parish, spinster, were married 2nd day of May 1804.

[1] One of the Nominees of Colston's School.

[2] Of the Bristol China Potters' family.

1807. Robert Hole Blagdon Hole of the parish of Alderley Gloucestershire & Theodorie Eleanor Bonisle of Henbury Spinster married by Lic: by Walter Trevelyan Jany 1st 1807.

In the presence of De Clifford.

Thos Sotheby.

Notes.

Jany. 21. 1753. This day Stephen Basly did Pennance standing in a white sheet during ye time of Divine Service for the Crime of Fornication.

18th Nov. 1753. This day John Aust Junr was excommunicated for not paying a sum of money into ye Ecclesiastical Court, where he had been prosecuted for Fornication.

2nd Feby. 1755. This day Joseph Carpenter was excommunicated for the same Crime as ye above J. Aust.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

TRANSACTIONS

At a Special Meeting at Tockington Park, Oct. 14th, 1887, for the West Gloucestershire Division.

The arrangements for which were made by Mr. G. W. Keeling, (Hon. Local Secretary for the Division).

The members and their friends (about 80 in number) assembled at Tytherington Station at 10 o'clock, and at once proceeded to walk up to the ancient Camp on the adjacent hill, for which permission had been kindly given by the owner, Mr. Hardwick, who met the party.

Mr. G. B. Witts, who acted as guide, stated that this camp is locally known as "The Castle," or "Castle Hill," and there could be no doubt that it originally formed one of a line of camps extending from the Severn at Aust on the west, to "The Wash" on the east. In area it was rather more than five acres; and in the past it had formed a strong position and had played an important part in the history of the country. Most of these camps were, probably, of British origin, and were taken possession of, and altered to suit their needs, by the Romans. Nothing striking in the shape of the ramparts had been found there, but the remains of a Roman villa had been discovered in the neighbourhood, and if proper excavations were carried out he had no doubt other discoveries, of an equally interesting nature, would be made.

The party then joined the carriages at Stowle Hill, on the northern side of the camp, and proceeded to Alveston. Mr. Witts pointing out on the way the Abbey Camp (the road passing through the centre of it), and explained that the Tytherington Camp was intended to protect the Roman road on the eastern side and the Abbey Camp on the western side of the intervening ridge.

On arriving at Alveston, the Old Church, which is in a state of great disrepair and is fast becoming a ruin, is used only for funerals, a new church having been recently built in a more convenient situation. Sir John Maclean, on entering the building, was requested to give some description of it. He said, however, that not expecting to be called upon, he was scarcely prepared to do so. He had given some attention to the structure, and had made a few notes on it, which he would be pleased to read if desired. This he did, but a more full and particular description of the church and history of the manor will be printed hereafter.

A very hasty visit was made to the Manor House, which has been almost wholly rebuilt, but some portions of Jacobean work still remain. It is a building of much interest. It was long the seat of the Corbets, and afterwards of the Dennis family. It was subsequently vested in the Veel family. Over a modern porch at the west entrance, of excellent workmanship, is a shield of arms of the last mentioned family, who bore :—*ar. upon a bend sa. three calves passant of the field.*

From Alveston the party walked across the fields, along the ridge of the hill, to Tockington Park. In the second field from Alveston, upon the ridge, is an avenue of ancient pollard ash-trees, and, according to tradition, this is the original site of the Roman road known as "The Ridgway." This is not unlikely for its course lies in a more direct line than the present road, and, moreover, it occupies the ridge of the hill from which this part of the road derived its name, and commands on the east the whole of the vale to the Cotteswold hills, and on the west the estuary of the river Severn and the Welsh hills beyond. So far as appears, however, the tradition has never been tested by excavation.

On arriving at Tockington Park, Sir John Maclean conducted the party, as far as practicable, over the site of the Roman Villa, and afterwards read a paper describing what had been discovered, so far, in the excavations made under his superintendance. This paper has since been enlarged and, together with the history of the devolution of the Manor of Tockington, has been printed, ante pp. 123-169.

On the conclusion of the paper the following remarks were made:—

The Rev. Preben. SCARTH (Wrington) said he visited the site on the occasion alluded to by Sir John. He was at once convinced that a great and valuable "find" had been made, and that the opening up of the ground at various points would produce great results. He had not been there since, and he thought more had been realised than he had right to expect. A great deal had been done, and in an able, masterly way. He had had something to do with the excavations of Roman villas and towns, and he could say that a great deal of judgment had been shown, and he trusted that the search would be further prosecuted, when he believed that other discoveries of great interest would be made. Speaking of the recent discovery of a Roman villa at Yatton, he bore high testimony to the liberality of the lord of the manor, Mr. Pigott, who had borne the whole of the expense of the excavation and for the preservation of the remains. A large "find" of 800 Roman coins had been discovered within a short distance of the villa, and who knew but that further investigation might bring a similar hoard to light on that farm ? The pavements they had seen that day he considered very good, and of an early date. They were of no ordinary workmanship, and bore comparison with some of the best found at Rome, and it was to be hoped that every fragment had been carefully drawn and preserved. Having emphasised a fact that was occasionally overlooked, viz., that the Romans were very good agriculturists, the speaker mentioned that during the Roman occupation of the island large quantities of corn were exported. That villa was contiguous to one of the important Roman roads, and, probably, was the station of some Roman official, military or civil, who had important

district duties to perform. Having fixed the date of the remains probably to the time of Agricola (A.D. 78-85), or perhaps somewhat later, the speaker concluded by expressing a very earnest desire that no pains would be spared to continue the work of uncovering. Already there had been a splendid harvest for the labour done. He could scarcely hope that they would find a Mr. Pigott in their neighbourhood, but he would remind them many contributors would make the cost fall light, and he trusted one and all would come forward and help.

Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock followed, and said it would be a thousand pities to leave that remarkable site without begging the good friends who had taken up the matter so well to go on. A site of that kind ought not to be left without the fullest investigation. Already there were 23 rooms and spaces laid bare, with 5 or 6 pavements of remarkable beauty and of design strikingly noticeable for purity and elegance, all of which it was certain had been executed by local artificers. He would ask one and all of them to have a careful look at the remarkable table which had been shewn. It had stood upon fixed masonry, and his opinion was that it was used as a kind of pedestal for a statue; and further, he considered it not at all unlikely if the adjoining ground was investigated an altar might be found in front.

The party next made a move to the ancient church at Olveston. Here an interesting paper was read by the vicar, the Rev. J. E. Vernon (which will be printed *post*) and the antique Communion vessels were produced. A visit was then made to

Olveston Court,

amidst a thunderstorm and heavy rain, and the remains of the ancient castelated and moated mansion, which appear to be of the last quarter of the 15th century were hastily noticed, but they have since been more carefully examined by Sir John Maclean. Much of the moat, especially on the south side, now exists. The old gate-house, of two stories, is tolerably perfect. The north doorway is walled up, but that on the opposite side is almost perfect, as is also a small door with three-centred arch on the east side of it leading from the court-yard into the building.

The great gate-way has a four-centred arch with mouldings of four members, which are continuous. The walls are of good ashlar masonry, especially in the interior. A spiral staircase leads to the upper chamber, which was fitted up as a columbarium, and contains holes for many nests. At a little distance from the north side of the gate-house, is a large lofty building with a somewhat large doorway having a depressed arch. There is a good plain roof, the principals of which have two collar beams, and between the principals it is strengthened by wind braces. The house is now used as a shed for cattle.

There are long ranges of walls upon the premises. The walls on the north and west sides of the orchard and garden attached to the present farm-house were perforated with windows, now walled up, shewing that these walls originally formed portions of the domestic buildings, of which we observed no other remains. A careful study of this building and history of the manor is much needed,

OLVESTON CHURCH.

The building is a fine and large structure, but almost everything of ecclesiological interest has been swept away through successive "restorations" by well-meaning though ignorant and incompetent people. It sadly needs a restoration indeed, in the proper sense of the word. It consists of a chancel, nave of five bays, north and south aisles, with a chapel at the east end of each, and a tower, the basement of which forms the choir, the upper part, with the spire that surmounted it, was destroyed by lightning in 1604. In the south aisle there is a recessed tomb of second-pointed work, probably that of a benefactor to the church. There is a shield of arms on it, but the stone is so much abraded that the charges cannot be defined. Against the east wall of the north chapel is a brass commemorating Morys Denys, Esq., son and heir of Sir Gilbert Denys, Knt., Lord of the Manors of Alveston and Irdecote, and, also, of Sir Walter Denys, Knt., son and heir of the said Morys. The figures are represented kneeling, Morys on the dexter side and Sir Walter on the sinister, both wear tabards over their armour with their arms thereon. From the mouth of the former proceeds a scroll inscribed: "unicus et trinus bone Jsu sis nobis Jhus," and another from the mouth of Sir Walter inscribed: "In trinitate p'fecta sit nobis requies et eterna vita." And on a label between them is: "Miseremini n'ri, miseremini nostri, saltem vos filii et amici nostri, quia Manus dominus tetigit nos."—[*Job. xix. 21*]. On the sinister upper corner are the arms of Denys: *Gu, a bend Eng. ar. betw. 3 leopards' heads jessant de lis or*, and on the dexter corner the arms of Russell of Dyrham: *ar. on a chief gu. three bezants.*

On a brass plate is the following inscription:—

Yer lyeth buryed in ye middt of the quere morys denys esquyere sonne and heire of Sr Gylbert denys knyght lorde of the manor of alveston & of the manor of Irdecote: and also Sr Walter denys knyght sonne and heire to the seid morys denys Esquyer ye which Sr Walter denys decessed the first day of the moneth of Septembre in the xxj yere of the reigne of Kyng henry the vij whos soules Jhu p'don, Amē. All ye that this rede and see of yor charite saye for their soules a pater noster and an ave.

On the tabard of Morys are the following arms: quarterly. 1, DENYS. 2, RUSSELL, as above. 3, *lozengy. ar. and az. a chevron gu.* GORGES. 4, ... *a cross moline* . . . . (query). On the tabard of Sir Anthony DENYS: DENYS quartering, RUSSELL, GORGES, and 4, . . . *a chevron* . . . . *between three roses* . . . . ? for DANVERS. Without the blazon, which does not appear, we are unable to assign the fourth quarter in the first shield without greater research than we can give it. The arms are thus derived:—

Sir Gilbert Denys acquired the Manors of Alveston and Erdcote by the marriage of his father, William Denys, with Margaret, daughter and heir of William Corbett, of Alveston (ob. 2nd Ric. II.) and relict of William Wroth, who died in the same year. Sir Gilbert succeeded his father in 6th Ric. II.,

from whom the manor descended as stated in the inscription. Sir Gilbert married Margaret, dau. and coheir of Sir Maurice Russell, of Dyrham, Knt., whose grandmother was dau. and heir of Sir Ralph Gorges, Knt. Maurice Denys married twice: first, the dau. of Sir Edward Stradling, Knt., and, secondly, Alice, the dau. of Sir Nicholas Poyntz, of Iron Acton, Knt., by whom he was the father of Sir Walter, who was four times married. His second wife was Agnes, the daughter of Sir Robert Danvers, Justice of the Common Pleas, his last wife being Alice, dau. and heir of William Walwyn, of Bykerton, co. Hereford, and relict of Thomas Baynham, of Dene, Constable of St. Briavels Castle in 1483 (ob. 10th Feb. 1499-1500). Sir Walter Denys died 1st Sept. 1505. She survived him, and died 10th Oct. 1518 (Inq. p.m. 10th Henry VIII. No. 1 Exch.) Her monument is at Michel Dene Church, together with that of Sir Thomas Baynham's first wife (See ante Vol. VI. Pl. VIII.)

It had been intended to visit Oldbury Church and the Roman Camps in the neighbourhood, but unfortunately time did not permit. Mr. F. W. Waller, however, had obligingly prepared the following notes describing that church:

OLDBURY CHURCH.

I am compelled so to call it because merely Oldbury is now unknown. It is distinguished from Oldbury-on-the-hill as Oldbury-on-Severn. The Rector may have a few remarks to make upon this subject, but the enquiries that I have made have entirely failed in producing any really satisfactory information.

The history of the building also, as derived from the county historians, is of small account. Atkyns says: "The church is in the Deanery of Dursley, and is annexed to Thornbury. The church has two aisles, it had a spire steeple, but it was blown down in the great storm."

Bigland, Fosbrooke, Rudge and Rudder have little or nothing to add to this. The great storm alluded to is probably that which is referred to in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, A.D. 1606, see Vol. I., pp. 247, &c., or that which occurred in A.D. 1703 (See the same publication, Vol. II., p. 545).

One strong piece of circumstantial evidence, at any rate, still remains as regards the spire; the base for the reception of which still exists, and can be seen in the upper stage of the tower.

Actual records being so scant, I am compelled, in giving a description of this church, to judge of probable dates of its erection from other buildings of similar styles of architecture, and these can only be given very generally.

The church consists of a chancel, a nave, with north and south aisles, a tower at the east end of the north aisle, and entrance porches on the north and south sides. The general dimensions are as follows:—The chancel, 19 ft. by 15 ft. The nave, 45 ft. by 15 ft. North aisle, 45 ft. by 12 ft. 6 ins. South aisle, 45 ft. by 12 ft. The walls of the nave and aisles and the arcades stand, with few exceptions, as erected in the 13th century (Early English work), and the church was at that time, no doubt, a complete building in that style;—it may be well to note that there is a discrepancy in the width of the openings and in the heights of the arcades,

those on the south side being considerably higher than the corresponding arches on the north. These arcades are rather singular in their construction, and they are of excellent design and workmanship, the arches are three-centred, and the mouldings continuous from base to base of each pier without the usual capital at the springing of each arch—the bases are well elevated and handsome.

With the exception of the north wall the chancel is an entirely new building, erected some years ago by a former Rector. Entered from this, by a very nice old doorway, is the tower, an erection of later date than the body of the church,—it is in three stages, the upper one having one bell.

The north porch has been much altered, the old doorway remains, but the buttresses and parapets are very late and debased work.

The south porch, now entirely new, was worn out and a much dilapidated erection of comparatively recent date.

An old rood screen is said to have been removed from the church about 12 years back. There is no record as to what the original chancel arch was, but prior to the erection of the present one, there existed only an archway of the same size cut square through the wall without any chamfers or mouldings of any kind.

Originally, the roofs of the nave and aisles were, doubtless, of good oak timber, and terminated in three distinct gables on the western front, and they were covered with lead. In 1885, prior to the repairs which have been since effected, they presented a very singular appearance, the top part of each roof having been cut of by bisecting the angle about half way up the rafters, and the boarding and lead was then brought down nearly flat at the level of the collar beams. The roof timbers had been altered and patched in all sorts of extraordinary ways, and thin flitches of oak introduced to form principals, the timbers taking the same arched form as that now seen, but covered with decayed plaster instead of boarding and felt, as at present. The nave roof, however, was so perished that it was found to be impossible to keep it up, and the present new roof, therefore, in this case, was erected. The rafters have in each roof been reinstated to the old pitch, and the roofs now shew as originally constructed.

An interesting history attaches to the very fine old font, which may now be seen at the entrance door in the north aisle. Less than two years ago it was in the flower garden of Thornbury Castle, to which place it had been removed, probably when the font, which now stands in the churchyard in front of the north porch, was introduced to the church. During the recent repairs it was returned by Mr. Howard, and it now rests again somewhat near to the site it occupied more than 500 years back.

On the way from Olveston to Thornbury, at about half-a-mile east of Elberton, Mr. Keeling pointed out the British, or Roman, Camp on the hill to the right, which, under the name of the Elberton Camp, is described in Mr. Witts' book on the "Camps in Gloucestershire." This camp, however, was so covered with trees and underwood that it was useless to visit it. The foss can be clearly traced, the embankment is very steep, and the position very strong. In the home field of the farm, near the camp, several specimens of pottery have been found, and it is not improbable that it may be a site of a Roman villa.

On the left-hand side of the road, a little further on, Mr. Keeling pointed out the site of an old vineyard—the terraces, on which the vines were planted, being still plainly visible. It is well situated, both as to soil and aspect for the growth of vines, but it is supposed that vines have not been grown there for the last 300 or 400 years.

William of Malmesbury says: "There is no province in England hath so many, or so good, vineyards as this county (Gloucestershire) either in fertility or sweetness of the grapes. The wine whereof carrieth no unpleasant tartness, being not much inferior to the French in sweetness."[1]

The party arrived at Thornbury Castle at 3.15 p.m. Mr. Stafford Howard was from home, but he had kindly arranged for guides to conduct the party through the castle and its grounds. He had also marked extracts in a book containing a full description of the most interesting features of the castle. These extracts Mr. G. B. Witts read to the members in the garden on the south front of the castle.

The Castle and Church of Thornbury were visited by the Society in July, 1883, and particulars of both are given in the volume for that year, Vol. VIII. of the Transactions.

The party, after inspecting the outworks of the castle, was shewn through the apartments. Some of them afterwards visited the church, and all those who had taken luncheon tickets assembled at the Swan Hotel at 4 p.m.

Mr. G. B. Witts presided at the luncheon, and in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir John Maclean, pointed out the obligations the Society were under to that gentleman for kindly arranging for this meeting and for the time and trouble he had devoted to the exploration of the Roman Villa at Tockington Park. Mr. Witts remarked that such interesting and valuable explorations could not be effected without money, and he trusted that now the members had had the opportunity of seeing the satisfactory results which had been obtained, that they would, at once, write their cheques for a subscription to the Exploration Fund, and forward them to Sir John Maclean.

Votes of thanks were also tendered to Mr. Stafford Howard and the Rev. C. L. Peach, who had contributed so much to the day's enjoyment, also to Mr. Keeling (*the Local Secretary* for West Gloucestershire) and those who had assisted him in making the necessary arrangements.

The members present were unanimous in carrying the above votes of thanks and with acclamation.

The party left Thornbury Station at 4.50 p.m., all expressing their satisfaction with the interesting and pleasant day they had spent.

The financial result of the meeting shewed a balance of £6 9s. 8d. to the good. The Local Committee suggested that the available balance should be devoted to the Exploration Fund.

1 We are indebted to Mr. Robert Cam-Lippincott, the owner of the estate, for the above information on the camp and vineyard.

ANTIQUITIES OF OLVESTON.

EXTRACTED BY THE REV. J. E. VERNON, M.A.

From Canon Moseley's Papers on Old Olveston.

INSCRIPTION on a tile of red clay, inlaid with letters in white clay, found by Mr. Noah Ball at Ingst :—

Thinke—mon . thi . liffe
Mai . not . ever . endure .
that . thow . dost . thy . self—
of . that . thow . art . sure .—
but . that thou — kapist
unto . thi . sectur . cure .
and . ever . hit . availe . the .
hit . is but . aventure.—

A drawing of it was sent to Mr. Albert Way. The tile, he says, conveys a moral admonition to carry into effect any good or charitable intention during life, and not to trust to bequests and executors. Such moral teaching was common in the 15th century, and other instances might be given. A tile exactly similar is to be seen fixed to one of the great Norman piers of the nave of Malvern Priory Church, so placed in a little cavity, cut for the purpose out of the pier, that the words on it may catch the eye of any worshipper entering by the north porch.[1] It is very probable that this tile was made at Malvern, with many others, and amongst them the one found at Ingst. A kiln for the manufacture of such pavements was discovered in Malvern in 1833, containing fragments and damaged tiles of the same kind and date, viz., 1450, the time of Henry VI. Probably the monks directed the works, and supplied the patterns. Of these there is a great variety, some are coats of arms of the great families of the county, many bear inscriptions of a religious character, but that

[1] The north porch was not the usual way by which the congregation entered the church—ED.

on the Ingst tile is remarkable as being the only example of the inscription, being in English, in every other case it is in Latin. The tiles were used to form pavements for churches only; they are rarely, if ever, found in secular buildings. It is, therefore, very possible that there may have been a chapel or oratory at the place where farmer Ball found the tile, especially as traces of building are said to have been found there.

The Saxon character is used as in writing of that date, and the inscription, being made easy, may be read as follows :—

Think, man ! Thy life may not ever endure,
That thou doest thyself, of that thou art sure.
But that thou keepest unto thy executor's care,
And ever it availe thee it is but aventure.

The Parish Church.

At the foot of the chancel steps, inserted into the pavement, is a large square gravestone, bearing an inscription to the memory of Ralph Greene, 49 years Vicar. His body does not rest there, however, but, probably, in the centre of the chancel, where the stone was found, about 1862, a few feet below the pavement, which was removed when the present tiles were laid down.

Ralph Greene, born 1552, became vicar 1590.

Troubled times. First six years of his life Mary was Queen. Then came Elizabeth. Spanish Armada. Hooker, Lord Burleigh, Sir W. Raleigh, Sir Ph. Sydney, W. Shakespeare, Lord Bacon. Two years after destruction of Armada, R. Greene became Vicar of Olveston. He probably found the church in a very sad state of neglect. He procured the present plate—two chalices, two patens, and an alms dish, inscribed with his initials and the date 1634. The white communion cloth of fine linen, which was used till within the last few years (not now to be found), is marked 1602. In those days the church tower was surmounted by a lofty wooden steeple covered with lead. On November 28th, 1604, soon after the Gunpowder Plot, Olveston church spire was struck by lightning, and burnt down, and the tower and part of the chancel destroyed. The village, could, apparently, boast of a

good school in those days; at any rate the schoolmaster was a well educated man and a latin scholar. The events of that autumn evidently made a great impression on his mind; and in a strange way he linked together an aurora borealis, which had appeared shortly before, the gunpowder plot, and the burning down of the spire, considering all three as especial manifestations of the power of the Almighty God, and direct warning from Heaven. He, therefore, wrote a full account of the storm and its consequences, and addressed it to James I. Copies of this book, the title of which is "Feareful Newes," are now very rare.

The schoolmaster begins:—Most puissant King, my dread and dear Sovereign, in most humble and submissive manner, I, your Highness' most dutiful and loyal subject, do herein present unto your excellent Majesty, the true report of a most fearful accident which Almighty God, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, sent among us, your Highness' poor subjects, at Olveston, in the County of Gloucester, on Thursday, being the 28th of November last, whereof I was both an ear and an eye witness."

He then goes on to say, that if the wonderful works of God are profitable for the reverent consideration of ordinary men, above all are they so for kings and persons in high office, and he thus excuses his boldness in writing.

The "Feareful Newes" is printed in black letter, and, of course, in the quaint spelling of the time: this has been altered for the sake of clearness. After a long and confused preamble about Judgements, Kings, and Papists, he, at last, begins his story. "First, therefore, where report is to be made of an action done, the time and place are no small moment, for the evidence of the matter. The time, therefore, was on Thursday, the 28th Nov. last, about a month after the aforesaid flaming of the heaven, and most horrible treason complotted and detected. The place was at Olveston (spelt Ouelstone) in the c° of Gloc^{r}, situated some 8 miles from the famous city of Bristol, and 2 miles from Aust, which is well known in regard of the often transportation and passage there over the river of Severn.

The morning of the aforesaid day being lowering and sad, did yet, a little after 8, begin to smile and look somewhat cheerful towards the east; which was indeed but a smile, and for a very small time, for even anon, before 9 of the clock, the west, as it were, envying the east's merriment, sendeth me up with a strong wind a most dark mantle, which overspread the whole heavens."

From this he draws at some length moral lessons, and then describes the increased blackness of the sky and the strange darkness followed by a heavy hailstorm, fearful flashes of lightning, and loud claps of thunder. He then continues—

"Whereof I took occasion of talk to the gentlewoman of the house, and her young gents, which (being five sons with the son of a friend) sat at table with us. . . . . In the midst of our talk, behold, there flameth in an wonderful flash of lightning, seconded with as horrible a report of extraordinary thunder as I think any man living has heard . . . . . The table being taken up, and, God, for his mercies praised, I betook me even upon twelve o'clock to my school, where, finding my scholars amazed with what had even then past, I put them in mind of that I had spoken in the morning (for, with our morning prayer, we had the 6th chap. to the Romans, read) concerning the two means whereby God maketh Himself known unto the world: His word and His works . . . . . But in the midst of my speech I heard the bell knoll extraordinarily, and sending one forth to enquire the occasion, he presently returned answer, the steeple was afire. So concluding abruptly, and passing forth at doors, I I saw it was no false report of a feined fire. For, behold, the force of God's terrible voice had shaken, rifted and rent the tower of stone, whereon the spire of lead of a great height stood, towards the west, from the rest of the battlement almost to the roof of the church. And it appeared, afterwards, all the west end of the church was likewise shaken, which was so much the more to be wondered at, as, it being crushed in divers places, as a rotten apple, it was only so done within and no appearance of it without, and of three great glass windows that stand in that end, not one of them hurt by it either in the glass or lights; albeit the walls were shaken both

immediately about and under them, the stronger being hurt, and the weaker escaping harmless. As this was the effect of the terrible thunder, so His fearful fire (the lightning I mean) had fired the steeple about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard beneath the foot of the bar whereon the weathercock perched; which fearful fire, considering the powerful Hand that had kindled it, the matter whereon and the bellows which did blow it, being at first a strong western wind, how it did rage they may well imagine that saw it not, which they farther understand by this, that within the space of 2 hours, it did devour, consume, melt, and throw down, all the timbers, lead, and irons, that were, from the top of the steeple (being, as I have said, of great height) to the tower of stone; and in other 3 hours did burn to the ground, melt, and cast down, with an irresistible force, all the lofts, timbers, stocks, and wheels, of five very tuneable, but *often abused*, bells. The clock, which before had notified precious time, calling on men, as it were, to take time and to take heed of the abuse of so excellent a treasure, was likewise hereby silenced. The chancel, through the fired timbers and firebrands which fell from the steeple on the roof of it, was fired and defaced, as it was very probable the church would have been also with the like had not the wind carried the rage of the fire so much on the chancel, which stood on the east side from the church, which is seated on the west. But the fire itself did not much harm the church; the most hurt it received, being great, was from the hands of men, who fearing, what was likely, that the rage of the flames would have the like force on the church as it had on the steeple, sought to save what might be. They, therefore, lift up and cast out almost all the seats, and uncovered the three aisles of the church in the middle, in hope to save, if it might be, that half which was westernmost, if the other half next the steeple were fired. But their labour indeed turned to loss, as it fell out, for God, by His good providence, did not only restrain the rage of the fire from the church, which was on the west, but likewise from the houses near, most admirably, especially from the minister's, which stood so under the mercy of the fire and the wind, that a thousand flashes of fire might be seen to light among his wood, on his hay and corn mows, and so on whatsoever almost

was about his house; and yet, so gracious is God, the fire itself only, I think, did him not herein five pennyworth of hurt."

The schoolmaster reflects on the hard-heartedness and blindness of the Olveston people, and concludes his book with many serious reflections and much grave counsel.

In two years the tower was rebuilt, for the date is plainly to be seen on it, 1606. During the 49 years that Ralph Greene was vicar, the registers were most carefully and correctly kept. Many of the names there inscribed are still common in the parish. Some occur as early as 1562. Addis, 1562. Holister, 1569. Dyer, 1590. Pullen, 1590. Hancock, 1592. Boulton, 1590. Champion, Curtis and Cullamore, 1630. R. Greene married three times, and outlived his three wives, the "three" referred to on his tombstone. He married his second wife two months after his first wife's death, and his third wife nine months after the death of the second.

The living of Olveston appears to have been after R. Greene's death, held by Dr. Nicolas, Dean of Bristol, who, however, did not reside in the village, or take any part in the duty, as his name only once occurs in the registers, when, in 1643, he baptized a child, and is especially mentioned as "Dr. Nicholas, our Vicar."[1] His curate was Thomas Hearne and both were probably puritans, as the Dr. resigned his Deanery at the Restoration of Charles II. in 1660, and Thomas Hearne disappears at the same time. Atkins' history mentions "a godly minister," of Olveston, having been ejected at that time.

[1] Dr. Matthew Nicholas, Dean of Bristol, was not a Puritan as suggested in the text. In addition to the Deanery of Bristol, he was a Canon Residentiary of Sarum, a Prebendary of Westminster, and of Sarum, a Dean Rural in Wilts, Vicar of Olveston and of St. Nicholas Hospital, near Salisbury. He was a younger brother of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State to King Charles I. He was deprived by the Cromwellite faction of all his preferments, but living until the Restoration, he was appointed Dean of S. Paul's, but whether or not he was first restored to his Deanery of Bristol we cannot say. If he were, he must have resigned it for S. Paul's, which must have been the case if he resigned it in 1660.

A Mr. Henry Hean, Curate of Olveston, is stated in Dr. Calamy's "Nonconformist's Memorials" to have been ejected after the Restoration. Nothing further is said about him. As a Nonconformist he could not have continued to hold any office in the Church after the Restoration.—Ed.

Notices of Recent Archæological and Historical Publications.

THE GREAT ROLL OF THE PIPE for the twelfth year of the reign of King Henry II., A.D. 1165-1166. The Pipe Roll Society, 1888.

THIS is, we think, the most useful volume that has yet been issued by this active and valuable society. It affords much information relating to Gloucestershire. The county was held in farm by William Pipard, as it had been for the previous year, and he paid into the Treasury £125 13s. 4d. of white silver. Roger de Powis is returned as indebted to the crown in £50 of the Censu of the Forest of Dene for 5 years. This debt had been larger, and standing for a longer period, but some portion had been remitted because he had custody of the Castle of St. Briavels. And William de Nevill owed £20 for two years' censu, for which he, by the King's writ, was pardoned, because he had the custody of the Forest, and of the Castle of St. Briavels. The names of these persons do not appear in the Rev. W. T. Allen's List of Constables of the Castle (ante Vol. III., pp. 360-362). There are many other entries of local interest.

The above, however, is but a small part of local value of the work. That erudite historian, the Lord Bishop of Chester, who is the patron of this society, contributes to this volume a Preface which, from his pen, must be accepted as a very high authority. The Bishop states that "the 12th year of Henry II. is an important era in the development of English legal procedure. It is the year of the Assize of Clarendon, the edict by which the King made his first and most memorable attempt to set the criminal jurisdiction of the crown upon a popular basis, and at the same time to apply the proceeds of such jurisdiction directly to the improvement of the revenue." He points out some important particulars fixing the date of this important Council as being within the first two months of 1166, the reasons for fixing which date he has given in the appendix to his "Chronicles of Peterborough" (Rolls Series, Vol. II., p. 149-152). He remarks that this Pipe Roll throws much light on the working of this new measure. He further points out the probability that another important measure of this period, the King's command to his tenants *in capite*, to return the number of Knights' fees included in their respective fiefs, may be referred to this date. The Returns are printed in the Liber Niger. He mentions the circumstance of "pearmain" apples as well as pears being sent up from Tunbridge Wells to London as an illustration of the many incidental particulars of local value these Rolls afford, and concludes by saying: The students of the Pipe Rolls must by this time have learned the most profitable way of using them, and the great value of the incidental notices which, year after year, multiply and explain one another. In both respects their interest will be found to increase as the work proceeds.

HISTORIC TOWNS—COLCHESTER. By the Rev. EDWARD L. CUTTS, sometime Hon. Secretary, Essex Archæological Society. London: Longmans, Green & Co.

No better choice could have been made by the Editor, than was made, in selecting Mr. Cutts to write the history of this most interesting town. Mr. Cutts claims for it a very ancient origin, no less than that it is the earliest historic town now existing in the kingdom. That it is the earliest Roman town he affirms to be certain, for it was founded by Claudius in A.D. 50 as a Roman colony, to commemorate the victory he gained on its site, which made him master of all the southern part of the island. A century before that, Mr Cutts says, in the earliest dawn of British history, it was the *oppidum* of the Trinobantes. Even if one were so disposed it would be difficult to gainsay our author's statements, and the remains found there seem to support them, though it may be doubtful if Gloucester were not founded a little earlier.

Mr. Cutts traces the eventful history of the town of Camulodunum down to the withdrawal of the Romans, from which time to the Norman Conquest history throws but little light upon its condition. From Domesday, however, he draws a graphic picture of the site of the old Roman colony. During the Norman period the great tower, or castle keep, a structure which exceeds in size those of London, Norwich and Canterbury, was erected, as was also the Abbey of St. John for the Benedictine Order, by Eudo the Dapifer, but from this time down to the 17th century Colchester made no mark in the political history of the country. The townsmen and their lords were active in religious works. Several other religious houses were founded, and the Franciscans and Crutched friars were introduced into the town; but it was not until the 13th century that the parochial organization was completed. There were then within the walls, containing an area of 108 acres, 8 parish churches and 8 more without the walls, making 16 parish churches, each with its priest, for 2000 souls, besides the clergy belonging to the several religious Orders, of whom there were many. There were also 10 chantries founded between 1321 and the beginning of the reign of King Henry VII., to say nothing of those useful and beneficient institutions, the Gilds, of which there were several. In the year 1535 there were no fewer than 80 spiritual persons in the town, besides the Franciscan friars.

A very complete picture of the town in 1301 is drawn by Mr. Cutts from the Returns of the tax of a fifteenth on all moveables for that year. Both the Returns for this year, and those for an earlier levy in 1295, are noticed, on account of their comprehensive character, by Mr. Dowell in his History of Taxation and Taxes (Vol. I., p. 80). The details of Returns are very fully worked out by Mr. Cutts. The goods possessed by individuals in Colchester varied in value from £9 17s. 10d. to 15d., shewing that the incidence of the property tax at this date extended to all classes, and the inventories of the goods illustrate the homely simplicity of the times.

There is not much in the mediæval history of Colchester different from that of any other municipal town of the period. There is, however, one incident derived from the municipal records worthy of special notice. It is an instance of judicial combat, or wager of battle:—

"The Monday next after the feast St. James the Apostle in the 49 year of King Edward III. (1375), Sir John Cavendish, Knt., and his associates by

the King's commission sat to make delivery of the Castle, before whom was led a certain prisoner, John Huberd by name, of Halstede, who accused John Bokenham, the elder of Stanstede, of divers robberies and homicides by them jointly committed. Bokenham was immediately led before the Justices, and upon the accusation of Huberd interrogated. Bokenham denied it, and said that he was not guilty and thereupon waged duel with the aforesaid John Huberd. And Huberd did the like. And it is considered by the justices that duel should be joined—namely on the morrow. And the Sheriff of Essex is ordered that he should prepare clothing and arms, as accustomed in England, the same day, and safely keep the bodies of the said John and John, so that he had their bodies before the said justices on that day on the north side of the said castle to fight the same. On which day and place they were led before the justices, clothed in leather coats, with staves picked with horn, and targets in their hands, and licence being given by the justices, and silence proclaimed, as the manner is, they commenced the terrible fight. At length the approver overcame the accused, saying "Creant!" Creant!" so that he acknowledged himself guilty, and he was thereupon hung, and the approver led again into the same castle." Mr. Cutts adds: "There is confirmative evidence of this combat in the Pipe Roll at the Record Office, where the Sheriff claims allowance for 36s. 6d. for arming duel between John Huberd approver and Walter Bokenham defendant."

Mr. Cutts says the life and habits of the community were simpler, homelier and hardier than that of those who now live within the same walls and tread the same streets, but the people were free from the wearing toil and fierce competition of our modern life. Who would not prefer the latter!

Before concluding, we should, in a few words, refer to the gallant defence of the town in the summer of 1648 by Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle in the Royal cause against the the parliamentary forces under Fairfax, notwithstanding a hostile population; and to the execution in cold blood of those two loyal gentlemen; the particulars of which are very circumstantially narrated. And we should allude also to the fearful mortality the town suffered in the plague of 1665-6. In 16 months the number of deaths amounted to 4,731.

RECORDS AND RECORD SEARCHES. A Guide to the Genealogist and Topographer. By WALTER RYE. London: Elliot Stock, 1888.

IN Part I. of this volume we "noticed" a volume by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, one of the members of this Society, entitled "How to write the History of a Family," and that now before us is a work of the same class. We shall not draw a comparison between the two works. There is quite room enough for both, for both genealogists and topographers, generally, have much to learn in their special lines. Mr. Phillimore's little book is a very useful one, but no person would be more ready than himself to allow that it has no pretence to be exhaustive. Mr. Rye, who is also a well-known and well-credited author on genealogy and other kindred subjects, has manifestly had great experience as a record-searcher, and his work will form a useful complement to that of Mr. Phillimore. Both should be in the possession of every working antiquary.

Mr. Rye modestly apologises in his Preface for the imperfections in his book, but he might have abstained from doing so. That there are errors and omissions is doubtless true. How, in so vast a subject, could it be otherwise? But it bears unquestionable evidence of an intimate knowledge of every class of record evidence, and shews where proof on any given subject may be sought. From long experience we can bear testimony to the compiler's accuracy, and can strongly recommend both volumes to our fellow-workers.

Mr. Rye supplies an excellent index of which he is, and may justly be, proud.

THE BOOK OF NOODLES: Stories of Simpletons; or, Fools and their Follies. By Mr. A. Clouston, author of "Popular Tales and Fictions: their Migrations and Transformations." London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoser Row, 1888.

This is one of the most amusing and charming volumes yet issued of Mr. Stock's series of "The Book-lover's Library." The study of Folk-lore during the last few years, since the establishment of the Folk-lore Society, has made rapid progress, of which there is no more earnest and accomplished student than Mr. Clouston.

Simpletons, otherwise noodles, otherwise innocents, have been numerous in the world from the beginning, and their sayings and doings have been brought down to us for many centuries. Those of English noodles, especially of the "Mad Men of Gotham," the inhabitants of a village in Nottinghamshire so called, were distinguished for their unwisdom, and their droll sayings were current among the people from a very early period," though other places share, to some extent, in their not very enviable reputation: *e.g.* in Yorkshire the "Carles" of Austwick, in Craven; some villages near Marlborough Downs, in Wiltshire; and the counties of Sutherland and Ross, "the people of Assynt." They are quoted in Miracle Plays of the 15th century. After the invention of printing, some collections were made and printed, which have now become very rare. The earliest known to exist was printed, according to A Wood, in the reign of Henry VIII., entitled "Merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham," and there are a few copies of a later date. The Noodle Stories, however, soon became degraded to the Chap Books, from which they have only recently been rescued.

We are tempted to give one short story relating to the Gothamite Noodles, though we believe it has been printed in *Joe Miller*. Mr. Glouston informs us that its variants are known in Russia and in the West Highlands of Scotland.

"On a certain day there were twelve men of Gotham that went to fish, and some stood on dry land: and in going home one said to another, 'we have ventured wonderfully, in wading, I pray God that none of us come home and be drowned.' 'Nay marry,' said one to the other, 'let us see that, for there did twelve of us come out.' Then they told (counted) themselves, and every one told eleven. Said one to the other, 'There is one of us drowned.' They went back to the brook where they had been fishing, and sought up and down for him that was wanting, making great lamentation.

A courtier coming by, asked what it was they sought for, and why they were sorrowful. 'Oh,' said they, 'this day we went to fish in the brook, twelve of us came out together, and one is drowned.' Said the courtier, 'Tell how many there be of you.' One of them said 'eleven,' and he did not tell himself. 'Well,' said the courtier, 'what will you give me, if I will find the twelfth man?' 'Sir,' said they, 'all the money we have got.' 'Give me the money', said the courtier, and began with the first, and gave him a stroke over the shoulders with his whip, saying 'Here is one,' and so served them all, and they all groaned at the matter. When he came to the last he paid him well, saying, 'Here is the twelfth man.' 'God's blessing on thy head,' said they, 'for thus finding our dear brother.'"

Mr. Clouston has brought together from widely scattered sources a very large number of these humourous tales, and has traced them, as far as practicable, to analogous forms in Buddist, Greek, and other ancient literature. The book will be of great value to the folk-lore student, but irrespective of this, it is very amusing, for it is full of fun from the title page to the index.

THE COUNTING-OUT RHYMES OF CHILDREN, their antiquity, origin, and wide distribution. A study in Folk-lore. By HENRY CARRINGTON BOLTON. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, 1888.

THIS is another Folk-lore volume. It has no connection with that noticed above, and shews, independently, the great interest taken in the subject.

The jingling nonsense rhymes of children are of unknown antiquity, and extend throughout the whole world, among both civilized and uncivilized peoples. What can have been their origin? Who shall say? But nonsensical as many of them now appear to be, it is possible that they may have had some well understood meaning originally, and the words have become corrupted, but this does not seem to be Mr. Bolton's opinion. It is evident that the object of the process is the elimination of all the children engaged in it save one. The children being all brought together and placed in a line, or in a circle, the doggerel formula to be used is repeated by the leader, a word being assigned by touch to each child, the leader included, until exhausted; and the child upon whom the last word falls is counted out, and retires. The process is repeated, until the leader and one child only remain; the formula is repeated again, and the remaining child, on the repetition of the final word, is pronounced to be "It," and must take the position of the lot, good or bad, whatever it may be. In these childish games it is always an undesirable one. There is a vast number of these doggerels in all languages. Mr. Bolton cites as many as 877, and there are, probably, as least as many more. As an example we take the first he cites:—

One-cry, two-cry, ickery, Anu,
Fillicy, fallacy, Nicholas, John,[1]
Queever, quaver, English knaver,
Stinckelum, stankelum, Jerico, back

1 This word should have been written "Jan," the old English pronunciation of the word.

The author is of "opinion the childish customs under consideration have a two-fold aspect; the end in view is to determine an unknown factor by casting lots, the use of rhymes and doggerels is only the outward and visible means to the end. Therefore two points require separate consideration,—the origin and antiquity of the lot, and the introduction of mystical formulæ for the purpose."

With reference to the first, he observes that in ancient times determination of questions by lot was in general use among the heathen as well as by the chosen people of God, being regarded as a sort of appeal to the Almighty, secure from all influence of passion and bias, and that it was associated with religious ceremonies of the most solemn character; and he cites numerous instances from Holy Scripture, in which it was resorted to, as in the Scape Goat, the division of the conquered lands of the Canaanites, and many other cases. One specially in point would seem to be the election of Saul to be King of Israel, which was done by lot, by the process of successive elimination. We cannot follow Mr. Bolton through his very interesting illustrations, and must refer the reader to his pages, which will amply repay him.

The great antiquity of these senseless rhymes has, Mr. Bolton considers, been established to the satisfaction of the most sceptical. Their use by all nations, peoples, and tongues, in analagous terms, alone would seem to be sufficient evidence. But we must conclude, and, for the present, put aside this beautifully got up and highly interesting volume.

HALLEN'S LONDON CITY REGISTERS, Vol. III., St. Botolph, Bishop's Gate. Transcribed by A. W. Cornelius Hallen, M.A. *Privately printed.* Alloa.

In our last volume we brought under the notice of our readers Mr. Hallen's projected series of the "London City Church Registers," and pointed out their special interest and value to genealogists, *e.g.* there are some entries in this volume which illustrate the Weoley Pedigree in the Heralds' Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1623. The first volume of the Registers of the important parish of St. Botolph was then in the press. The text of this volume is now completed, and extends to 597 pages, besides a portion of the Index, which is very full, is in the press, and a further portion will be delivered with the next Part. This volume contains the entries of Baptisms and Burials down to 1628, of Marriages to 1753, and 70 pages of Vol. II. of this parish have also been issued. The fourth volume of the series will contain "The Registers of St. Paul's Cathedral," to be printed with the permission of the Dean and Chapter.

Mr. Hallen states that the support which he has already received is encouraging; but it is, at present, inadequate to meet the heavy expense of printing. 200 subscribers, at least, are required to pay these expenses, and with a few more than those he at present has, the continuance of the subject will be assured. The work is being beautifully printed on good paper, and the editorial work is excellent. We feel confident that an inspection of the work done will insure the names of the few additional subscribers which Mr. Hallen solicits.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY: being a classified collection of the chief contents of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE from 1731 to 1868. Edited by GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A. *Literary Curiosities and Notes*, edited by A. B. G. London: Elliot Stock, Paternoster Row.

THIS new volume of *The Gentleman's Magazine Library* is a collection of most curious information concerning everything connected with books, from the method of making the paper, and the ink, down to their final completion.

We all know that in very early times all writing was done on vellum. It was not until the beginning of the 14th century that the making of paper was invented. It was a composition of old linen, pounded and ground by means of a water-mill, and afterwards laid out in sheets. The same process is still adopted in making hand-made paper. Paper, however, had become greatly deteriorated at the beginning of the present century. Mr. J. Murray complained in *The Gentleman's Magazine* in 1823 of the infamous character of the paper then in use, and the frauds perpetrated in its manufacture by the use of cotton instead of linen, and the employment of lime, chemicals, &c. And in 1805 there were complaints of the character of the ink, and a comparison is drawn between the ink then in use and that employed in writing ancient documents. There are some interesting anecdotes relating to early printing —the discovery of copper-plate printing by the rolling press, invented about 1450, and the value of prints—the use of marks, cyphers, or symbols by early printers—the Royal prerogative in printing of bibles, prayer books, &c., and the copyright of private authors. The preservation of books is also treated of, and the ravages of the book-worm. Remarks are also found on the sales of books by auction, the first of such sales being that of the famous library of Dr. Lazarus Seaman in 1676. Lists of book-sale catalogues, with the prices marked, are referred to, and some interesting particulars respecting book lotteries, and the adoption of book-plates, of the use of which there are instances as early as the 16th century.

The second section of this volume treats of the foundation of our great Public Libraries, and some important private libraries—of library catalogues, in respect to which an excellent maxim is laid down, viz., that "a good catalogue should be a good *finding* catalogue. The details of this chapter are of great interest.

The third section treats of Bibles, Books of Common Prayer, and other devotional works. A most interesting description of Alchuine's Bible, now in the British Museum, supposed to have been written by Alchuine, a native of Yorkshire, for Charlemagne, Thomas A Kempis's Imitatione Christi, Sarum Missals, &c., &c.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL REVIEW. A Journal of Historic and Prehistoric Antiquities. Numbers 2-5. London: David Nutt, 1888.

WE noticed the first number of this new Journal, ante p. 197. The examination of the succeeding four numbers enables us to speak of the work without hesitation as one of great value, which will take a high place in the Archæological literature. The numbers already published contain some remarkable articles, shewing much thought and erudition. We may mention, "Chippenham as a Village Community," by Mr. G. L. Gomme, in Nos. 2

and 3. In No. 2, also, Mr. Round examines the question of "The Change of the Great Seal by King Richard I." The King annulled all the charters granted under the old seal, and issued a proclamation notifying that all such charters should be brought in to be confirmed and re-sealed by the King's new seal. It was on this seal that the *three lions passant* were first introduced into the national arms, which have since been constantly used. The date of this transaction is stated by Howden to be 1194, and all subsequent historians have followed him; but Mr. Round shews, conclusively, that the change took place between January and May, 1198. The same author in No. 4 writes a crushing reply to Mr. Pell's ingenious and remarkable theory, printed in "Domesday Studies" last year, entitled "A New View of the Gildable Unit in Domesday." Mr. Round has not, however, suggested anything in lieu of it, so that the question remains in a state of "muddle." We had hoped to have seen a rejoinder from Mr. Pell, or some further discussion on the subject in the current number of this Review. Dr. J. Anderson's Remarks in No. 3 on "Our National Monuments" is deserving of special notice. The recent Act of Parliament for their protection seems, at present, to be utterly useless. We know of a most interesting chambered tumulus almost destroyed recently through wanton mischief, notwithstanding that it is scheduled and has a notice board affixed. We are confident that nothing will secure our ancient monuments from damage unless they are protected by a fence and placed under the charge of some local authority.

In No. 4 is a remarkable article by Mr. Gomme on "Sonship and Inheritance," and in No. 5 is one on "Junior Right in Genesis," by Joseph Jacob. These articles are somewhat analogous and of great ability. Both are deserving of careful study. The same may be said of another paper in the last number on "Survivals of Iranian Culture in the Caucasian Highlands," by M. Kovalevsky. It would seem to show the origin of our Custom of Borough English. There are numerous other articles of considerable interest, and the Index Notes promise to be most useful.

We can highly recommend this new venture to the attention of all who take an interest in Archæological literature of the higher class.

THE ANGLER'S NOTE BOOK AND NATURALIST'S RECORD.—A Repertory of Fact, Inquiry and Discussion on Fish, Fishing, and subjects of Natural History. The Yellow Series, complete with illustrations. London: Elliot Stock, 1888.

THE second series of the Angler's Note Book was commenced by Mr. Thomas Satchell, but before he had proceeded far he was obliged to discontinue the work, and soon afterwards he was snatched away by that great angler, Death. The continuation of the work was undertaken by Mr. T. Westwood, who, in an admirable introduction, makes us acquainted with his difficulties in his search for an "Admirable Crichton," or Scholarly Angler, to succeed Mr. Satchell, and at length discovered him in Charles Kingsley, in whom were centred all the attributes which Mr. Westwood's imagination had pictured in a scholarly angler; but unhappily he too was lost. In these mishaps Mr. Westwood was constrained, himself, to undertake the task. And well it was so, for a more scholarly, interesting and agreeable a book has seldom come under our view.

The first note is one of remarkable interest generally, and especially to lovers of the gentle craft. It relates to the purchase at an auction, by Mr. Westwood, of a relic of Izaak Walton, who, in his will, writes "To my son Izaak I give all my books (not yet given) at Farnham Castle, and a deske of prints and pickters; also a cabinet nere my bed's head, in which are some littel things that he may valew, tho' of no greate worth." This cabinet in the sale catalogue is described as under :—

[Lot] "39. Very interesting relic of the Angler Walton, a suspending wall cabinet with cupboard and drawer secretly fastened. The door is sunk and inlaid with fine marqueterie; above, his name, 'Izaak Walton,' and below, 'date 1672. All the twelve panels are richly carved in floral designs. From the Old Deanery at Winchester."

The contents of the Volume are very interesting from a literary and archæological point of view, as well as from a piscatory. These subjects and natural history are so charmingly mixed up together that it is difficult to decide, in many cases, to which of the subjects it belongs. We are given from Sir Samuel Baker's Journal of Travels in Abysssinia some spirited anecdotes of fishing in the tributaries of the Nile. And a pleasing description of the New River, close at home, enlivened by anecdotes on its banks. A tale of fishing with elephants in India gives a new experience in piscatory amusements. A new phase in Insect Life is also brought under notice in which the dragon flies are described as fitting up boats and sailing in the river. Some pleasing tales of fishing, by Charles Kingsley, are interspersed with fishing folk-lore; and some genuine archæology appears in a series of Notes, by the Rev. M. G. Watkins, M.A., on pre-historic fish-hooks, illustrated; and, excerpts from the City Archives of London, relating to fishing, and to the regulations for the sale of fish in the London market, in the Edwardian period of our history. The book is full of interest, but we cannot refer more particularly to its contents.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, Vols. III. & IV. Edited by the Rev. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A. London: Kent & Co. Bristol: William George's Sons.

SINCE the last notices of this serial was printed in the Transactions of this Society (ante Vol. XI.) the third volume has been completed, and is in no respect inferior to the former two. It contains many interesting and valuable notes, some of considerable length. Among them we may mention *Notes on the Parish of Pitchcombe*, by the Rev. J. M. Hall, Rector; *A Tour in Gloucestershire in 1634*, extracted from *A Short Survey of Twenty-six Counties*; preserved among the Lansdown MSS. in the British Museum, No. 213; *Inscriptions on Grave-stones in St. Mary's Cemetery, Cheltenham; Extracts from the Registers of various Gloucestershire Parishes, &c.* Mr. Blacker is well aware of the value to genealogists of records of this class, and does not neglect any opportunity of acquiring and printing them. Another paper deserving particular attention, contains a series of *Notes on the Fust* (Jenner-Fust) *Family*, consisting of Extracts from the Parish Registers of Hill, Glouc., Abstracts of Wills, and especially a large collection of Portraits of members of that family and its connections, now at Hill Court, the seat of

Mr. Herbert Jenner-Fust, with a short biographical notice of the subject of each portrait, and the blazon of the arms painted on the canvas.

Of Volume IV. three parts have been issued of equal interest to their predecessors. In these the notes on the Fust family are continued. We should also refer to a most interesting and instructive account of the Severn fisheries, giving a description of the various kinds of fishes which inhabit that river, their reproduction, habits, and respective qualities for food, and the mode of their capture. Another note in the new volume is deserving of attention, entitled *A Tour within the Borough of Stroud*, contributed by Mr. G. T. C. Dolmen, in which he describes, in a very pleasing manner, the specialities of Minchinhampton, Woodchester, and some other of the rural parishes which form the south part of that busy, industrious, and wealthy town. The parishes on the north of the Stroud valley, embracing Bisley with Lypiat Park, the ancient seat of Sir John Dorington, Bart., where, it is said, the Gunpowder Plot was hatched, Painswick, Randwick, &c., are of no less interest, some notices of which we expect will follow.

Mr. Blacker does his work exceedingly well, and deserves the cordial support of all who desire information relating to the County of Gloucester.

THE WESTERN ANTIQUARY. Edited by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, Librarian of the Borough Library at Plymouth, F. R. Hist. Soc., F.S.Sc., fully sustains its high reputation. The Revd. Preb. Hingeston-Randolph, during the last year, since we last noticed this serial, has continued, and still continues, his "Abstracts of Ancient Manuscripts in Kingsbridge Church." Dr. Munk concluded, in September, his Biographia Medica Devoniensis, Mr. W. P. Courtney has given a series of interesting notices of the "Cornish Parliamentary Boroughs"—Grampound--and Mr. W. D. Pink, who is well known for his untiring researches connected with Parliamentary Returns, especially those of the Long Parliament, gives an account of the elections for this borough. Mr. John Ll. W. Page has contributed a series of articles on the "Names of the Dartmore Tors," and there are many other articles of much interest, besides numerous Notes and Queries. The chief event of the year, however, which has excited the two western counties, has been the commemoration of the tercentenary of the destruction of the Spanish Armada, in which the Worthies of Cornwall and Devon took so conspicuous a part. This has produced a special literature of its own, containing many documents which have been collected from divers sources, and considerable correspondence transcribed from the State Papers. It is announced that several other important articles are held over, and will appear in early numbers of this Journal.

It is also announced that in future the scope of the "Western Antiquary" will be limited to Devon and Cornwall, and that another serial of the same character has been started for Somerset and Dorset.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.—Another historical and antiquarian serial as been launched at Exeter, under this title, edited by Mr. William Cotton, F.S.A, and Mr. James Dallas, F.L.S. This is the second periodical of the kind which has arisen in the western counties within the last few months; a striking evidence of an increasing interest in Archæology and kindred subjects. That there is room for all, so far as subject matter is concerned,

cannot be doubted, though as long ago as 1821 a Quarterly Reviewer stated that "every nook in our island has now been completely ransacked, and described by our tourists and topographers." We know, however, that such is not the case, and we trust that the pecuniary support serials such as these deserve will not be wanting. Six numbers of "Notes & Gleanings" have been issued, and contain some curious and useful articles. Among them is a List of Institutions to the Rectory of Parkham, Devon, from 1257 to the present time, with short biographical notices of the several incumbents, by the Rev. John Ingle Dredge, Rector of Buckland Brewer, a well-known and trustworthy antiquary. There is also a List of Roman Coins, found in the City of Exeter, extending through all the numbers and concluded in the last issued. There is also a series of papers entitled "Records of the Armada," and a correspondence upon this subject different from that printed in the "Western Antiquary"; and many other articles well deserving attention. It is of convenient size, and well printed by W. Pollard & Co., on good paper. We heartily wish success to this new aspirant to public favour.

NORTHERN NOTES AND QUERIES. Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A., Scot. Edinburgh: David Douglas. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co., 1888.

Both the sise of the Monthly Parts of this Periodical and the interest of the articles increase as the subscribers increase in number. There are several papers in the later numbers deserving special notice. Among them we may mention an article of considerable length on the Parish Registers of Scotland. It may be mentioned *in limine* that the Scottish Registers are, as a rule, much inferior to the English. Comparatively few reach back to the 15th century. But as regards Perth, which is here dealt with, they commence as early as 1561, and are printed down to 1668. As Perth was the occasional residence of many noble and wealthy families the Registers are of remarkable interest. The transcripts here printed were made by the Rev. James Scot, for many years minister of the old church there. They extend down to the year 1668, and are enriched with many annotations. We may mention also the Consergerie of the Campvere, which throws much light on the domestic habits of of the merchant class in the 16th century. There is also an interesting article on the family of Hay of Errol, and another on the pedigree of the families of Gibson and Carmichael, and other good papers deserving attention, among them the Oath of Purgation, and Scottish Notes on the Armada, &c., &c.

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156601

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